



## Requirements

(Continued from page 1)

At the present moment there is no committee whose sole function is to investigate possibilities of coeducation. Director of Admissions, Richard Molla, says he has not been authorized by the President and Governing Boards either to admit women to next year's freshman class or to increase the size of the class

beyond the present limit of about 250. The problem is one of finances: feeding, and housing additional students.

Molla has received requests for information about Bowdoin from several women to whom he replied with the following form letter:

Thank you for writing to us for information about Bowdoin. I am sorry to reply that we cannot help you with your plans for college at present. Women attend Bowdoin now only as exchange students in a special cooperative program with several other colleges, as graduate students in mathematics, or under exceptional circumstances as transfer students in the junior year. Arrangements for admitting women into other programs may follow soon. I shall write to you in the course of the year if any of these programs for women are ready to begin by the fall of 1970.

Sincerely yours,  
Richard W. Molla  
Director of Admissions

Furthermore, quite a few women have come to interviews at Maine high schools. However, Molla claims, "We're fooling ourselves if we don't think there's a market for a men's college. The statistics of last year prove there is." Of all the New England schools Bowdoin and Haverford had the greatest increase in applications, and neither of these had plans for coeducation at the time. Molla also stressed the importance of timing and said we must avoid appearing as if we were jumping on the bandwagon as Trinity and Williams did when they announced their decisions to go coeducational.

The greatest likelihood of rapid change appears in the area of graduate study. Although the Pierce Committee did not deal specifically with this question, the faculty does have approval to submit proposals for graduate study to the Boards. At the present time, Bowdoin's sole venture in graduate education is the Math department's Academic

Year Institute for mathematics teachers working on graduate degrees. Professor Shipman, Chairman of the Committee on graduate study, said Bowdoin will be mainly interested in programs leading to the MA largely oriented for teachers. They might be conventional MA programs or interdisciplinary.

At the present time the only proposals the committee will be investigating are for an increase in the size of the AYI math program and limited programs in bio-chemistry and computer sciences.

The main drawback to graduate study, of course, is financial. It would involve increasing faculty size, library facilities, and offering scholarship aid. Shipman said, the programs "can't aggravate the college's financial problem. This probably means going more slowly than we would otherwise. We can't move rapidly without indication of outside and independent support."

Shipman pointed out that graduate study at Bowdoin would have advantages for undergraduates by making the atmosphere here more stimulating and necessitating an increase in depth and breadth in course offerings. The presence of graduate students might also stimulate members of the faculty in their research, and the college would also be recognizing the need to produce more teachers particularly at the junior college level.

However, Shipman also pointed out that graduate programs must be carefully considered to prevent a redistribution of resources which might have harmful results for undergraduates.

The election of Peter Hayes to the Board of Overseers and the formation of two permanent committees of the boards with student and faculty membership represents, according to Nyhus, the Board's willingness to communicate with other members of the college community. Over the years it has become evident that more regular patterns of contact and communication

between the Board, faculty, and students was necessary. In a few weeks the Student Council will begin looking for students interested in serving on the governance committee.

The Pierce Committee report opens the possibility of changing the present structure of the college with regard to fraternities, coeducation, and graduate study. According to Dean Nyhus, the report forbids the college from destroying or saving the fraternity system by fiat. However, the college is empowered to establish minimum economic and social requirements which all fraternities must meet. The Student Life Committee will soon meet to draw up such requirements and Dean Nyhus expects fraternities will object to establishing a cut and dried minimum number of members; however, he said, "We need an objective criteria to prevent houses from undergoing months or years of struggle and despair which keeps students away from more important concerns."

Nyhus also suggested that it may be impossible for the college to avoid interfering in the fraternity situation. For example, should the college decide to build an attractive independent living center it would probably weaken fraternities. He also said, "I can see the potential for unhealthy polarization if the number of independents continues to increase." Nyhus fears that fraternities may seek to get only members who "fit," thinking they can keep out the "dissidents" in this way. The college might have to intervene should this polarization become significant.

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**PIRATES OF PENZANCE?** Not quite. President "Jolly" Roger Howell throws out the first arrow in last May's World Arrow-Throwing Championship held on the Bowdoin campus. Bowdoin's new president also played rugby at Oxford, as well as football during his undergraduate years.

## Representative Performs Slight Sleight Of Ideas

By FRED CUSICK

Political speechmaking has traditionally been one of the least effective means of communication. Longwindedness, bel-hedding, the use of ancient clichés and of humorous (but often irrelevant) stories, are the main characteristics of political speech from Demosthenes to Nixon.

In the past few years television and modern advertising techniques have improved the style of the political speech while doing nothing about its content. The average politician has very few ideas to begin with. (Ideas are supposed to come from the people who write his position papers.) In the era of the orchestrated press conference the privately produced documentary, politician becomes a performer (Nixon), or the performer becomes a politician (Reagan). Only the least talented of politicians (Agnew) are unable to give a good show. The political speech becomes merely another form of entertainment, to be reviewed rather than reported.

The performance of Congressman Guy Vander Jagt (R., Mich.) last Friday night at the Terrace Under was a flop. The Congressman's failure to entertain his audience can be traced directly to his stubbornness in trying to put a few ideas into what was otherwise a very amusing speech about "Student Dissent."

Congressman Vander Jagt had a few simple points to make about student violence on campus. Briefly they are:

1. That the majority of students are opposed to the war in Vietnam, ABM, the retention of ROTC, and large defense spending on campus.

2. That, when Vietnam ends, the students will continue to protest the injustices within our society.

3. That the Federal government would be playing into the hands of the extreme militants by a crackdown on the universities.

4. That students can achieve something within the system. Bills on tax reform, election reform, and draft reform are waiting in Congress for "Student Power" and "Youth Power" to push them through.

The interjection of these ideas, however, spoiled Vander Jagt's performance. He wasted nearly half of his speech in talk about student dissent.

While the congressman's overall performance was poor there were one or two high spots. He began, for instance, by introducing his wife, "my No. 1 vote getter," "the reason I was elected." By the time he had finished introducing his wife, "who, by the way, almost married a Bowdoin man," the audience was obviously

(Continued on Page 7)

# Bowdoin Builds Bridge Over Ages, Youngster Takes Overseers Seat

Peter F. Hayes, a 22-year-old Bowdoin College alumnus now studying in England on a post-graduate scholarship, was elected to the College's Board of Overseers this summer. He is the youngest man named to Bowdoin's Governing Boards in the history of Maine's oldest institution of learning.

Also elected to life terms on Bowdoin's Board of Overseers were two other Bowdoin graduates, James M. Fawcett, III, President of Fawcett Enterprises, Inc., of New York City; and Dr. Leonard W. Cronkhitte, Jr., General Director of the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston.

The Governing Boards of Bowdoin include the 13-member Board of Trustees and the 45-member Board of Overseers. All actions are initiated by the Trustees but each vote must have the concurrence of the Overseers.

Elected to a two-year term as the new President of the Board of Overseers was Atty. Louis Bernstein '22, who has been Vice President since 1965.

To succeed Mr. Bernstein as Vice President, the Overseers elected William P. Drake '36, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Pennsylvania Corp., Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Drake, a member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He was awarded an honorary

degree by Bowdoin in 1962. Re-elected Secretary of the Board of Overseers was Thomas P. Riley, '39.

Hayes, a member of the Class of 1968, compiled a distinguished undergraduate record and served as President of the Bowdoin Student Council. He was graduated magna cum laude and was awarded Highest Honors in Government, his major field. Hayes won numerous prizes and awards, including the Goodwin Commencement Prize as the author of the best student speech delivered at Commencement exercises last June.

One of Hayes' awards was a Keesbey Memorial Foundation Scholarship for post-graduate study in England. The Keesbey Scholarships are based on standards much the same as those of Rhodes Scholars. Hayes began his studies at Balliol College of Oxford University last fall after serving during the summer as an Assistant to the Director of Admissions at Bowdoin.

Hayes, was President of the Bowdoin chapter of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity and was an Alfred P. Sloan Scholar at Bowdoin. A Dean's List student, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity for the recognition and promotion of scholarship. He was one of two Bowdoin undergraduates chosen

to participate in a unique summer internship program at the Harvard Business School in the summer of 1967 and was one of ten Bowdoin seniors appointed Undergraduate Research Fellow. At Commencement he won the Lucien Howe Prize as a senior who "has shown the highest qualities of conduct and character."

Mr. Fawcett, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., was nominated to be an Overseer in nationwide balloting by Bowdoin alumni. A Director of the Bowdoin Alumni Fund, he has been Vice President of the Bowdoin Club of Long Island and a Vice President of the Bowdoin Club of New York. He is Vice President of the Class of 1958 and, as Class Agent, he received for his class an unprecedented three awards for outstanding participation in Bowdoin's 1967-68 Alumni Fund. Mr. Fawcett, a member of Delta Sigma Fraternity, has been a Director of Cybernetic Applications, Inc., and Delray Dunes, Inc. Among his other posts have been Secretary and Director of "Retention Communications Systems, Inc., and Vice President and Director of Mark III Charter Corp. and Channel Construction, Inc.

Dr. Cronkhitte, a native of Newton, Mass., is a cum laude member of the Class of 1941 and a member of Chi Psi Fraternity. He is a Major General in the U.S. Army Reserve, and Commanding General of the Army Reserve Command (ARCOM) in Boston. He holds the Legion of Merit and Army Commendation Medal.

Dr. Cronkhitte is a Lecturer in Preventive Medicine at Harvard Medical School, a Medical Consultant for the Massachusetts General Hospital and Consultant in Maternal and Child Health at the Boston Hospital for Women. He is Chairman of the Governor's Medical Assistance Advisory Council and a member of the Advisory Committee on Research of the Costs of Medical Care for the U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare (HEW). President of Baytron, Inc., Medford, Mass., a manufacturer of radar components, he is also Vice President of Cloutman and Company, Inc., designers and builders of yachts.

## Bowdoin's Sons Seek Danforths

Students interested in college teaching as a career are eligible to apply for graduate scholarships awarded by the Danforth Foundation of St. Louis, Mo. Professor William D. Geoghegan, Chairman of the Bowdoin Department of Religion and the Foundation's Representative on campus, said undergraduates who want information about the Fellowship should see him well before the Oct. 8 Bowdoin deadline date for nominations.

The Fellowships are open to men and women who are seniors or recent graduates of accredited colleges in the United States, who have serious interest in college teaching as a career, and who plan to study for a Ph.D. or other terminal degree in a field common to the undergraduate college. Applicants may be single or married, must be less than thirty years of age, and may not have undertaken any graduate or professional study beyond the baccalaureate.

Danforth Graduate Fellows are eligible for four years of financial assistance, with a maximum annual living stipend of \$2400 for single Fellows and \$2950 for married Fellows, plus tuition and fees. Dependency allowances are available.

## Sixty Fratless Freshman

# Independents Expand

The Fraternity rush for the 1969-70 academic year had been billed as crucial for the system and the individual houses, and it was. The report of the Pierce Committee put pressure upon some houses to upgrade their facilities and upon others to maintain what existed. A good

numerical rush seemed to be the only way to guarantee the perpetuation of a house. Yet from the beginning the "individuality" of members of the Freshman class seemed to limit the number of rushees available to the houses.

Things were tense as the houses organized for battle. A new set of

"dirty rush" guidelines, handed down by the Student Council Rushing Committee had been in effect during the summer and they continued into dorm rush. As of this week there have been no formal complaints made of "dirty rush" practices. Most houses seemed pleased with the bid and drop times and no major revision for next year seems likely.

Carrying off the numerical honors were Beta and DEKE respectively who were the only houses to close with a full quota of 26 men. Both had things sewn up within minutes after the 7:00 drop hour. Other houses enjoyed varying degrees of success. The count was as follows: BETA - 26 + 2 social; DEKE 26 + 1 social; PSI U 24; ARU 23 + 2 social; A D 19; CHI PSI 17; SIGMA NU 12 + 1 social; ALPHA KAPPA SIGMA 11; DELTA SIGMA 10; T D 8; ZETE 7.

Because of the large number of freshmen who remained in the independent category, approximately 60, the student council extended the official rush period to include the entire year.

The result of this year's rush was obviously to strengthen some houses and weaken others. If the loosers in this year's race suffer another drought next year they almost certainly will pass away. The system is shaping up to be one of six to eight strong houses and a new type of independent living style. If this be the case, then the Pierce Committee was anticipating the time when they reported, "We submit that the students themselves will, and should, ultimately determine the evolution of the system within the framework of the College."

## Tryouts Set

Tryouts for the fall musical "FIORELLA" will be held on Sunday, Oct. 5, and Monday, Oct. 6, from 7:30 - 10:00 p.m. at Pickard Theatre. Anyone interested in working on the show in any capacity is asked to drop by.

# Frosh Bring Better Credentials, Special Talents To Bowdoin

By JOHN WEISS

Most Seniors will admit that Bowdoin has changed considerably in the past three years. The Governing Boards, the Trustees, Faculty, Administration, and Student Council have introduced a series of innovations which are causing changes in all phases of life at Bowdoin.

Many of these changes are obvious: deletion of the science requirement, the new social code, the Coleman farm experiment, the Afro-American program. However, some changes in administrative policy are manifesting themselves in more subtle ways. Some of the more important policy changes are in admissions. In what manner have admissions changed? How have these policies affected the quality of the incoming student? And, finally, how will the new admissions policy change the social and intellectual environment at Bowdoin?

Richard Moll, Director of Admissions, summarized the new policy: "We give fewer points to candidates who hold elective office such as senior class president, and more points to the fellow with an accomplished talent; be it musical, dramatic, athletic, or strictly academic." Classes, Moll says, should be well-rounded by different types of individuals rather than a class of well-rounded individuals.

A comparison of the classes of 1970 and 1973 illustrates Moll's point. Geographic distribution has been broadened in the new class, as nearly 20 percent more of the class come from outside New

England. Admissions' search for "accomplished talent" also appears successful, according to Moll. The class of 1970 had 35 editors while 1973's class has 65. Eighty-eight members of the incoming freshman class were sports captains; in 1970, only 51 led athletic teams.

In the quest for applicants with diverse talents and interests the admissions office has been careful not to lose sight of the need for academic excellence. The present class has the highest average Scholastic Aptitude Test in recent years. Members of the 1973 class ranked higher in their secondary classes than 1970 did.

The preference for individuals highly talented in their own fields has resulted in a diversified, academically excellent class.

Statistically, the entering class looks superior. But are there drawbacks to the policy of significantly reducing the number of well-rounded students on campus? Perhaps the fraternities would argue that there are. Over seventy freshmen chose to go independent this year. If this trend accelerates or continues, several houses would fold within the next few years. Since it can be assumed that Mr. Moll won't choose to discontinue a successful policy of admission, it is left up to the fraternities to adjust to the rapidly changing circumstances; if they fail to adjust to the situation, then certainly their days are numbered.



# BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Number 1

## Pierce and Progress

(Continued from page 1)

implicit assumption is that those people who are not completely committed to fraternity life are anti-social and dead weight in the house, but often those people who are the most anxious to belong to a house are also those who do it the most harm. It is at least as likely that a strengthening of fraternities might result in increased tension and polarization of the campus.

The only justification of a fraternity is as a gathering place for people who share interests and have real friendship for one another (i.e. a brotherhood). The report rejects this idea by misinterpreting it to sound as if it would promote provincialism.

We do not suggest the committee should have ordered the abolition of fraternities and the construction of independent living centers. But we do think that they should have found the real problem: the fact that the college has paid no attention to the social welfare of students until recently. They might then have been able to wrestle with the difficulty of salvaging small group living without maintaining the harms of fraternities.

The chapter on Coeducation is also weak, for again the committee let its prejudices interfere with its search for truth. In this case, however, they did decide in favor of what we believe to be the right course. The two main defects of this section are the silliness of its tone and its failure to give any penetrating analysis of the arguments for and against coeducation. We wondered whether the committee was merely rationalizing its prejudice for coeducation or was cleverly demonstrating the great need for coeducation by revealing its own ignorance about women.

The report heralds the news that "Women are now regarded as men's equals in their capacity for intellectual achievement in fields earlier thought of as men's exclusive preserve," that "women today are well equipped to hold their own intellectually with men," and that coeducation is not a "passing fad." Those of us who attended coeducational high schools probably wondered what the report meant by "the stimulus of the differing expressions of both male and female viewpoint in the classroom." But this was only one occurrence of the idea of some unique female psyche. We do not doubt that coeducation would improve Bowdoin's social life, but that "Women have an inherent ability to 'break the ice'" in faculty-student relations seems a questionable bit of superstition. Finally, if the Boards have a serious interest in expanding the course offerings in the humanities and fine arts, it would be much less expensive to admit students with an interest in a liberal education.

Also, the arguments against coeducation are much stronger than the report suggests. First, it is the case that women often drop their fields after marriage. Secondly, there may be more evidence than the committee admits that there is still a strong demand for all men schools. Thirdly, a good argument can be made for considering the college years a time for young people to retreat from the world to discover themselves and learn about the world without having it forced upon them. Never again will they get a chance to observe events with as much detachment. (Unless, of course, they are elected to the Governing Boards of a college.)

Ultimately, we find none of these objections convincing, but others might. Consideration of them could have opened debate on the aims of the college and the means it should employ, a debate which is essential at this time.

Some people may wonder why we have bothered to kick a gift horse in the mouth. It is because we believe that any group which responds to problems the way the Pierce Committee and the Governing Boards have, loses all claim to having a serious concern for the issues. We hope that serious debate and examination will now take place.

## Vote No

If the United States government were to hold a referendum on the Vietnam War in which the youth of the nation were allowed to vote, there is little doubt that the young people would vote the war out of existence. For both legal and political reasons such a referendum can and will not be held. Yet if the youth of our nation are resolute there seems to be a way for them to hold their own referendum using a system that has been set up by the government. Each time a SS Form 150 is filed it becomes a statistic within the selective service system. Should a million young people file SS Form 150, it would be a mandate from the youth that the war be ended at once. The filing of the form is not an act of civil disobedience but is a right under the SS system. Since in all but a few cases the board clerk will routinely deny the CO application, the referendum will add little burden to the members of the nation's draft boards. It will allow each youth to vote soon after his 18th birthday. Copies of the form could be printed in the newspapers to make sure that the administration did not find itself short of supplies and funds to print new copies of SS Form 150.

I encourage all of this nation's youth to file a SS Form 150 during the month of December. Further I request those that share my concern in this matter to publicize this youthful referendum.

Ralph Eno  
Chairman, Peace and Service Committee  
Wilton, Conn. Meeting  
Religious Society of Friends

## Save Our Youth

Dear Friend:

Please do not treat this letter lightly, as we, the writers, most certainly DO NOT.

I am confident that both you and I fully realize what this present "let age" has contributed to the moral decay of increasing numbers of our youth, i.e. movies, television, music and fashions, drugs. Indications all point to a very possible 20th Century "SODOM AND GOMORRAH". WE MUST NEVER PERMIT THIS TO HAPPEN. NEVER. NEVER! What can be done????? To us, just everyday working people, here in Corning, N. Y., there is only one answer... FIGHT... FIGHT, and keep FIGHTING, until this evil is destroyed. From the beginning, we have advocated sex education in the schools, as we feel,

## For Letters To The Editor, Write:

EDITOR

THE ORIENT

Moulton Union

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"tell it like it is", so that when confronted with various situations one knows how to react. In our small way, we have decided to do the following, (which I am sure will be laughed at, and ridiculed by many). However, we are dedicated and determined, and perhaps, being Godfearing people that you are, as are we, you will help us.

As an incentive to our youth, as something to be proud of, and look up to, we have founded a "NO SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE" club, and furnishing for the small sum of \$3.00 a lovely certificate, 8 by 22 and suitable for framing, showing membership in this club, with his or her name, or the name of a group, organization, etc., inscribed thereon, in addition to buttons and wallet size cards. THIS IS AN EXCLUSIVE COLLEGE ORGANIZATION. We are parents ourselves, and we regret the charge of \$3.00, yet this is necessary to cover the costs of printing and handling, and helps to partially finance our planned college lecture tours of our President and Vice President. We desire nothing for ourselves, save the realization that perhaps our small effort will, in some way, help guide our youth on the only true path to happiness and salvation... the path of righteousness. Our President has appeared on television in order to further our goal, and already, at this time, we can boast numerous members, both male and female, from many colleges throughout the country. As I stated above, the certificates, we think, are very lovely, and in addition to greatly aiding youth, you might, as a special project, order them in volume, and distribute them for whatever amount you would decide upon, giving the proceeds to your favorite charity. Please let us hear from you. (You may send cash or money order).

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# Council Tables Anti-War Motion Raises Issue of Proper Function

By FRED CUSICK

Bowdoin College, like the rest of the country, has felt the effects of the Vietnam war. Nearly all of the students would be liable to the draft and the war if they left college. Feelings of dissent, or "patriotism", prompted by the war, have driven a small handful to the philosophy of SDS, and another, equally small handful to the military gymnastics of the Bowdoin Rangers. A fear of campus violence, the offspring of the war, triggered the secret injunction fiasco of last spring. Violence, fear, the draft, SDS, the Bowdoin Rangers, are all the results of the war and because of the war they have found their places at Bowdoin.

The Student Council, however, has only recently taken up the issue of Vietnam. At its meeting on September 22 the Council passed a resolution urging each student to reappraise his feelings about the war on Vietnam. Monday George Isaacson, vice president of Council introduced a resolution calling for the members to take on Vietnam:

The student Council of Bowdoin College opposes the United States involvement in the Vietnam war on the grounds that its participation is detrimental to the people of South Vietnam, to peace in Southeast Asia and to the resolution of America's domestic problems. We condemn the war as immoral and support the immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from South Vietnam as the quickest and most equitable means of ending the war and stopping the senseless waste of American and Vietnamese life.

Following the introduction of the resolution, there was some debate over whether the Council had a right to express an opinion on political matters. It was

suggested that Isaacson should explain why he thought the Council should speak out on the war. The following is his explanation:

"The question of whether the Council is willing to act on such a resolution is an important one concerning the Student Council's self image and its interpretation of its responsibilities to the student body. There are those who believe that the Council should not involve itself in partisan issues of the larger variety. They view the Student Council as a solely administrative unit concerned with the internal operations of the college. This is one interpretation of the Council's function, but I do not accept it. Institutions should not remain aloof or passive to the forces which effect them. The war in Vietnam has touched the Bowdoin community directly. It effects our moral consciences, our future, and the existence of our lives and of our college. Certainly it effects us as a community as

much as social rules and parking regulations. The Student Council should be both a form for discussion and a means of student expression. If student opinion is to be at all effective in ending the war, it must be representative and capable of clear expression. The Student Council as the legitimate representative organization of the student organization can serve these ends. If there are differences in attitudes toward the war it is proper that they be discussed and debated before the Council and the resolution be defeated or accepted on its merits. It would be wrong for the Council to defeat this motion because of a fear of controversy, a limitation of its own function, and a hesitance to act outside of unanimity.

Isaacson's resolution was tabled until next Monday night. Student Council meetings are opened to all students, who are welcome to participate in the discussion.

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# New Faculty Includes Blanket Tax Allocations Listed

## Counsellor, Physician

At the beginning of the 1969-70 academic year, Bowdoin welcomed 26 new faculty and staff members. They include a noted artist, and a former professional squash champion. The college has also appointed an Associate College Physician and a Director of Counseling.

The 26 new staff members are: DR. JOHN B. ANDERSON, Associate College Physician. Dr. Anderson has been engaged in general practice with the Merrymeeting Medical Group in Brunswick. He received his A.B. at Bowdoin with Honors in Biology and was awarded his M.D. degree at the Tufts University School of Medicine.

DR. MELVIN BAND, Assistant Professor of Mathematics. Dr. Band has been a Post-Doctoral Fellow at the University of Manitoba. He holds a B.Sc. degree with honors in Mathematics and an M.Sc. degree from McGill University, and a Ph.D. from M.I.T. He has held a Canadian National Research Council Award.

JAMES E. BLAND, Assistant Professor of History. Professor Bland has been a Teaching Fellow in History at Harvard, where he received his A.B. degree magna cum laude. He is currently a candidate for his Ph.D. degree at Harvard.

DR. THOMAS L. BOHAN, Assistant Professor of Physics. Dr. Bohan has been a Research Associate in Physics at the University of Illinois, where he received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Chicago. Dr. Bohan has studied at the University of Ghent, Belgium, under a National Science Foundation grant.

DR. DONALD E. COWING, College Counsellor and Director of Counseling. Dr. Cowing has been a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Education at Rutgers University. He was awarded B.S., A.M. and Ed.D. degrees at Wayne State University, where he was a Doctoral Fellow in Special Education.

MRS. GLORIA S. DUCLOS, Visiting Assistant Professor of Classics for the second semester. Mrs. Duclos is a Phi Beta Kappa and magna cum laude graduate of

Radcliffe, where she also received an M.A. degree. She holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from Oxford University and has been a member of the faculty of Wellesley College and the University of Maine.

IRVING D. FISHER, Visiting Assistant Professor of Government. Professor Fisher, a former member of the Bowdoin faculty and a member of the faculty of the University of Maine, Portland, received his A.B. degree at the University of Connecticut and holds an A.M. degree from Columbia, where he is a Ph.D. degree candidate.

DR. DAVID N. HOLMES, JR., Assistant Professor of Economics. Dr. Holmes has held a National Defense Education Act Fellowship at the University of California. He holds an A.B. degree from Harvard, and A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from U.C.L.A., where he has been a Research Fellow at the Latin American Center.

DR. A. ABBOTT IKELER, Instructor in English. Dr. Ikelier received his A.B. degree at Harvard, his A.M. degree at the University of Pittsburgh, and his Ph.D. degree at King's College of the University of London. He has been a Teaching Fellow at the University of Pittsburgh.

DR. KENNETH F. IRELAND, Visiting Assistant Professor of Mathematics. An Assistant Professor at Brown University, Dr. Ireland is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of The Johns Hopkins University, where he was awarded his Ph.D. degree. He has been a Visiting Member of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Vice President for Development. Mr. Jefferson has been Executive Director of the American Council for Emigres in the Professions, Inc. He received his A.B. from Columbia College and was the first Executive Secretary of the National Association of College Admissions Counselors. He has also held executive positions at M.I.T. and Columbia.

MORTIMER F. LAPOINTE, Coach of Lacrosse. Mr. LaPointe has been a science teacher and coach at the Lenox School, Lenox, Mass. He holds a B.S. degree from Trinity and was awarded a Master of Arts in Liberal Studies degree at Wesleyan, where he studied under

(Continued on page 6)

	Appropriated 1968-69	Expended 1968-69	Requested 1969-70	Allocated 1969-70
AIIESEC	276	253.13	376	276
Band	840	848.83	1,742	1,218.50
BUCRO	3,700	1,501.82	1,600	950
Chess Club	45			
Outing Club	990	976.32	3,013	2,015*
Int'l Club	660†	850	1,900	1,250*
Political Forum	1,960	1,525.08	3,140	1,490
Interfaith Coun.	1,568	1,609.68	6,303	2,578
Cheerleaders	200	185.43	232	232
Student Coun.	1,405	(318.90)	1,980	1,280
WBOR	3,050+	3,150.87	3,725	3,100*
Quill	2,200	1,937.15	2,000	1,800
Orient	5,250	5,250	7,575	6,450
Chapel-Forum	720	238.26		
Students Arts Com.	550	516.77	950	600
Student Union Com.	7,975	5,125.77	10,475	8,800*
Camera Club	600	597.95	600	400
Social Service	165	87.44	200	165
Afro Am. Society	2,550	2,865.52	6,420	3,800
Franco Am. Club			900	250
Bugle	5,000	3,304.86	5,100	5,200*
	40,029	30,598.98	55,000	41,678

## No Expansion Plans

## Union Handles Independent Increase

By JAY SWEET

The trend toward independence continued this year, as over a quarter of the freshman class chose to board at the Union. At the present level of 175 Union-boarders, there is little or no significant change in dining conditions there as compared to the end of last year, when 120 men were eating at the Union. In an interview Tuesday, Ron Crowe, director of the Central Dining Service, explained the present situation, and speculated on the future.

First, the present number of independents will not overtax Union facilities. The present kitchen is designed to serve as many as 400. Although the dining rooms are now filled at peak meal hours, there are not crowded. The only curtailment in Union service caused by physical limitations will be a cutting back in banquet services as compared to previous years.

Second, despite the increase in numbers, the quality of independent dining will increase only slightly. Despite traditional fraternity economics, which dictate a linear relationship between the number of boarders and food quality, the dramatic increase in the independent ranks cannot be translated directly into food quality. A ratio of total available board money to labor costs determines the amount of money which may be

spent on food. This ratio operates to the maximum benefit of the boarders at levels of between fifty and one hundred. Above that number, new labor must be hired, and the next level of maximum efficiency occurs at about five hundred.

Crowe also pointed out that comparisons between Senior Center dining and Union dining are misleading. The Senior Center staff is responsible solely for three meals a day, whereas the Union must maintain normal service in addition to feeding the independents. In addition, because of the cohesive nature of the Senior Class, relatively low cost meals can be served to provide surplus funds for unusually expensive meals. At the Union, individual meal costs are approximately equal. It is Crowe's feeling that Center dining and Union dining are approximately equal in overall quality. This opinion is born out by the fact that the amount of money spent per man is exactly the same.

While the independent numbers are expected to continue to increase, present Union facilities will have to serve at least until the end of this year. The only change that Crowe foresees is the installation, if possible, of a second service line. Beyond that, he knows of no concrete plan.

## Moratorium Set For October 15

The Vietnam Moratorium Committee in Washington, D. C. has co-ordinated a strike for peace on Wednesday, October 15. Over 500 colleges and universities have already called off classes, according to the newsletter sent out by the Committee. The stated purpose of the strike is to demonstrate to the government the depth of anti-war feeling on the campuses.

In passing the resolution recommending the moratorium, the Student Council of Bowdoin pointedly refused to endorse the recommended purpose of the Committee. Instead, the Bowdoin day will be a day of re-assessment of values: it is NOT a day of protest, but rather a day of discussion.

The Student Council has organized a committee to hire speakers and co-ordinate activities. Hopefully the committee will be able to obtain members of all sections of the political spectrum, both for lectures and discussions.

"The most important thing to remember," stated John Cole, "is that this is a day of re-assessment. We hope that all students will listen to the various arguments and possibly re-formulate opinions." By late next week concrete plans for the day should be announced.

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## New Faculty

(Continued from page 5)

a National Science Foundation grant.

**M. REGINALD LEWIS**, Assistant Professor of Government and History. Mr. Lewis has been a Research Associate at the Center for Urban Education in New York City. He holds an A.B. degree magna cum laude from Morgan State College

and an A.M. degree from Boston University. He is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Princeton.

**KARL P. MAGYAR**, Assistant Professor of Government. Mr. Magyar received an A.B. degree from Michigan State University and is a candidate for the Ph.D. at The Johns Hopkins University. He has been a part-time Instructor at the University of Baltimore and a Teaching Assistant and Junior Instructor at Johns Hopkins.

**DR. JOHN B. MATHIS**, Assistant Professor of Chemistry. Dr. Mathis received his B.S. degree at Yale and his Ph.D. degree at M.I.T. He was a Teaching Assistant at M.I.T. and studied under a National Institutes of Health Predoctoral Fellowship and an M.I.T. Biology Department

Training Grant.

**JOHN MCKEE**, Lecturer in Art. A prize-winning photographer and conservation consultant, Mr. McKee is a former member of the Bowdoin faculty and former director of Bowdoin's Center for Resource Studies. He is a summa cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Dartmouth, and received his A.M. degree at Princeton. He has also been a Reynolds Fellow in Belgium.

**MRS. KRISTINA A. MINISTER**, Instructor in Speech in the Department of English. Mrs. Minister holds a B.F.A. degree with high honors from Ohio University and an A.M. from Teachers College, Columbia University. She has been an Instructor in Speech at St. John's University and has taught Speech in New York City high schools.

**DR. RICHARD E. MORGAN**, Associate Professor of Government and Chairman of the Department of Government and Legal Studies. Dr. Morgan is a Phi Beta Kappa, cum laude graduate of Bowdoin. He holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia. He has been a Fellow in Law and Government at Harvard Law School and has been a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and a U.S. Steel Fellow in American Government.

**EDWARD T. REID**, Coach of Squash and Tennis. Mr. Reid, who attended St. John's University in Brooklyn, N. Y., was rated the world's No. 1 squash player in 1955 by the U.S. Open Squash Racquets Committee. He was national professional squash racquets champion in 1947, 1949, 1950 and 1952; Metropolitan New York squash racquets champion from 1947 to 1949; and new England Open squash racquets champion in 1949 and 1950.

**DR. C. THOMAS SETTLEMIRE**, Assistant Professor of Biology and Chemistry. He has been a National Institutes of Health Postdoctoral Fellow at Ohio State University. Professor Settlemire holds B.S. degrees from Ohio State and his Ph.D. degree from North Carolina State University.

**MRS. KATHERINE S.**

**SNIDER**, Assistant Professor of Philosophy. Mrs. Snider was awarded an A.B. degree cum laude at Bryn Mawr College, and an A.M. at the University of Toronto, where she is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree. She has taught at York University in Toronto and held a Reuben Wells Leonard Fellowship and three Ontario Government Fellowships at Toronto.

**ASHLEY STREETMAN, JR.**, Assistant to the President. A member of Bowdoin's Class of 1964 with a major in Psychology, Mr. Streetman served four years in the armed services and was an Instructor at the Army Defense Languages Institute. He will have special responsibility with respect to development of Afro-American studies at Bowdoin.

**GEORGE B. TERRIEN**, Lecturer in Art for the second semester. Mr. Terrien received a B.A. degree at Columbia College and a Bachelor of Architecture degree at the Columbia School of Architecture, where he won a William Kinne Fellows Travelling Fellowship. He has been an architectural designer for F. Kennett, Jr., of North Conway, N. H.

**HOWARD R. WARSHAW**, Visiting professor of Art for the first semester. Mr. Warshaw has been a Professor at the University of California at Santa Barbara, and studied at the Art Students League in New York City. He has written articles and has been the subject of interviews in several national magazines.

**DR. ROBERT I. WILLMAN**, Assistant Professor of History. He has been an Assistant Professor at Colorado State University. A Phi Beta Kappa, magna cum laude graduate of Harvard, Dr. Willman also received his Ph.D. degree there. He has held a Sheldon Travelling Fellowship and was a Teaching Fellow at Harvard.

**GERALD C. YOUNG**, Instructor in Speech in the Department of English. Mr. Young has been a Lecturer and Assistant Director of Forensics at California State College in Fullerton. He holds A.B. and A.M. degrees from California State College in Fullerton and an A.A. degree from Cerritos Junior College in Norwalk, Calif.

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College football's 100th

# Bowdoin's Game Started 1889

By MARTIN FRIEDLANDER  
Orient Sports Editor

(Ed. Note: This is the first of a two-part series on the history of football at Bowdoin College. As Intercollegiate football celebrates its 100th year of competition, Bowdoin doesn't trail far behind with 80 years to her record. Today's article deals with the events leading up to and including the first intercollegiate football game played by Bowdoin. The ensuing years will be covered in the second article. Unless otherwise noted, the bulk of the resource material has been researched from old *Orients*, *Hatch's History of Bowdoin*, and *Alumni*.)

While Princeton and Rutgers were lauding in the glory brought them by re-enacting the first intercollegiate football game, this writer was musing at the antics of the forerunners of Bowdoin's present day football "jocks." The Bears have kicked off their 80th season with all the fanfare and revelry due a college football game. However, not always was it such the case. There was a time when athletics, as a whole, let alone football, suffered the rejection of the governing boards who saw a college education as a purely intellectual and spiritual experience, with no room for physical pursuits. However, it was by the 1850's that the college community was first noticing the effects of a physically stagnant existence.

In 1859 Henry Longfellow wrote home to his father, "This has been a very sickly term in college... the college government recommended a game of ball now and then; which communicated such an impulse to our limbs and joints that there is nothing now heard of in our leisure hours but ball, ball, ball." (Hatch) Thusly, baseball was introduced to the Bowdoin campus and very quickly rose in popularity as a competitive sport. Inside a year, the campus was buzzing with athletic activity and sought a reappraisal of the athletic facilities available to the students at the time. The 1860 Bugle offered this summary of the "present condition of the great department of Callisthenics in Bowdoin College: Two ropes (suitable for swings), one-ladder (moveable), iron rings, one chopping block (for jumping over), one wooden frame (a cross between a nail fence and a sawhorse), four big stones (for feats of strength), and Pine trees (for climbing and raising emotions of the sublime)." Today, the Department of Grounds and Buildings top this array.

The student game year the college appropriated \$250 for the construction of a gymnasium. Within a year, the investment had paid off as was noted in the 1861 report of the Governing Boards Visiting Committee: "It's (the gym's) favorable influence on bodily health... and its very happy intellectual and moral blessings. It is thought that in their (the students') vaultings and strainings and somersets they expend a great deal of animal energy which might otherwise bring them into serious collision with the laws of the college, and having opportunity for recreation and good influence on the college grounds, they are prevented from resorting... to places of questionable character elsewhere." A "gym instructor" was then hired at a salary of \$400. Thus, athletics made headway into Bowdoin College.

Football was among the last sports to make headway on the Bowdoin intercollegiate schedule. However, its earlier forms were prevalent in campus tradition and ruckusing. In 1869 the Sophomores and Freshmen played the first game. The teams were members of the two classes and rules were similar to those of the English kicking game. The tradition lasted 30 years until when, in the late 80's, the Seniors and Juniors took part. At this point the contest degenerated into a farce until in 1898 it was finally abandoned.

In September of 1899, another tradition, the sophomore football rush, was also abandoned. Hatch reports, "It had been the custom for the sophomores to cry football, football, as they marched our way to chapel and on some day during the first week of the year for a Freshman in the choir gallery to throw a football in their midst. There followed a vigorous scuffle for its possession between the occupants of the different dorm 'ends', each group endeavoring to carry the ball into its own end. The rush was irreverent, delayed



LOOKING TO SPEAR THE CARDINALS... this weekend is John Delahanty, varsity football captain. Here he gets in some practice in a recent world Arrow-Throwing tournament.

recitations, and was somewhat dangerous." And so ended another old Bowdoin tradition.

Despite all this, however, the spirit of the game never quite died. Early campus games often sprung from crowds on the campus yelling football, football until the numbers present warranted 'choosing up.' Two captains would be nominated from those around, the choosing up would take place, and the game ensue. The Orient supported the new game, but still reserved top honors for baseball. It said in 1888, "We assure the friends of baseball that the national game could never be supplanted by minor sports like lacrosse and football, but there is no reason why a good, well conducted game of football should not be interesting as any other athletic sport." Looking at the NFL's gross earnings for last year, and one might say this statement is born to light.

By 1888 Rugby was the up and coming sport, but very soon gave way to football as the most popular form of intramural competition. The Orient of that year commented, "Football has gained greatly in popularity this term and if we may judge from the number of invalids and cripples among us we should say that very satisfactory progress has been made in the knowledge of the game." On October 12, 1899, Bowdoin participated in its first intercollegiate football game, bowing to Tufts 8-4 on a baseball field in Portland, Maine. The following is part of the account given by the October 30 Orient: "The Bowdoins met the Tufts on the Portland baseball grounds, Saturday afternoon, and were defeated in a very close and exciting game by the score of 8 to 4.

The game was called at 2:45, and the Tufts had the kick off. The Bowdoins were rather inexperienced and the Tufts rushed the ball down the field and scored a touchdown. Then they punted out for a fair catch, but they dribbled and they rushed it across again securing their second and last touchdown. From this point on the Bowdoins braced up and played a fine game. They worked the ball up towards the Tufts line and fine runs were made... finally securing a touchdown from which Andrews failed to kick a goal... "It was in such a fashion that the Bowdoins made their 'magnificent brace on the homestretch' and defended themselves nobly in their first such competition.

against high school and other college freshmen due to a college policy established last year. Efforts are underway to have Director of Athletics Daniel Stuckey make an exception to the rule. However, Stuckey's advocacy of the ruling last year cast doubt upon the possibilities of seeing Girma on a varsity field this year. Football and Basketball are the only sports affected by the ECAC's similar ruling on freshmen.

An appeal has been filed on behalf of Taylor and Boyes with the ECAC. In the past, such late requests have been honored and there is still hope the two might be able to play.

## Vander Jagt...

(Continued from page 3)

impressed by his chivalry. He also told two amusing little stories, one about a boy named Bill who wouldn't go out in the rain and the other about a black militant called Barney. The most entertaining portion of his speech, however, was his eight minute tribute to that wonderful year, 1968: "1968 was the year that a black preacher was shot in Memphis. It was the year that a dynamic young senator from New York was killed in Los Angeles."

The disturbing fact about the whole situation is that with a little more foresight and understanding of the circumstances by the officials involved, the entire situation could have been avoided. When the athletic department settles down from its early-season traumas and all the correspondence finds its way through the US mails, the Bowdoin soccer team may find itself with three valuable additions. If the three are forced to retain their present status, then one hopes that at least the individual officials involved have benefited from the experience and are more alert to the next situation which might damage a Bowdoin athletic team.

There comes a time

When tomorrows become yesterdays

And our todays are forgotten

Along with our lost tomorrows

... the Fox

## King Music...

(Continued from page 1)

Lennon, Janis Joplin and Peter Green.

Carla Thomas graduated from Tennessee University and has studied for her Master's at Howard University. She recorded an album, "King and Queen," with the late Otis Redding, and her recent European concert tour took her to 12 major cities in three weeks.

During the intermission of the concert the Homecoming Queen and the winner of the fraternity display contest will be announced. Gordon W. Sewall '71 of Winchester, Mass., President of the Student Union Committee, will present trophies to the fraternities whose displays best interpret the theme "Bowdoin's Tenth President."

The Queen, will be selected from women representing the College's 11 fraternities, independents and the Senior Center. President Howell will introduce the individual queen candidates and will crown the winner.

## Gridders Win 17-0

(Continued from Page 8)

Late in the fourth quarter the Bears scored again on a 40 yard field goal by "Shanty." The field goal was set up on a 45 yard run by Benson who, first broke a tackle ten yards behind the line. The last WPI drive of the game was stopped by Dana Verrill by his second interception of the game.

Bowdoin	0	7	0	10	-17
WPI	0	0	0	0	-0

Second period: Demenkoff, 3 run. (Kelathany kick).

Fourth period: Benson, 1 run. (Delahanty kick). Delahanty 40 yard field goal.

### BOWDOIN FALL SPORTS SCHEDULE

(Home contests in boldface type)

DATE	SPORT	STADIUM	TIME
27	Football	Stearns Field	A 11:30
28	Football	Stearns Field	H 1:00
28	Sailing	Harvard Trophy	at MIT
		Harvard Regatta	at MIT

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## Swimmers Clash Tonight

By JOHN ERIKSON  
for the Orient

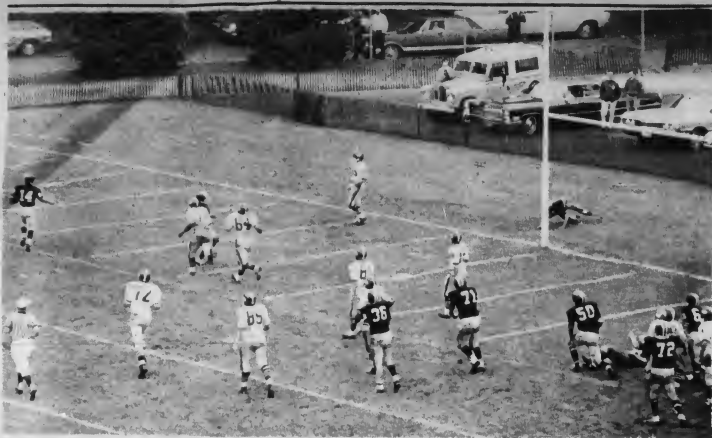
The Curtis pool hosts the annual Freshmen (and Alumni) Varsity Swimming meet this evening. Rumor has it that the odds lie in favor of a powerful freshman squad bolstered by such alumni as All-American John Samp and others. However, the varsity, with their All-American (Ken Ryan) and other experienced swimmers is expected to offer quite a battle in the abbreviated events.

The meet will be coordinated by swimming coach Charlie Butt for the purpose of drawing

together the frosh swimmers for the first time. Many of the freshmen are All-State or All-New England and hold promise to be the strongest squad Bowdoin has seen in many years. Some of the promising competitors are butterfly Rich Haudel, All New England breaststroker Bob Liotta, freestyle sprinter Rich Lucas, All-State distance freestyler John Erikson, freestylers Tom Costin and John Ward and breaststroker Brian Davis.

Competition gets underway at 7:00 p.m. tonight.





**RUNNING FREE . . .** is John Benson (14) for the Bears second touchdown of last week's 17-0 victory over WPI. Benson had the field to himself as he ran a keeper around the left end in the third period.

photo by Bowdoin College News Service

## Gridders Shut Out WPI 17-0; Cardinals Fly In Saturday

By THOMAS PROGIN  
For the Orient

The Polar Bear eleven, with last weekend's 17-0 victory over WPI, will shoot it out with the Wesleyan Cardinals Saturday in the season's homecoming Weekend contest. Though Wesleyan's team appears somewhat smaller (in general) than in previous years, the Bear practice week was spent in hard drilling and perfection of execution, both offensively and defensively.

Last week the Cardinals downed Middlebury 21-20. The Bears had defeated an unimproved Middlebury team 17-13 two weeks earlier, thus a straight comparison of scores could be misleading. In fact, Wesleyan had been behind 14-0 at halftime when they started to pick up their scoring game and tallied 21 points while holding Middlebury to six in the final periods.

The Bears kicked off their 80th season last Saturday with an impressive opening game win of 17-0 over the Engineers of Worcester Polytechnical Institute before some 2300 partisan fans. Bowdoin's nearly impregnable defensive line held WPI to only 95 yards rushing. The defensive secondary was tough also as they intercepted three passes and limited the Engineers to 104 yards passing.

A pair of hard-running halfbacks, Bill Loeffler and John Demenkoff, led the Bear offense in each half. Quarterback John Benson, mixing his plays well, was the sparkplug who got the offense clicking after he had entered the game in the second period.

The first quarter was marked by missed scoring opportunities by both teams. Worcester was moving well in the opening minutes, but fumbled in Bear territory where it was recovered by Arnie Tompkins. Bowdoin's ensuing drive stalled and a field goal attempt by Captain John Delahanty was wide right. The Engineers blocked a punt later in the quarter, but still couldn't score.

The Bears pushed to the Engineer's one yard line early in the second quarter where, for some reason, they attempted a field goal which was again wide. A pass interference play gave Bowdoin a scoring opportunity with 2:00 left in the half. The Bears got down to the three yard line where Demenkoff scored on a burst over right tackle. 'Shanty's' kick was good and the half-time mark stood at 7-0.

After a scoreless third period, Bowdoin's offense clicked again. Benson quarterbacked the Bears to WPI's one yard line where he made a beautiful fake to fullback Haley and ran a keeper around the end left for the touchdown. Delahanty's kick gave the Bears a 15-0 lead.

Chip Dewar intercepted a pass on Bowdoin's ten yard line to stop a strong Worcester drive. (Continued on page 7)

## Sports This Weekend

### FRIDAY

Frosh Football  
vs Worcester Acad.  
2:00 p.m.  
Frosh Soccer  
vs No. Yarmouth  
3:00 p.m.

### SATURDAY

Varsity Soccer  
vs Wesleyan 10:30 a.m.  
Varsity Cross Country  
vs St. Anselms 12:30 p.m.  
Varsity Football  
vs Wesleyan 1:30 p.m.

★★★ More Sports on Page 7 ★★★



**SKYDIVING.** Mike Jackson (22) hurdles Worcester rusher into the air while blocking for Mike Denoncour's (23) punt. The Bears host Wesleyan tomorrow at 1:30.

ORIENT SPORTS ANALYSIS  
by the Staff

## An international flare Booters Denied Three Players

Sports excitement at Bowdoin appears to have taken on an international flare this fall. Soccer, through the universal appeal of Coaches Charlie Butt and Frank Sabasteanski, has managed to attract more than its usual share of exceptionally competent enthusiasts from the ranks of the campus' annual influx of foreign students. The flurry originates from the fact that none of the three soccer men can compete for Bowdoin under present (and previous) ECAC competition rules and an unbending college policy concerning freshmen competition. Bear booters with their protests may now join the ranks of the leemmen who are still fighting a "Pentagonal" rule which bars post season competition. Due to this ruling, the hockey squad was effectively blocked from competing in championship play last season.

One source of irritation for those involved in the latest bureaucratic botch-up rests with a clause in the ECAC's magnanimous rule book which stipulates a one year period of "no competition" for any transfer student. The reasons for the clause are obvious, and the amount of off-campus recruiting on other campuses has been markedly reduced. However, foreign students sponsored by an international educational exchange program (like ASPAU

and others), come under a separate heading and are permitted to compete as long as the ECAC is made aware of their sponsored status. Generally, this means that the applications are filed early enough so that the member colleges do not find out too much about the student.

The present situation at Bowdoin involves two Dutch Bowdoin Plan students, George Taylor, 19, and Jerry Boye, 20, both from Holland, and Girma Ashmeron, 18, an Ethiopian here as a four year student. All three filed applications to Bowdoin on their own, and thus are without international sponsorship. This is further complicated by the fact that each applied late spring, making the finding of a sponsor somewhat difficult, though certainly not impossible. When the three arrived at Bowdoin and wanted to play soccer, the ears of the ECAC had already picked up echoes of "Olympic player", "All-Province", etc. Girma, a forward, competed in the 1968 Olympic Games for Ethiopia while Taylor, a halfback, filled a position on an "All-Province" team, an honor comparable to "All New England" in the U.S. Boye played on a championship field hockey team and competently handles a line position in soccer.

One member of the Polar Bear squad commented that if all three were playing,

"we could pose a threat as a soccer power which conceivably could run an undefeated season." However, perhaps the ECAC envisioned similar repercussions to allowing the Dutchmen to play, and thus handed down a 'no-play' edict on the late appeals. In Ashmeron's instance, his freshman status does not permit him to play varsity.

However, it is not only the adherence to rules that is disturbing Taylor and Boye. "Of course we were very much distressed at finding out we were not to be able to play soccer for Bowdoin," commented Taylor.

"We can understand the ruling and Bowdoin's obligation to adhere to it. What we can not understand is why some sort of sponsorship could not have been arranged, assuming that the college knew we would encounter this difficulty. I also tend to believe that had the two cases (Boye's and my own) been submitted separately from Ashmeron's, we might be playing this weekend. I think the idea of having an Olympic player compete on a college level scared a lot of officials."

The other complication is Ashmeron's freshman standing which would have made him unavailable for varsity competition in any case. Despite his international experience, Girma is forced to compete (Continued on page 7)

## Soccer Team Falls to Springfield and UNH

By MICHEL ADRIAANSZON DE RUYTER  
Orient Sports Writer

After suffering two defeats at the hands of Springfield (6-1) and UNH (1-0), the Polar Bear Booters face a strong Wesleyan team Saturday. Despite the two losses, the squad has improved over the past week with help coming from the team's international assistant coaches. (See article this page).

In last weekend's encounter, the team was unable to successfully deal with the Springfield power house. The Bowdoin defense played well in the air, but encountered difficulties on Springfield's uneven field, especially around the penalty areas. The lone Bear scoring came

on a well-placed lob by Pete Hess. Despite a lack of skills and score movements on the front line, the Bowdoin squad's stamina proved a stumbling block to Springfield and held the maroon's number of goals down to two in the last half. Against UNH, the Bears once again sported a front line which was unable to assume effective scoring positions, the halfbacks being blocked from position by their own wings. The UNH goal came on a loose ball picked up from the left wing.

Booster practices have been aimed at taking greater advantage of scoring opportunities.



**HEADS UP . . .** as Pete Hess (white, left) battles Springfield player in last weekend's contest. Lee Rowe (white) looks on. photo by Dave Spring

# President Howell Proposes Ethnic, Futuristic Studies

By FRED CUSICK

Mr. President: In accepting from your hands the Charter, Seal and Keys of Bowdoin College, I am deeply sensible of the honor, the duties, and the responsibilities with which the Governing Boards have invested me. Such responsibilities cannot be lightly assumed, and I accept your charge with the promise of full dedication to the interests and concerns of Bowdoin College.

Roger Howell Jr.  
Oct. 3, 1969

When I became a Rhodes scholar an aunt of mine told me that she'd known five Rhodes scholars in her time and that every one of them had become a college president. I thought, "My God, there's a curse on the thing."

Roger Howell, Jr. to a student  
Oct. 7, 1969

College presidents in the past few years have been under attack by faculty, alumni, and students. It is not surprising then that a college president, even in such a geographically and politically isolated place as Bowdoin, should develop four faces: one for the faculty, one for the alumni, one for the students, and one perhaps, but only perhaps, for himself. It would be rather silly to condemn this hypocrisy, since it is a matter more of survival than hypocrisy

and since there is little outright lying involved.

It can be said, and fairly I think, that one of Roger Howell's faces, the alumni face, was predominant during his inauguration last weekend. Since it was Alumni Weekend and since he was surrounded during his speech by the Governing Boards and alumni, with only a partial representation by the faculty and a minimal one by the students, it could hardly have been otherwise.

Howell's speech was addressed primarily to the alumni, the "uncritical lovers" of Bowdoin as he called them, rather than to the faculty or the students. This is not to say that there wasn't much of interest to these groups but the tone, the phrasing, and above all the use of certain quotations from President Chamberlain indicate that it was an alumni speech.

Some members of the faculty and the student body sensed, in a somewhat wrongheaded way, that Howell wasn't talking to them. One dean remarked, "It certainly took Roger a long time to get down to substantive matters." The feelings of many students were summed up by one senior, "What a rotten speech. It was just the same old stuff." The speech, however, becomes more comprehensible if one imagines oneself as over forty, balding, and worried about "all the crazy things that are going on around the

country."

The most noticeable characteristic of the speech was the tone. It was very respectful. It was not the tone of a teacher talking to students or of a professor talking to colleagues. Howell found it a "very moving and humbling experience" to become president of Bowdoin. While calling for a fresh start, to be made he added that "... this is not in anyway to disparage other fresh starts made in the past by other presidents; ... Before attempting to define the role of the College he mentioned Hyde's 'Offer of the College' and added "... there is much in what Hyde said." Despite the respectful tone Howell made it clear that things would change. "Years ago General Chamberlain said: Men meant too much when they said 'Old Bowdoin.' Let them not say it now. I take my mandate to be the making of a fresh start."

Howell's use of General Chamberlain inaugural speech was extensive, so much so that the general's address formed almost a speech within Howell's speech. Chamberlain's authority was used to support Howell's arguments for equality of opportunity. "Let the college rise, but let her also stoop a little to reach as many uplifted hands as possible, ..."

It was also used to support co-education, "President

(Continued on page 3)



## THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1969

NUMBER 2

### Committee Reconsiders Decision; Kaiser's Suspension Is Revoked

By JAY SWEET

On June 17, 1969, Steve Kaiser '72 received the following letter:

Dear Julian:

At the end of the spring semester you were reported failing in English 4 and English 32. Because of these failures, your case was reviewed by the Recording Committee of the Faculty at its meeting on Monday. At that time, the Committee voted to drop you from college for one semester. You are eligible to return for study in the spring semester, 1970, but if at any subsequent period in your career you are failing two or more courses, the Committee would probably vote to drop you permanently from the College.

I know that these two failures can come as no great surprise to you. For a period of some time you realized that English 4 would be a failure because of your failure to attend that course at all. Likewise, your attendance record in English 32 was also minimal including an absence from the mid-term examination. The fact that you did not complete your term paper in that course also contributed to your failure.

I hope you will view this action of the Committee as therapeutic rather than punitive. The Committee earnestly believes that you are a gifted young man capable of completing your college studies with distinction. However, it will be necessary for you to apply yourself with some rigor to your studies. Hopefully, a period of absence from the College will give you time to rethink your own goals and motivation so that your college career will be more productive to you.

If I can answer any specific questions or be of help in any way, please do not hesitate to write.

With best wishes,  
Jerry Wayne Brown  
Dean of Students

Kaiser's draft board was notified of his change of status by the Registrar's Office. He was reclassified 1-A in early September, and then found a job in Brunswick at the Coleman Research Farm. On Wednesday, October 8, he was readmitted to Bowdoin. His suspension will not appear on his college record.

When Kaiser received the Dean's letter, he was in Massachusetts after the end of the spring semester. Although, as the letter suggests, he had known for some time that he would fail two courses, the suspension was completely unexpected. English 4, a freshman year requirement carrying no credit, did not seem to him sufficient reason for being "dropped" from the College. At that point there was no possibility

of appeal; the Recording Committee has absolute power in cases involving academic credit.

Kaiser's case was presented to the Committee by the Dean of Students, recommending suspension for a semester. Kaiser does not know if any other person appeared before the committee while his case was being considered; he himself was not notified of the committee's deliberations.

(Continued on page 6)



photo by Heinlein

SECOND COMING. "And what rough beast, its hour come round at last, slouches towards Bethlehem to be born."

### Eight Await Awards

## Rhodes Candidates Are Chosen

By NORM CAREY

Nominations closed on October 8 for both the Rhodes Scholarship and the Danforth Fellowship. The seven men who were selected are Edward H. Burr, Bruce E. Cain, George S. Isaacson, Lawrence Putterman, Steven J. Rustari, Wayne C. Sanford, and Douglas K. Showalter. Of these seven seniors, Rustari and Showalter were also selected as the two Bowdoin nominees for the Danforth award.

Jed Burr, a biology major, is interested and very active in the field of conservation; Jed's other

extra curricular activities include serving as president of Masque and Gown, a lay reader and acolyte in his church, and a trainer for the freshmen soccer and football teams. He is a member of the Audubon Society in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and frequently lectures on conservation to groups in the Brunswick area. He has received three national scientific grants for ecological work, a Surdna Fellowship, and has been on the Dean's list since his sophomore year.

Bruce Cain, is a major in American Studies. Assistant edi-

tor of the "Bugle." Bruce serves on the Curriculum Committee, and wrote for the "Orient" during his junior year. He has played varsity tennis and squash for two years, and is this year the captain of the squash team. He is a James Bowdoin scholar, has received "numerous" debating awards, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

George Isaacson, is a Government major and looks to college teaching as a possible future course. George is vice-president of Bowdoin's student council,

Monday, the faculty will consider making College Board Aptitude and Achievement tests optional for Bowdoin candidates. If the plan is approved, Bowdoin will be the first competitive college in New England and probably the first in the nation not requiring CEEB tests scores.

According to Richard Moll, Director of Admissions, Bowdoin's admission policies have been emphasizing "use" more than "ability." "What good is the person who has high ability and limited powers of application?" he asked. "We want a class with both high ability and strong powers of application, but innate 'bright' aren't as important as developed powers of application."

Moll claimed that, in spite of occasional laments from the faculty over our Board medians, when he asked them to name students Bowdoin could use more of and students Bowdoin could do without, he found that the 'good' students showed a clear pattern of motivation in high school and the 'bad' students showed no clear trace of motivation, although 50% had verbal SATs over 600 and 65% had math SATs over 600.

Moll also referred to a report by Professor William Whitehead concerning the class of 1967. Whitehead's research showed that only 36% of the graduates of Bowdoin's Class of '67 who scored above 600 on both SATs graduated from Bowdoin with Latin Honors. 64% of the students who scored above 600 on both SATs,

(Continued on page 5)

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(Continued on page 3)

### Admissions Lobbies For College Board Elimination

By ALAN KOLOD

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(Continued on page 5)

### Moratorium Is To Be Day Of Reappraisal

By JEFF DRUMMOND

A Committee on the Vietnam Moratorium scheduled for October 15, composed of Roger Renfrew, Steven McIntire, Robert Johnson, Richard Jerue, George Bowden, John Medeiros, and George Alston have set up a schedule of events at the college for that day, as follows:

- 10:00-12:00 Chapel Service
  - Prayer
  - Meditation
  - 4 student speakers
  - 4 faculty speakers
- 2:00-2:30 Ecumenical Service in the chapel
- 2:30-4:30 Teach-In
  - open seminars and discussions
- 5:00-6:30 Meals

Events of the college are scheduled to allow for the plans of the high school and the town. The high school is planning to show a film on Saigon orphans Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 1:00. Wednesday morning, Principal DeLois will make a rare speech over the intercom in the high school, expressing his views on the war and urging teachers to call off classroom activities in favor of discussions on the War. That noon there will be speeches, a debate, and discussion in the assembly. After this meeting, students will be urged to donate their lunch money to a fund for Vietnamese orphans.

The main activities of the week will occur downtown, organized by editor John Cole of the *Maine Times*. Sunday, several clergy of the area will mention in their sermons that there will be a day of discussion on the fifteenth. On Monday and Tuesday, approximately twenty-five students from the college and high school will

(Continued on page 3)

## Rhodes

(Continued from page 1)

serves on the Faculty Student Committee on Advanced Studies, and was on the debating team for two years. He spent his junior year as a student of the University of Copenhagen. Among his academic distinctions are the

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**Atlantic**

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- The Oakland Seven by Elinor Langer
- The Young and the Old: Notes on a New History by Robert Jay Lifton
- ...and, Dan Wakefield on The Great Haircut War



AT YOUR NEWSSTAND NOW

Bradbury and Achorn prizes for debating.

Lawrence Putterman, a major in Government and Legal Studies, hails from Norwalk, Connecticut. His activities outside the classroom include: editor-in-chief of the "Bugle," president of the Young Democrats, vice-president and president of AISEC, a three-year varsity golfer. He served last summer as a Congressional Intern under Senator Muskie in

Washington, D.C. He has been on the Dean's list for three years, was a James Bowdoin Scholar his sophomore year, made Phi Beta Kappa as a junior, and has received a Surdna Fellowship for sociology in his senior year.

Steven Rustari is a major in English and hopes to teach English literature in college. He is on both the "Quill" and "Bugle" editorial boards and is the stage manager for the Masque and

Gown. He received the Sewall Latin Prize his sophomore year, the Bertram Louis Smith, Jr. Prize in English Literature and the Almon Goodwin Phi Beta Kappa Prize his junior year.

Wayne Sanford is a physics major whose future ambitions take in the field of computer science. Wayne is a battalion commander for ROTC, and has lettered in indoor track and Lacrosse for two years. He won the Alexander Speaking Prize in 1966, made Phi Beta Kappa his junior year, and is a winner of the James Bowdoin Cup. He has also won the General Philoan Trophy and the Pershing-Presnell Trophy.

Douglas Showalter, a philosophy major, served last year as one of the assistants to the Dean of Students, was a member of the Bowdoin Marching Band, and served as president of Chi Psi. Doug played on the freshmen tennis team and is a player for the squash team. He was a James Bowdoin scholar for two years, received the Constant Academic Excellence Award, and was a winner of an Alfred Sloan Scholarship.

The Danforth Graduate Fellowship is granted to men and women under thirty years of age,

who are either seniors or recent graduates of any accredited college in the United States whose ambition is in college teaching as a career, and who passes the criteria for election. The holder of a Danforth Fellowship can simultaneously hold another, such as the Rhodes, his stipend being withheld until the other award expires. As stated in a publication of the Danforth foundation, in reviewing applications they look for "... intellectual power which is flexible and of a wide range ... personal characteristics which are likely to contribute to effective teaching and to constructive relationships with students ... concerns which range beyond self-interest and narrow perspective."

The Rhodes Scholarship, established under the seventh will of Cecil Rhodes in 1899, uses much the same criteria as does the Danforth. As stated in a pamphlet circulated by the Office of the American Rhodes Scholarship, the Rhodes nominee must have "... intellectual ability, force of character combined with unselfishness ... leadership ... fondness for and success in sports." Their are 32 scholarships annually given in the United States, which is divided into eight regional districts. A Committee of Selection meeting in each state and each district every year. Unlike the Danforth scholarship which specifies that its recipient do his graduate work in the U.S., the Rhodes scholarship is designed to give the American scholar an opportunity to look at his country from without. He thus gains, as President Howell, himself a Rhodes scholar, put it "... a healthy skepticism of your own country," after gaining the perspective which living in a foreign land affords. The award given the winner averages to about 550 pounds for an arts course to 590 pounds to a science course. A Rhodes scholarship is awarded for two years with the possibility of a third if it can be proven as necessary to a student's intellectual development and/or career.

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# Kaiser Case Raises Question of Student's Constitutional Rights

By JEFF DRUMMOND

The Kaiser case has raised at Bowdoin the question of Constitutional rights for a student who is being considered for disciplinary action. When brought before the Recording Committee for discipline, a student's rights are bridged in the following ways: he cannot confront his accusers; he cannot call witnesses in his own behalf; he cannot cross-examine witnesses; he cannot testify or refuse to testify; he is tried by a body bearing no resemblance to a jury of his peers; the proceedings and composition of the judging body are kept secret; there is no court of appeals. In short, the Recording Committee is a perfect example of the type of judging body which the writers of the Constitution tried so hard to avoid.

In the past five or ten years, a number of cases have come before Federal Courts in an effort to halt these practices at other colleges and universities. In many of these cases, the court has recently decided to uphold the claim of the student that he has been treated unfairly, and ordered the college to re-instate and revise their disciplinary methods.

These decisions would have forced Bowdoin to change her ways, except for one thing: The decisions have been binding only for state universities and colleges. In cases of private colleges, the general theory has been that it is a privilege to attend the college, and that by attending, a student agrees to abide by its rules. In the past few years, however, there has been increasing feeling that that rationalization is akin to the one factories used to employ: that it was a privilege to work at the factory, and therefore people who requested jobs agreed to work under the existing conditions. Fortunately, the government refused to accept that excuse, and passed minimum wage laws, child and woman labor laws, and maximum hours.

For two reasons, then, this philosophy of privilege in attending a private institution has come under increasing attack. First, as stated above, the government in the last two or three years has come to doubt and question the right of the private college to abridge private rights. Secondly, there is increasing speculation over the phrase "state-supported." Court decisions until now have used the phrase to describe colleges who derived almost total support from the government. Lately, however, there has been feeling that any college which accepts grants from the

government fits in this category. In discussions with a judge of the First Circuit Court of Appeals and a professor at the University of Maine Law School, this reporter has found a growing tendency in legal circles to question the validity of a disciplinary decision if the college accepts money from the Federal government, and if Constitutional rights have been abridged.

There is no question in at least Kaiser's case that his rights have been abridged. The point a judge would have to decide is whether the college has accepted sufficient money from the government to place it in the "state-supported" category.

Since 1964 Bowdoin College has accepted the following from the national government: in 1964,

construction funds of \$300,000 were used in the construction of the new library; each year between \$3,000 and \$5,000 have been accepted for purchases of new books; and each year approximately five hundred thousand dollars are accepted for teacher training and summer research. Of course we cannot know what decision a Federal judge would make, but it seems very probable that Bowdoin would fit in the newly-defined category of "state-supported."

In light of these facts, the conclusion that Bowdoin is illegally abridging rights becomes almost inescapable; and if judges agreed in court cases, it could conceivably invalidate any disciplinary actions of the Recording Committee of Bowdoin College.

## If Enrollment Increased

## Crisis In Housing May Be Imminent

By PAUL BARTON

In the near future some Bowdoin students may have problems finding a place to sleep. And it will have nothing to do with permissive social codes. Even an unsubstantial increase in student enrollment could bring on a housing crisis.

But housing is not a separate, isolated problem which can be quickly solved by the erection of a new dormitory. It is the key to any further development of the campus. Housing is closely interlocked with the dilemma of what the college environment and student composition should be in 5 to 10 years. In other words, before the college can remedy future housing shortages, it must first decide the other questions revolving around college expansion.

Joseph Jefferson, Vice-President for Development, believes the College should consider experimenting with non-conventional housing. "For reasons I'm not sure anyone understands, students are rejecting conventional housing. We find students rejecting what we offer and looking for housing in town, which just isn't there."

Jefferson conjectured that Bowdoin could admit fifty women transfer students next year if it were willing to send them into town to find their own housing, but he does not think this is a good idea. He pointed to the fact that this policy of urban universities has created slums, but he hopes Bowdoin can keep control over its environment and prevent that sort of situation.

According to Jefferson, one of the problems Bowdoin will have to face is controlling its immediate environment in the face of rapid expansion in Maine. The college will have to provide housing and also prevent the area around the college from being developed commercially in a way that might ruin the character of the college.

Jefferson himself is intrigued by the type of housing Wesleyan is building, which mixes faculty members with people from the community. Jefferson thinks it may be possible to construct houses which would mix teachers, married students, undergraduates, and towns people.

Once the future domiciliary needs of the college are determined, there still will remain the problems of finding a place to put the structure, and paying for them. Prime building sites are the college quadrangle and college owned land on the Old Bath Road adjacent to the college. The alumni, as usual, will be expected to



THE KING... entertaining for Homecoming Weekend last Friday evening. Carla Thomas preceded B. B. King and an intermission between the two saw Alison Bibber of Brunswick, Maine crowned as Homecoming Queen.

## Howell Speech Well Received But Troubling

(Continued from page 1)

Chamberlain... did not see it as contrary to the Bowdoin tradition, but in fact, as closely connected to it, indeed as a logical extension of it," and a change in the curriculum, "President Chamberlain was here expressing a truth which is so hard to learn: the realization that tradition in itself is not and cannot be creative. It is clear that it is the tension between tradition and innovation, between continuity and change, that generates true creativity."

Howell's reasons for quoting so heavily from General Chamberlain were connected with the alumni aspect of his speech. He said after the inauguration "The alumni like Chamberlain, although they forget that he was a failure as a president... also I wanted to show that ideas on co-education and curriculum reform were not new to Bowdoin." It should be noted that while Louis Bernstein, President of the Board of Overseers, spoke of the glorious past largely in terms of Sills and Hyde, Howell chose Chamberlain and appealed to an older and more dynamic tradition.

On the whole President Howell's speech was interesting and important but not original. The best parts of it were the quotation from Chamberlain.

Some mention should also be made, I think, of the inaugural ceremony itself. While it was technically successful (Howell was inaugurated). It struck me as being rather shabby. The New Gym is not the place to hold an inauguration. It is too large, and a president should not be expected to deliver his inaugural address under a basketball net. One might also mention that every delegate, faculty member, overseer, and trustee in the procession seemed to march to the sound of a different drummer. Finally, whoever designed the sun on the great seal that hung in the gym needs glasses. The sun grinned down drunkenly throughout the entire ceremony.

## Scoreboard

As we enter the newschool year, the final campus disruption score card for last year reads: 900 students expelled or suspended and 850 students rimmed at 28 of the nation's trouble schools. Six universities where unrest occurred took no action. J. Edgar Hoover himself reports 4,000 arrested in campus disorders (during fiscal 1969).

## Corridor Flares Anew: Cold Water, Hot Tempers

— Special to  
The Bowdoin Orient —

During the early hours of October 7th the uneasy truce which has existed between Coleman and Hyde halls since last spring erupted into open warfare. Forces numbering in the tens engaged in

a fierce water fight lasting nearly two hours. It is too early to tell the extent of the damage suffered on both sides although it is believed that one window was broken in Hyde and that both sides are at present suffering from an acute shortage of toilet paper. The exact number of casualties cannot be determined until the Infirmary begins receiving its first cases of pneumonia.

"The Two Hour War," as it is already beginning to be called, was the result of the longstanding rivalry of the two dormitories over control of the Coleman-Hyde corridor, the part of the walks that runs between South Hyde and Coleman. The first indications that a possible battle was brewing appeared last week in reports of incidents in the corridor: water balloons, the exchange of challenges and obscenities. The actual battle began around eleven thirty and continued fiercely until broken up by the night watchman around one.

Experts here agree that the battle ended with a solid victory for the numerically superior Coleman force. The attacking Coleman group managed to penetrate Hyde on several occasions while defeating any attempt at counter-attack. However, it should be pointed out that tactically Cole-

(Continued on page 6)

## Dialogue Dominates Moratorium Plans

(Continued from page 1)  
distribute two thousand five hundred slow-burning candles to the townspeople. With the candles, which will be left on doorsteps, will be a message asking the people to light them at 6:00 Wednesday.

The activities Wednesday will begin with an outdoor teach-in on the downtown Mall at noon. There will be tables for draft counseling for students and parents, with competent, informed counselors. There will be a table of literature on the War and the draft, and a ballot-box for signatures for a moderate open letter to President Nixon; the letter will request that he evaluate his position on the war and think about the possibility of ending U.S. participation as quickly as possible. At 6:00 the churches in town will ring their bells, and candles

will be lit all over town. For those who want to come to the Mall, there will be speakers, with possibly even Peter Kyros talking.

The candles are to perform two functions: first, they are to demonstrate the unity of Brunswick against the war, and they are a form of passive protest. Cole does not expect many adults of the town's three thousand households to take the active step of attending the gathering on the Mall, and so conceived this passive protest for the others.

Nationwide next week, many colleges are taking a more active part in protesting against the war. Classes have been cancelled at many colleges, and students are planning to circulate petitions in their towns demanding an end to the war in Vietnam. Sit-ins are expected, and some are sure to be faculty-organized.

# BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Friday, October 10, 1969

Number 2

## Kaiser and Due Process

Steve Kaiser's case raises the question of how this college can use its discretion to determine who should be allowed to remain in school and also guarantee students their fundamental rights. The Recording Committee, which suspended Kaiser and later reinstated him, has such discretionary powers that it does not have to and, indeed, does not guarantee due process for students.

Originally, the Recording Committee performed the function that its name implies: At the end of each semester, its members sat down and recorded the grades of all students. As the college has evolved, the Committee's powers have increased to include all questions involving academic requirements and credit. Unfortunately, the Committee has never devised any standard rules of due process, but has been content to depend on its own good intentions to protect students.

It is chaired by the Dean of the College, and includes the President, the Dean of Students, and six faculty members. Petitions to be heard are prepared by one of the Deans, and testimony in either oral or written form is solicited from all interested faculty members. The meetings are closed. No record of the meetings is kept, but written testimony is placed in the student's permanent college file. Although there is no rule prohibiting a student's appearing at the hearing of his petition, he is neither invited nor informed of his right to attend. In the experience of the present Dean of the College, no student has ever appeared before the Committee. The student has no opportunity to dispute anything said about him and is denied access to written testimony.

The discretionary powers of the Committee have increased greatly since the inception of the new marking system. It is possible that two students might fail the same two courses, and that one would be allowed to continue while the other one was suspended from the college. Testimony is offered regarding the student's motivation, attitude, and any extenuating personal circumstances.

By these means the Committee attempts to act in the best interest of the student and college. Of course, the student is not being tried for a crime. The committee is seeking to determine whether it might not be best for all concerned that the student leave school. Some might question whether the college should attempt to make decisions of this sort at all, but even those who concede the right must admit that present procedures are much too arbitrary.

Under current procedure, the personal prejudice of a Dean or faculty member may radically alter the outcome of a case. During the course of the semester, the same Dean who may have counseled a student could be his advocate or prosecutor, and judge. . . . There is also no real appeal possible, because the President of the College is a member of the Committee.

Three specific procedural reforms are necessary to guarantee student rights. First, students should be invited to attend, and allowed to question testimony. The justification for the present closed hearings is that a student's privacy must be insured. We wonder, however, just whose privacy is protected.

A recent Supreme Court decision asserts the right of due process over this alleged protection of privacy in cases involving juveniles. The principle is also applicable to the proceedings of the Recording Committee. It is intolerable that any information regarding a student's case be withheld from him. It is also intolerable that he not be informed of the right to testify.

An effective route of appeal must be created. Dean Greason has suggested that this might be accomplished by removing the President from the Committee and allowing him to decide appeals. This would certainly be a step in the right direction. But we should also consider including other members of the faculty or administration on the appellate body.

Finally, actions taken at the end of the spring semester must be subject to immediate appeal. Presently, the only appeal open to a student is to re-petition the Recording Committee when they meet again, one week before classes in the fall. Students must not be compelled to wait that long.

In an interview yesterday, Dean Greason acknowledged the necessity of reform, and agreed to discuss specific measures with the Recording Committee before its next important meeting. We urge that reform be immediate and complete.

## Council Votes Issacson Bill On Asian War

By FRED CUSICK

"There comes a time when you guys have just to act as thinking human beings." The Student Council of Bowdoin was told last Monday night. The plea was made during a debate that ended with the passage, on a roll call vote of the Issacson resolution on Vietnam. The resolution read:

The Student Council of Bowdoin College opposes the United States involvement in the Vietnam war on the grounds that its participation is detrimental to the people of South Vietnam, to peace in Southeast Asia, and to the resolution of America's domestic problems. We condemn the war as immoral and support the immediate withdrawal of all United States' troops from South Vietnam as the quickest and most equitable means of ending the war and stopping the senseless waste of American and South Vietnamese life.

Supporters of the resolution had been worried over whether the Council would even agree to debate it. When it was introduced at the Sept. 30th meeting the Council voted to table it almost immediately while many of the Council members expressed doubts over whether the Council had a right to express opinions on "political" matters. The resolution, however was taken from the table without debate and a lively discussion followed during which many members of the Council and representatives from the Young Republicans and the Young Americans for Freedom expressed their opinions.

The opponents of the measure argued that the Student Council had not been elected to deal with national issues, e.g. the war, and that the passage of Issacson's resolution would give a false impression of student opinion on Vietnam. Supporters of the resolution pointed out that the resolution said that only the Council and not the student body was expressing its opinion.

Bob Johnson, president of Afro-Am., made a strong plea in favor of the resolution: "I mean, maybe you haven't seen some of the things that are wrong with this country, but I've seen them because I've lived with them. I've seen what they're doing to the Indian, and to the black man, and in Vietnam. . . . Damn it. We've got to use our minds. We just can't sit back and do nothing."

After a debate lasting 20 minutes a roll call vote was held and the measure passed 17 to 6 with 2 abstentions.

By Council request the above resolution will be sent to the Dean of the Faculty and he will be requested to read it at the next Faculty meeting. In addition the resolution will be distributed to the Student Councils of other colleges in Maine.

This is a breakdown of the roll call vote:

### Officers

John B. Cole — President  
presiding officer does not vote.  
George S. Isaacson — Vice President  
yes  
August C. Miller, III — Secretary-Treasurer  
abstain

### Fraternity Representatives

Vincent A. DiCara — Alpha Delta Phi  
yes  
Douglas H. Crowther — Alpha Kappa Sigma  
no  
Roy J. Bouchard — Alpha Rho Upsilon  
no  
R. Christopher Almy — Beta Theta Pi  
no  
Geoffrey B. Ovenden — Chi Psi  
yes  
William Branting — Delta Kappa Epsilon  
no  
Steven E. MacIntyre — Delta Sigma  
yes

Continued on page 5)

## Moratorium Day Nears For Discussion Of Vietnam Issue

By RICK FITCH  
College Press Service

Like the star too distant to be viewed clearly through a telescope or the germ too small to be seen through a microscope, the U.S. college student has remained an unknown and therefore enigmatic quantity since the start of the 1969-70 academic year.

This fall, he has scurried about busily preparing for the Oct. 15 Vietnam War Moratorium, protested the University of California's dismissal of a communist instructor, launched rent strikes at four schools, and held a boycott of classes at the University of Michigan in support of demands for a student-operated bookstore.

Despite this bit of empirical evidence and despite the postulations and predictions offered by sociologists, psychologists, the commercial press, government-commissioned task forces, etc., it's anyone's guess as to whether the issues of the war, the draft, racism, and educational and social reform on the campus will incite this year's student to the same level of frustration and dissent as occurred last year.

Colleges and universities across the country braced for the new year according to their perceptions of reality.

Some apparently saw the student's nature as being close to innately evil. The City College of New York, for example, stationed armed security guards in the building where students were registering for classes. Temple University formed its own 125-man campus police force.

The University of Wisconsin and University of Michigan both have developed over the summer civil defense plans to employ in the event of building occupations or violent demonstrations. Michigan also fireproofed and bomb-proofed files containing important documents.

Other institutions, while not following the law and order on the campus theme so overtly, equipped old discipline codes with new teeth aimed at chomping down on so-called disruptive activities.

Cornell University, which endured an armed building occupation by militant blacks last year, added a disciplinary clause prohibiting "misconduct sufficiently serious as to constitute a violation of or threat to the maintenance of the public order." The clause covers faculty members as well as students, and the maximum penalties are the dismissal of the former and expulsion of the latter. A 21-member hearing board with four student members will have jurisdiction in misconduct cases.

The University of Illinois sent a letter to parents of undergraduates warning: "When . . . a student is found to have knowingly engaged in a disruptive or coercive action, including knowing participation in a disruptive or coercive demonstration, the penalty will be dismissal or suspended dismissal." Other schools, including Ohio, Indiana, Purdue, and North Carolina have released similar conduct statements.

At the State University of New York at Stony Brook — the scene of several mass drug busts during the past two years — students now face suspension for an arrest on a drug law violation and expulsion for a conviction. On many campuses, including Stony Brook, students have demanded in recent years that administrations stay out of the policing business, particularly when drugs are involved.

In Ohio, Gov. James Rhodes said he would send state troopers or National Guardsmen to quell campus disturbances, whether or not the university administrations asked for them.

Returning students were greeted with curricular and structural changes, as well as warnings, at many schools. Whether they were intended as appeasing gestures, or in sincere recognition of the students to relevant learning and self-determination is a matter for conjecture.

Black studies programs have burgeoned across the U.S., paralleling an increase in the number of blacks attending colleges. Dartmouth, a school that has graduated fewer than 150 blacks in its 200-year history, has 90 blacks in a freshman class of 855.

Other eastern colleges have taken similar steps. Brown University has increased the number of blacks in its freshman class from eight in 1966 to 77 currently; Wesleyan, from 30 to 51; Yale, from 31 to 96; and Harvard, from 40 to 95. Harvard also recently announced it had established a Department of Afro-American Studies, offering 15 courses, including one on the "black revolution." The Ivy League institution has appointed a 35-member committee to prepare proposals for structural change based on a report on last year's disorders.

For Stanford's 6,000 returning students, new educational reforms meant an end to most graduation requirements, including those in foreign languages. Individual departments have been asked to design options to permit a student to take at least one-half of his work out, side the requirements of his major. The number of freshman seminars conducted by senior faculty members has been expanded so that 369 of 1,400 freshmen are in the seminars.

At Brown University, letter grades have been abolished in favor of "satisfactory-no credit" evaluation. Some courses may still be taken for a grade, but participation is voluntary. The minimum course load for an undergraduate degree has been lowered, and independent study programs greatly expanded.

The University of Pittsburgh has reduced from 15 to nine the number of credits required per term of lower division students in university-specified disciplines, and has converted from a pass-fail grading option for juniors and seniors only to a satisfactory-unsatisfactory option for all students. The option is good for one course each term.

Previously closed committees have been opened up to student membership. The American Association of State Colleges and Universities, representing many smaller state and community colleges, reported recently that students were sitting on administrative councils at over half of its member schools.

Students at Ohio State now sit on the Faculty Council and Council of Academic Affairs, and those at Oberlin are included on the Judicial Board. Stanford, Fisk, Vanderbilt, and Princeton universities have added students or recent graduates to their boards of trustees.

Massachusetts recently became the first state to pass a law giving students a voting membership on state college and university governing boards. One student will sit on each of the state's five governing boards, overseeing the University of Massachusetts, Southeastern Massachusetts University, Lowell Technological Institute, 11 state colleges and 12 community colleges.

Non-voting student representatives are now included on the governing boards of state schools in Kentucky and Wyoming and at the University of Washington.

And the battle against "in loco parentis" still goes on at some schools. The University of Maryland this fall abolished women's hours for all women, and Ohio University has added sophomore women to its no-curfew list.

(Continued on page 6)

## THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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## Sat's May End For '74 Class

(Continued from page 1)

therefore, did not graduate from Bowdoin with honors (the Verbal median for this class at entrance was 600; the Math median was 630). 50 members of the Class of '67 received Latin Honors at Commencement. Of this group, 24 students, or nearly 1/2, had one SAT score below 600. 12 students had averages of less than 600 on the two tests. Of this same class, 39 men graduated with Departmental Honors. Of the 39, 62% had less than 600 on at least one SAT, and 36% had averages of less than 600 on the two SAT's.

In the last two years the admission office has not considered Board scores of paramount importance; however, school counselors and parents are still under the impression that Board scores are given priority. The admissions office and the Faculty Committee on Admissions and Financial decided the only way to convince secondary schools and parents that recommendations, motivation, and performance in the classroom are the most important factors in admissions, is to make Board scores optional.

"In short, making the CEEB's optional for Bowdoin candidates would not only attract the applications of more highly motivated but low scoring students, but would also be a more honest representation of Bowdoin's flexibility in judging candidates for admissions," Moll summarized. He believes that a large number of students will submit their scores anyway, but "not reporting scores would not necessarily imply that a student is of low ability."

Moll concluded, "During the

past year, we have made soundings at many schools across the country regarding the advisability of making the CEEB optional. A few have raised eyebrows, but the general response has been overwhelmingly favorable." "Making the College Boards optional will, I think, encourage many highly motivated students to apply to Bowdoin in the belief that we truly are emphasizing performance rather than innate intelligence, will win us many friends in secondary schools, and will win the respect and endorsement of other important colleges."

## Student Council

(Continued from page 4)

John T. Phillipsborn — Psi Upsilon yes  
Joseph M. Cusack — Sigma Nu yes  
George H. Butcher — Theta Delta Chi abstain  
Peter H. Mulcahy — Zeta Psi not present

Independent Representative  
Matthew H. Hunter yes

Class of 1970,

Representatives At Large

Stephen B. Lang not present  
Roger A. Renfrew yes  
Thomas S. Walker yes

Class of 1971,

Representatives At Large

Bruce R. Brown no  
Robert A. Carpenter yes  
Robert C. Johnson yes  
Owen W. Larrabee yes  
John C. McPhillips yes

Class of 1972,

Representatives At Large

Michael W. Bushey yes  
Stephen D. Fendler yes  
Richard G. Kimball no  
Edward J. Maclocci yes  
James A. Sterling yes  
Totals: 17-yes, 6-no, 2-abstain,  
2-absent from meeting



## Howell Announces

## Its Up To Teacher On 15th

Bowdoin College has always considered it a central part of its educational task to promote student interest in social and political problems. However, as was stated at the Opening Convocation this year, the College holds that it should not itself become a partisan in political debate. Instead, the campus is to be a forum where partisans of various persuasions are permitted to express and discuss their views freely.

In accordance with this policy, the College fully endorses the right of students and faculty to

take part in a moratorium in opposition to the war on 15 October. Equally, it endorses the right of those who hold contrary views on the war not to take part in such a moratorium. All forms of political expression are allowed on campus so long as they are expressed in a civil manner consistent with the maintenance of academic freedom for all members of the community. Each faculty member, and each student as well, will be responsible to himself for his pattern of activity on 15 October. As an institution, the

(Continued on page 6)

## Young Dems Condemn War

We the members of the Bowdoin Chapter of the Young Democrats, do hereby humbly submit the following position in regard to the October 15th National Day of Moratorium.

(1) We support the National Day of Moratorium and endorse its objectives. We sympathize with and indeed encourage the boycotting of classes on October 15 and the directing of our thoughts and energies to the termination of the tragic and prolonged Vietnamese conflict.

(2) We interpret President Nixon's call to the American public for a "united front" as an attempt to muffle the constructive and responsible criticism of concerned Americans. Further, we deplore the President's statement of September 26, 1969, in reference to the October 15 Moratorium, in which he stated, "under no circumstances will I be affected by it," and sincerely hope that, that day will help awaken our government to the expressed will of the American people.

(3) We deem any continuation of hostilities in Vietnam as a senseless, purposeless, and unnecessary waste of American and Vietnamese lives, and accordingly favor an immediate withdrawal of American forces from that war-weary land.

The Bowdoin Young Democrats  
October 1969

FRESHMAN CROSS COUNTRY			
Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski			
Oct. 21	Norw. & Waterville	H	4:30
Oct. 22	Hebron	A	4:30
Oct. 23	Colby	H	12:30
Oct. 31	Eastern	A	
Nov. 4	Bates	H	3:30
FRESHMAN FOOTBALL			
Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe			
Oct. 17	Bridgton Academy	H	2:00
Oct. 24	No. Karmouth Acad.	A	3:00
Oct. 31	Maine	A	1:30

# Chicago Eight Elevated At Expense Of Pig Nation

By NANCY BEEZLEY  
College Press Service

"There are two nations on trial here — the pig nation and the nation of the future," according to Abbie Hoffman, one of the eight "conspirators." It is the United States of America versus the nation of the future. Or the world series of injustice with the Chicago Conspiracy vs. the Washington Kangaroos. Downtown Daleyland. And U.S. District Judge Julius J. Hoffman predicts that this is going to be a long trial.

"There seem to be two laws in Chicago — one for the people and one for us," says Dave Dellinger, one of the defendants.

Hoffman has banned picture taking and electronic coverage of the trial. He has banned almost everything else too.

Hoffman charged the U.S. Marshal with the task of issuing 75 press passes on a "First come first serve basis," except that some media representatives were contacted by the Marshal and some weren't. Defense attorney Leonard Weinglass asked Hoffman to grant a press pass to Black Panther Party Minister of Information and to a Black Journalist. "I don't know what that party (the Black Panther Party) is. It is impossible to seat all the members of the press who deserve a place," Hoffman said.

The 18 co-conspirators, Hoffman said, are members of the public and have to stand in line every morning to be admitted on a first come first serve basis. This, he said, applies to the ACLU representative too. As one member of the public said, "It's like a ball game, you want a good seat, you get here early and stand in line." (CPS got a seat.)

Weinglass illustrated the crowded conditions of the courtroom by asking the "friends and relatives" of the defendants to stand. Only 16 were present and he said, at least 1,000 are waiting downstairs.

When Weinglass offered to underwrite one half of the cost of moving the trial to a place big enough to seat concerned and interested persons, Hoffman said, "I'm obliged, to sit here not in the international amphitheatre."

These are the same men who went to Chicago last year to protest "fascism, racism, repression, poverty, war, exploitation, pigs, piglets, weeners, puritanical smut. . . ." These are men, who as defendant Dave Dellinger has said, feel the worst part of the trial is being tied up in court for three months instead of being out organizing against the war in Vietnam, racism and the military-industrial complex.

They are conspirators who don't even agree to conspire. Dellinger says, "We came not to battle the police. We're coming back here not ashamed of anything that happened in Chicago, we're coming back

in the hope that the truth will be known." Abbie Hoffman says, "We are flower children, but we have had to grow some thorns. We are coming to fight."

They are, one young lawyer says, "different from the kids who came for the Chicago convention. These kids are looking for trouble. . . . the cops are too cool this time to start trouble. If there is trouble it is the kids who will start it. An the whole world is watching. It is too bad, if that happens, people will go back and say it was the kids who caused the trouble last year after all."

They are radicals who know it is useless to even worry about constitutional rights.

They are a group of decentralized students who, as one demonstrator from South America said, "are too decentralized. You don't know who is willing to fight, too many people stand around. America has no unity. The only unity is democracy and there isn't a democracy. . . . demonstrators are each protesting a different thing."

They are members of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense who "are here to talk about Bobby Seale," one of the eight defendants and a co-founder of the Panther party. They are saying, "We got the beat. It has never stopped since 1966, since Mao and Fidel and Che. It can't be stopped until facism stops. We got the beat cause we understand the revolutionary cause. We're high from serving the people. As long as the beat goes on the people go on, the struggle goes on, the revolution goes on."

The eight men have been charged with a "crime" — traveling in interstate commerce. . . . with the intent to incite, promote, encourage, participate in and carry on a riot — which could result in up to ten years imprisonment and fines of up to \$20,000. The charge was and still is intended to be a political weapon which, according to a sponsor of the original bill, "would allow the FBI to apprehend the Carmichaels who leave the city before the riot they incited takes place."

"Based on the premise that America has no social problems, only 'outside agitators,' the anti-riot law turns on the proposition that the government should punish radical organizers for their 'thoughts, intentions, and speech. The law can put virtually any political opponent behind bars. The Attorney General has already suggested that it will be the major tool in the government's arsenal against the movement. Lawyers claim that it lays the legal foundation for the police state. The Conspiracy charges."

The law doesn't even call for an act to be committed. Weinglass says, "The government is seeking to impose a penalty for people having a state of mind."

"We were defeated last year by the cross town pigs. . . . Our conspiracy is breathing together."

Abbie Hoffman says. The conspiracy trial is, as Dellinger sees it, "Nixon's fall program to serve notice to the youth that it is not safe for them to express themselves." It is his warning to black people, to students, to the antiwar movement.

"Conspiracy publicity says, 'If the government intends to use conspiracy charges as a new instrument of legalized oppression, we must turn such charges into a rallying cry for liberation. . . . A conspiracy is needed against the injustices that brought the movement to the Democratic Convention in the first place: the war in Vietnam, racism, police brutality and frame-ups, counter-insurgency programs at home and abroad, a capitalist system which exalts private profit and the prerogatives of poverty over human dignity and community."

The chances for a fair trial seem small, for, as Abbie Hoffman says, "The judge is going around saying things like I'm his illegitimate son. . . . we're different. I get stoned on pot and he's a Geritol freak."

Defense attorneys have made several attempts to get Hoffman to remove himself from the case. One such request said, "The defendants and the lawyers have on several occasions noticed Judge Hoffman's personal hostility to them and their political views and values. Also, Judge Hoffman and his wife have a financial stake in the continuation of the war in Vietnam because of stockholdings in corporations holding large contracts with the Defense Department." Hoffman has repeatedly refused to remove himself from the case.

The government has continually harassed the defendants and their attorneys. Harassment has taken several forms, from admitted wire tapping to spending six days in secretly transporting Bobby Seale across the country to the site of the trial (thus keeping him out of communication with attorneys and co-defendants during the critical pre-trial period), to mutilating pieces of mail. Seale and Jerry Rubin have been denied the right to speak to the press. Judge Hoffman has refused to grant continuances — even when it became apparent that Charles Garry, the chief trial counsel, had to be absent for emergency surgery. On the first day of the trial, Hoffman issued warrants for the arrest of four defense attorneys who had previously said they would not be part of the courtroom defense team. They were ordered by Hoffman to appear in court.

There is hostility, but things have not yet reached open warfare. Abbie Hoffman says, "In the halls of justice, the only justice is in the halls." Maybe the near-certain conviction will be reversed in a higher court. But it is probably more realistic to raise the \$100,000 which, according to Hoffman (Abbie), "we need to bribe the judge."



## Steve Kaiser Readmitted

(Continued from page 1)

tions, nor was he ever offered an opportunity to speak before it.

At the start of the current semester, Kaiser went to the Dean of the College to discuss his case. According to Kaiser, the Dean conceded that as far as he could determine a student has never before been suspended from the college for failing one accredited course and English 4. Kaiser then appealed his case in writing to the Recording Committee, which reversed its original decision and readmitted Kaiser.

The Committee's error made it impossible for Kaiser to return to classes this semester. Since he requires financial assistance, he plans to apply for a scholarship to continue his work next semester.

## College Roundup...

(Continued from page 4)

Meanwhile, though the campuses have been quiet in the early weeks of 1969-70, students have been organizing.

At the University of Colorado students have formed a tenants union and are ready to begin a rent strike. Rent strikes already are underway in the communities surrounding the universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, and California at Berkeley.

Promotion of the Oct. 15 Moratorium appears to be the major student political activity of the fall. Leaders of the national Vietnam War Moratorium Committee claim students at more than 500 colleges are committed to spending that date in teach-ins, rallies, and vigils against the war.

Activities are proceeding at such disparate institutions as Berkeley, where the city council voted 5-4 recently to support the Associated Students of the University of California in their planned "day of demonstrations," and Western Illinois University, where 1,200 have signed petitions supporting the class boycott and moratorium rallies have drawn crowds of 600.

His current draft status is also questionable. He is appealing the 1-A classification, and by the time his case is considered, he hopes to be enrolled as a full time student.

## Coleman-Hyde Truce Begins

(Continued from page 2)

man had several advantages over Hyde. Not only did the Coleman group outnumber the Hyde group but Coleman Hall is so placed in conjunction to Hyde that it can bring a maximum number of windows (especially lavatory windows so essential in maintaining a steady supply of water) to bear against a minimum number in Hyde. In naval parlance Coleman "crosses the T" of Hyde. Also the positioning of the doors in Coleman makes it, unlike Hyde, invulnerable to attack from the rear.

As of 2100 Tuesday no incidents were reported in the corridor, but further action is expected in the days, months, and years ahead.

Frederick Cusick

## FIELD'S

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## Graphic Sale On Tuesday In Walker Art Building

A sale of original graphics by the old masters and 20th century artists will be held in the Bowdoin College Museum of Art Tuesday.

Richard V. West, Director of the Museum, said the sale, presented by The Lakeside Studio of Lakeside, Mich., will be held from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Walker Art Building Rotunda.

The collections of The Lakeside Studio contain works by such old masters as Beham, Durer, Penz and Rembrandt, and the modern artists Appel, Braque, and Miro and Picasso, plus a special collection of American artists. All are on sale at prices ranging from \$5 to \$3,000.

John D. Wilson, owner of The Lakeside Studio, was previously a Vice President of Ferdinand Roten Galleries, a distributor of prints by old masters and con-

temporary artists. Mr. Wilson said that in the print workshop of the Studio "we bring together the artist and the printmaker so that they can learn and broaden their perspectives in every facet of the graphics."

## Howell's

(Continued from page 5)

College should not and will not take a stand on the specific expression of views.

Should a significant portion of the College community wish to express their views in writing to the government, I will gladly forward any such communication to our Congressional delegation and to President Nixon, along with a covering letter explaining the circumstances.

Roger Howell, Jr.

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## Girma Ashmeron Interviewed

## Ethiopian Olympic Soccer Player At Bowdoin

(Ed. Note: Nineteen year old Girma Ashmeron comes to Bowdoin as a full time four year student after completing two years of schooling in an Ethiopian University. The son of an Ethiopian provincial governor, Ashmeron lives in Addis Ababa and is studying here as a Bowdoin Plan student with freshman status. He is seeking a degree in economics and plans to return to his country after his four years here and take up teaching.

However, Girma's uniqueness comes not from his academic pursuits, but rather his athletic ones. The youngest member of the 1968 Ethiopian Olympic Soccer Team, he has been rated the fastest player on his national team, and possibly one of the fastest in the entire African continent. A Kenyan magazine "Nation Sport," said of Girma last year, "he is considered to be one of the finest ball dribblers in Africa...." His international experience in playing for his country has taken him to matches in Germany, Italy, Tanzania, Kenya, France, and, of course, Mexico. His coming to Bowdoin was the result of running into track coach Frank Sabasteanski

out of their way to take a player where he wanted to go. Many people also invited players to their homes for dinner.

ORIENT: Did the demonstrations by the Mexican students during the government affect the players?

ASHMERON: No. We heard that the Olympic Village was to be bombed, but we realized this was false propaganda. The students were protesting against the government, not the Olympics. We did see students fight with the police, but all the ones (students) we met were very friendly.

ORIENT: Coming from an African nation, what was your reaction to the raised fist demonstration of the two American track medalists?

ASHMERON: At first, we didn't know what they were doing. Everyone thought that it was a victory sign. Then, the next morning the newspapers explained the event. Although it was bad to demonstrate as they did, they still won and brought pride to America. I don't think they had to be expelled from the Olympic team. However, this all resulted from breaking the rule of never putting sports and politics together.

ORIENT: Could you explain what goes into putting together an Olympic team?

ASHMERON: In our case, 22 players were chosen from the teams representing each of Ethiopia's 13 provinces, meaning the consideration of about 6,000 players. After school recessed in the summer, we stayed together for a month in a hotel, primarily for training purposes, with practices twice a week.

After we reached Mexico, we stayed in the Olympic Village, where all the national teams and staffs reside. This village, specially prepared for the 1968 Olympics, had swimming pools, all types of fields and courts, restaurants, and an international club which housed all types of indoor recreation. Every day of the month we stayed there, about 10,000 people toured the village.

ORIENT: How did the Ethiopian team play?

ASHMERON: We competed with six nations and were eliminated in the quarter finals. We won two, lost three, and tied one.

ORIENT: Did the high altitude of Mexico City affect your team?

ASHMERON: No, the altitude of Mexico City is about 7500 feet, while that of Ethiopia's is about 8200. In fact, the Italian teams practiced in my country before going to the Olympics.

ORIENT: Did you find the International (Olympic) style of soccer much different from that which you play in Ethiopia?

ASHMERON: No. Ethiopian soccer styles are very similar to Brazilian or International ones. Besides, an Ethiopian referee was responsible for organizing the officials at the Olympic soccer games.

ORIENT: How would you best describe the differences between the American style of soccer and the International one?

ASHMERON: In International games, the players take more time. They don't charge as American players do — they think about the ball and the opposing player.

This is because in International soccer, the players do not move in a direction as the Americans do. Instead, they move to a position — players constantly exchange positions. For this reason, passes must be more accurate. This is why in International soccer, the assist is regarded more highly than the actual goal. Also in International soccer, the referee runs with the action.

Another difference lies in time and substitutions. In America you have quarters and unlimited subbing while in the International game you have two 45 minute halves with only two substitutions allowed for the entire game. Most International clubs have a seven month season, considerably longer than the American one.

ORIENT: In International soccer, do you use specific plays and formations?

ASHMERON: Yes. The job of the coach is to know all the methods, study the opposing teams, and then select a method that would be most effective against that particular opposing team. The team then practices the selected method.

ORIENT: What is your opinion of American college soccer?

ASHMERON: I will say that American college soccer is very interesting and progressive in comparison with the national sport here. Even though the skill and type of play is different in America, the preparation of your



HANDS UP. Ashmeron (12) scores in Ethiopian provincial game.

in Mexico City in 1968. Girma was looking for a friend who was to tell him about possible American colleges for his education. "Sabe" told him about Bowdoin, and the rest is evident by his presence here. The following interview concerns his soccer exploits.)

## ORIENT INTERVIEW BY BRIAN DAVIS

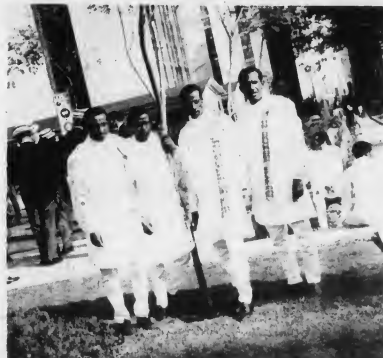
Orient Sports Writer

ORIENT: As a participant in the 1968 Olympic Games

in Mexico what were your impressions of the contests? ASHMERON: I enjoyed being there very much, especially meeting the many different people that I did. I found the Mexican people to be very hospitable and I look forward to returning there some day.

ORIENT: How were the Olympic contestants received?

ASHMERON: Very well. For example, if any player wanted to go into the city but did not want to wait for the free village bus service, he could hitchhike very easily. Often people would go as much as 40 miles



NATIONAL DRESS . . . of Ethiopia—at the 1968 Olympic Games. Ashmeron is second from left.

players and the organization involved is equivalent to those of any international team. As for equipment and facilities, they are among the best I have seen. For example, except for the lack of stadium seating, I would say that Bowdoin's field is equivalent to the one in Mexico used for the Olympic games. Also, the players here are very eager. They are always on time and go to double sessions. In Ethiopia, the players complain when they have to practice more than twice a week. Because of this eagerness, I think America will have some of the best soccer teams in the future.

ORIENT: Were you disappointed when you arrived at Bowdoin and found out you would have to play on a freshman level?

ASHMERON: No. I was not disappointed because I knew that the rule existed before I came here. I was eager to play for the varsity, and anxiously look forward to competing with them next season.

## SCHEDULE

## VARSITY SOCCER

Oct. 18	Williams	A 1:00
Oct. 22	Bates	A 2:30
Oct. 25	Colby	H 10:00
Oct. 28	Maine	A 1:30
Nov. 1	Bates	H 10:00
Nov. 5	Colby	A 1:30

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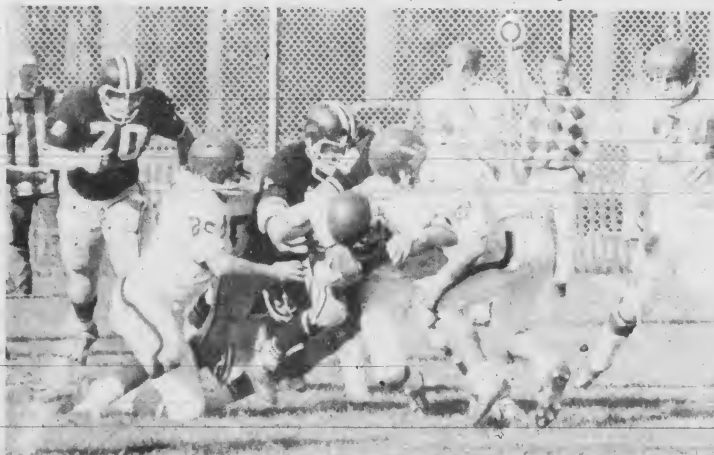


photo by Dave Sperling

"It is thought that they (the students) expend a great deal of animal energy which might otherwise bring them into serious collision with the laws of the college."

... report of the Governing Board, 1861

## SCHEDULE

## VARSITY CROSS COUNTRY

Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski

Captain: Kenneth A. Cuneo

Oct. 18	Williams	A 12:30
Oct. 25	Colby	H 12:30
Oct. 28	MIAA Championships	at Colby

at Colby \$400

Oct. 31	Easterns	H 3:30
Nov. 4	Bates	A 11:00
Nov. 7	Vermont	A 11:00

Nov. 10 NEICAAA at Boston

FRESHMAN SOCCER

Coach: Ray S. Bicknell

Oct. 15	Exeter	A 3:00
Oct. 17	Hinkley	H 2:30
Oct. 24	Colby	H 2:30
Oct. 31	New Hampshire	H 2:00

## Sailors Use New Boats

(continued from page 8)

U Maine in competition against Maine, Dartmouth, Colby, and UNH. The varsity compete in a duodecagonal Saturday at Tufts while the frosh travel to Yale the following day for competition in a similar contest. Saturday's contest starts at 12:30 while Sunday sees an early morning start at 9:30.

This year marks the first time the school has provided sailing instruction during class classes. Owing to this policy change, there are presently 50 students involved with sailing, a marked increase over the 17 sailors of last year.



photo by Dave Sperling

**THE BEAR FACTS** ... don't daunt recently inaugurated President Howell who offers a protective body to Trish Luther as Bowdoin cheerleader (male) Hal Stevens gazes on. Trish, along with a second interchange coed, Sue Alvano, joined Bowdoin's previously all-male cheerleading squad in attempts at getting the 3500 homecoming fans moving. The cheers seem to have worked quite well on the Bowdoin mascot, although his reaction was not one which entirely comforted everyone. Other gametime antics included a performance on the field by the Bowdoin marching band, rumored to be the first time such a liberal interpretation of the Pierce Committee report was offered to the public.

## Bears Duel Lord Jeffs: Look To Break 1-1 Record

By CHRIS PIERCE  
For the Orient

The varsity gridders were effectively held down by a strong Wesleyan defense last Saturday in a disappointing 21-10 loss. The varsity travels to Amherst tomorrow to face one of the stronger small college teams in New England.

The Lord Jeffs are presently rated fourth in competition for the Lambert Cup, as well as enjoying a similar position in the UPI rating of New England College elevens. Returning Amherst quarterback Jeff Kehoe is enjoying another highly successful season, having already led victories over perennially powerful Springfield and less powerful AIC. Kick-off is at 2:00 on Amherst's Pratt field.

Wesleyan's opportunist Cardinals denied Bowdoin her bid for a second consecutive win last Saturday with a 21-10 victory in which the Polar Bears failed to capitalize on a number of excellent scoring opportunities.

Bowdoin broke the scoring ice before a homecoming crowd of over 3500 when John Pappalardo recovered a Wesleyan fumble on their 22 yard line in the first period. The Bears reached the one yard line, but were set back by a penalty and forced to settle for a 25 yard field goal by Captain John Delahanty.

Numerically, the Cardinals won the game with 14 second-period points. Quarterback Pete Panciera, who threw four touchdown passes against Bowdoin last year, sent Fullback Dave Revenaugh on a 39 yard draw play. Later in the same period Revenaugh bucked over from the one to complete a 47 yard drive.

Bowdoin dominated all but the tail end of the second half, but still could not put the ball into the end zone. They twice reached the one but were stopped, although John Demenkov followed some fancy footwork with a power lunge through the center for a six yard touchdown with 3:08 to go in the third quarter, narrowing the margin to 14-10. Bowdoin had a golden opportunity to win the game with a first down at Wesleyan's 29, but Guy Forbes intercepted a John Benson pass and crushed Bowdoin's hopes by setting up a series of passes which were to take the Cardinals into the Bear end zone for the final score of the game.

Wesleyan	0	14	0	7
Bowdoin	3	7	0	0

## Booters Set Back Maine; Amherst Next

By MICHEL ADRIAASZOOM  
DE RUYTER  
Orient Sports Writer

The varsity booters broke out of a three game losing streak last Tuesday by defeating U Maine, 4-1. The previous Sunday, the Bears came back from a Saturday 1-0 loss to Wesleyan by defeating a French Naval Team, 7-6. Tomorrow the squad travels to Amherst for competition.

An aggressive Bear squad dominated play in last Tuesday's match. Rick Wilson started the scoring by outracing his defense man and landing a shot in the upper right hand corner of the net. It was Tom Huleat's chance next as he shot from 30 yards downfield and caught the corner of the net. Lee Rowe rounded out the Bowdoin scoring by booting in two more goals.

Last Sunday Bowdoin entertained a visiting soccer team from a French naval ship on leave in Portsmouth, N.H. The Bowdoin star-studded squad included Ethiopian Olympic player Girma Ashmeron, Dutch championship players George Taylor and Jerry Booy, varsity coach Charlie Butt, frosh coach Ray Bicknell, professors Stoddard and Holmes, and varsity player John Phillipsbourne. The international trio of Ashmeron, Taylor, and Booy accounted for all of the American goals, six claimed by Ashmeron, and one by Booy. Charlie Butt turned in an impressive performance for the Bowdoin squad. Cross passing and free spotting characterized the European style of play seen on the field.

When the Bears travel to Amherst Saturday, they should expect to encounter a strong Lord Jeff squad which boasts an exceptionally strong left inside.



photo by Dave Sperling

**HEADS UP** ... soccer characterizes new Booter play. The Bears travel to Amherst for competition tomorrow. (See article this page and page 7.)

*It's getting to the point where I'm no fun anymore  
i am sorry.  
Sometimes it hurts so badly I must cry out loud  
i am lonely.  
I am yours, you are mine, you are what you are,  
and you make it hard—*

... Stephen Stills

## New Facilities, Boats, And Frosh Set Sailors On Course

By BENJAMIN BRADFORD WHITCOMB III  
Orient Sports Writer

After an interview with Polar Bear sailing Commodore Bob Vaughan, "it is obvious that sailing team prospects are at last really looking up, and that Bowdoin College itself has finally taken notice of its sailing potential." The team now not only

has a promising young team, but new boats with new docking facilities and a sailing instruction program.

From money donated by a few alumni, the team has purchased eight new fiberglass sloop-rigged dinghies to replace the tired Tech tubs which have been used for the past 15 years. To accommodate the new vessels, new ramps have been constructed and an extended dock is in the making so that all the dinghies can be tied up at once, ready to go simultaneously. One item which is still sorely needed, however, is either a new "crash" boat to rescue stranded learners, or a high capacity bilge pump to keep the present boat afloat. The commodore and his team admit that the boat will do in a pinch, but are seeking help from anyone who might care to offer it.

Returning this year to the racing scene are rear commodore Steve Glinick, senior Tom Berry (back from a year in France), junior Benly Whitcomb, and a collection of promising sophomores, among them Dave Potter, George Marvin, and Andy Reicher. The team's real strength, however, lies in the frosh with Steve Andon and Bill Loring having national competition behind them. Pete Chandler finishes out the strong frosh trio.

The season's initial competition placed the sailors fourth at (Continued on page 7)

## Harriers To Meet Lord Jeffs Sat.

Coach Frank Sabasteanski's varsity cross country squad opened its season with a 32-23 Alumni day victory over St. Anselm's last Saturday. Captain Ken Cuneo and his brother, Mark, were tied for first place with a time of 19:20.

Other Bowdoin finishers in Saturday's contest included Milton Seekins (fourth), Steve Moriarty (seventh), Bruce Murphy (ninth), Steve Holmes (eleventh), Bob Bassett (twelfth), and Miles Coverdale (fifteenth).

The eleven-man varsity has only two returning lettermen, but that doesn't detract from the quad's potential. Nearly all were on the course last season for the team's 3-3 competition record. Coverdale was a member of last year's record-setting one mile indoor and outdoor relay teams. The Cuneo brothers, between them, hold five individual college records. Holmes was honorary captain of last year's frosh squad.

The freshmen opened their season last Wednesday with a 36-22 victory over St. Anselm's. They continue their schedule next week against Morse and Waterville. The varsity travel to Amherst Saturday for competition there.

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# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1969

NUMBER 3

## Moratorium Quiet at Bowdoin Few Students Attend Events

By FRED CUSICK

This is the patent age of new inventions. For killing bodies, and for saving souls, All propagated with the best intentions.

Byron

There was an air of bogus solemnity about the events which marked the Oct. 15 moratorium at Bowdoin. Several times during the day some clergyman was called upon to utter the appropriate words. "Moments of meditation" were frequent, although not as frequent as statements that "the war is immoral." The candlelight gathering on the mall became a kind of revival meeting for intellectuals complete with folk songs, black armbands, and individual speakers, e.g. Rollin Ives, exhibiting their consciences in public. It was all very "symbolical," very "moving," and, from the political standpoint, very ineffective.

The day's events began in the morning with a half filled chapel forum on the war. President Howell, Deans: Greason and Nyhus, several professors, and about 150 students attended the forum. Professor Long delivered the benediction: "Almighty God . . . hear this cry which rises from desperate men in a misguided world. . . . We are

at war with God and with each other. . . . Let us express revulsion for the war not hatred for the men who are tainted as we are tainted.

"We hear cries of Peace! Peace! when there is no peace."

"The young men are consumed by fire." During the benediction and the meditation which followed a large white dog (No doubt a peace symbol sent by the Almighty) wandered up the aisle, sniffing at the silent people. Finally, bored by their immobility, he climbed into a pew and went to sleep. The dog's boredom anticipated the boredom of the audience. With the exception of Professor Coursen, all of the speakers were either dull or inaudible. President Howell, Greason and Nyhus, several professors,

and about 50 students managed to slip out during the forum.

Those who remained behind heard George Bowden '68 thunder against the "inactivists": "To be against the war in Vietnam and do nothing about it is inexcusable!"

Dean Nyhus delivered a short, inaudible address on the problems that will face us after Vietnam: "Our policy is, in Senator Fulbright's phrase, afflicted with the arrogance of power. . . . We pursue our national interest through war rather than through the traditional diplomatic methods."

"I would urge the movement which quite correctly concentrates on Vietnam today to make this (The substitution of diplo-

(Please turn to page 5)



Professor William Whitehead leads a group discussion on the mall at last Wednesday's Moratorium. A candlelight ceremony was held that evening on the mall, as part of the day's events to examine the continuation of the war.

photo by Mahan

## Charges Brushed Aside

## SDS Criticizes Worker Exploitation

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Undoubtedly each of you has been handed a green leaflet in front of the Moulton Union put out by the S.D.S. The topics covered range from Administrative bribery to strike breaking, to subsistence pay. The question that arises is how much of what is said is fantasy or fact.

In talking with John F. Brush, administrative head of Grounds and Buildings, many apparent discrepancies were uncovered. He considers the S.D.S. statement that "the Administration bought off the leader of the union drive by getting him a better job," "close to slandering the Administration. For it is always our policy to upgrade from within rather than from outside." He was talking of Ralph Allen, who was promoted from Carpenter Foreman to Assistant to the Superintendent. Mr. Brush contends that the college helped the union effort in every way possible, which included providing Smith Auditorium as a meeting place. Mr. Brush expressed his belief that Allen is too honest to be bought off and that the opening above Mr. Allen was totally coincidental. After being asked why the union attempt fizzled after the promotion of Mr. Allen, Mr. Brush replied that, "perhaps there wasn't anyone else intelligent enough to assume leadership," and that, "the staff just lost interest." When Mr. Brush was asked why Allen didn't continue the union drive in his new position, he replied that, "Allen became part of management and management doesn't usually involve itself in unionizing."

The S.D.S. fact sheet continues and says that, "the college again displayed anti-union feelings when the Gordon Linen truck drivers were on strike. The sheet says that, "the Administration sent people to pick up the scab linen." Mr. Brush declared that he ordered the linen picked up because he felt that it was his obligation to provide the linen service for the students. He also mentioned that Bowdoin is one of Gordon's smallest accounts and that he felt that his actions could not make or break a strike at Gordon.

In reply to the S.D.S. charge that, "Many janitors have to take two jobs to support their families," Mr. Brush said that this is common to all custodial type labor throughout New England and that to have "new cars and Color T.V." and fight against the rising cost of living this is necessary. The S.D.S. charged that, "Last summer, three workers were given 1 cent an hour raises." Mr. Brush explained that this year the college started giving raises in 5 cent increments, as opposed to the previous 4 cent increment. To make sure that all future salaries would be even to the nickel the college-adjusted salaries from say, \$1.54 to \$1.85. These raises would not have occurred had there not been the new 5 cent interval. Mr. Brush also mentioned that a notice was posted to this effect but that employees "read what they want to read" and they thought the adjustments were raises. In addition, the three workers involved were not due for raises.

(Please turn to page 3)

## Maine Computer Hook-up To Transform Education

By BOB NASH

In 1964 Bowdoin purchased an IBM 1620 computer. In February of 1968 the college hooked up via teletype to the Dartmouth computer. Twenty months later Bowdoin's computing facilities are saturated. The administration uses the IBM over ninety per cent of the time, and the waiting period for the Dartmouth teletype is two weeks. Thus, in February of 1970 Bowdoin will acquire a half-million dollar computer, named the PDP-10.

The capabilities of this computer are impressive; it should be able to handle Bowdoin's computing needs for at least the next five years. First, the PDP-10 operates on Basic, a language, that is far simpler to learn than Fortran which the IBM uses. Often a beginner is able to write

programs for significant problems after only a few hours study of the Basic language.

Although the PDP-10 is no larger than the IBM, it computes one thousand times as quickly. The administrative programs that presently tie up the IBM for many hours will be done by the PDP in less than a minute.

Its speed makes possible the time sharing system whereby one computer can have many users at the same time. Since it takes far longer to submit a program to the computer than it takes for the computer to solve the problem, many users at different teletypes can all be typing their programs into the computer at the same time. As each person finishes entering his program, the computer performs the calculations, returns the answers, and awaits the next completed program.

The time sharing system will offer many advantages to Bowdoin. Not only will teletypes be placed in many buildings around campus, but they will also be located in colleges, high schools, and institutions throughout the state. Thus, Bowdoin will be able to sell computing time, and the money received will pay for the entire cost of the computer.

But more important are the educational advantages of the time sharing system. For example, a person at any teletype will have access to all programs in the computer's memory. A program might be devised that would ask the student questions and then check his answers. A well-written program would teach those parts of a course that require rote learning and might be used by every college or high school that had a teletype to supplement classroom activities. This sharing of programs might well lead to new developments in educational technology, and may help to integrate and standardize the school systems throughout Maine.

According to Myron W. Curtis, Director of the Computing Center, Bowdoin has administrative, educational, and research uses for a modern computer. Bowdoin's present IBM is too slow and lacks the memory space to perform computations for most research. Mr. Curtis said that the PDP will have the capabilities for research like computers found at large universities and should thus attract research professors.

Also, as high school students become more adept at using a computer, the computing facilities of schools may determine their choice of a college. The PDP will allow Bowdoin to compete more effectively for talented freshmen.

The PDP will also permit Bowdoin to institute a graduate program in applied computer science. With help from readily available government and private grants, Bowdoin may be the first small, liberal arts college to offer such a program.

If, as Mr. Curtis expects, a total of twenty secondary schools, colleges, and private institutions purchase computing time from the PDP, Bowdoin will make a profit of over ten thousand dollars per month. The educational advantages, the gains in prestige, and the economic bonus offered by the PDP-10 indicate that Bowdoin is again assuming a leader's role among small, liberal arts colleges.

## Faculty Makes SATs Optional For Admission

By NORM CAREY

On Monday, October 13, it was decided by a majority vote of the faculty to make the College Board Aptitude and Achievement tests optional for future applicants to Bowdoin College. The proposal to make the board optional was made at an earlier faculty meeting by Richard W. Moll, Bowdoin's Director of Admissions. Mr. Moll had at that time stated that the proposal, if it went into effect, should be adopted on a two year experimental basis. The proposal was given over to the Student-Faculty Committee on Admissions for Study, which in turn approved it and offered the slightly revised plan to be voted on at Monday's faculty meeting. The idea of the ruling's being on an experimental basis was dropped on the grounds that at any time, if the faculty so decided, their earlier decision could be revoked by another vote. The adopted motion will go into effect in time to benefit the class of '74.

The decision to make the CEEB tests optional was not arrived at without a great deal of discussion and debate, both in the Committee and in the faculty meeting itself. Professor Edward J. Geary, chairman of Bowdoin's French department and a member of the committee, replied when asked about the proposal that it did not pass without the opposition of "a considerable minority of the faculty." Not all those who were opposed to the idea of optional tests were convinced that it should remain on a mandatory basis. Some, like Mr. (Please turn to page 4)

## VARSITY FOOTBALL

Coach: James S. Lantz  
 Captain: John D. Delahanty  
 Managers: Michael Niekrash,  
 Jon Joseph

Oct. 18 Williams	A 2:00
Oct. 25 Colby	H 1:50
Nov. 1 Bates	H 1:30
Nov. 8 Tufts	A 1:30

\*Forwards Washed

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# Faculty Petitions Nixon For Speedy End of War

By JEFF DRUMMOND

For the past two weeks Herbert Courson has been gathering signatures for his petition protesting both the President's stand on the war in Vietnam and his stand on the protest of the people. Nixon's stand on protest is particularly questionable in light of the democratic theory that he is only the servant of the people. Courson's letter criticizes this stand:

Dear Mr. President:

We, members of the Bowdoin College faculty and administration, urge you to reconsider your recent statement that you will not be affected by the forthcoming moratorium proposed for October 15th. If you mean by that statement that you will not be affected by further public disapproval of the Vietnam War, we take strong issue with the statement and with you. We feel that peaceful protest, such as planned for October 15th, is one of the few ways that members of a democracy in a non-election year can make their voices heard.

For you to announce in advance that your decisions will not be responsive to the voices of your fellow citizens is, we believe, profoundly contrary to democratic principles.

We believe that further hesitation with respect to America's withdrawal from Vietnam is unwise. You yourself have said that America no longer seeks victory but rather time to achieve an honorable peace. The events of recent months, however, suggest that time is not on our side, and that further delays may only raise the number of American casualties without in any way forwarding the cause of peace.

We urge you to withdraw all American troops from Vietnam. We urge you further to keep lines of communication open between the President and the people he leads. To overlook the significance and intent of the October 15th moratorium is to deny the reality of public disaffection with the war.

The letter was signed by the following members of the Bowdoin community: Allen, Bean, Beckwith, Bland, Bohan, Brooks, Burroughs, Butcher, Carriere, Chittim, Cornell, Courson, Cox, Darling, Derbyshire.

Dietrich, Fuchs, Geary, Grobe, Guest, Gustafson, Hall, Hanis, Hannaford, Helmreich, Holmes

(CT), Holmes (DN), Hopkins, Hornby, Huntington.

Hyams, Ikeler, Ireland, Long, McGee, McKee, Mathis, Minister, Mrs. Minister, Moll, Nunn, O'Hern, Paluska, Pojs, Redwine.

Resenbrink, Rittle, Rossides, Rubin, Schwartz, Shipman, Silberberger, Snider, Springsteel, Stoddard, Streetman, Taylor (AM), Volz, Ward, Warsaw, Weissman, West.

The only disappointing part of the petition was that no members of the Administration had signed. Their excuse that any signatures would indicate support of the College through support of the Administration unfortunately, however, is logical. It was a great relief, though, to find a second petition, circulated by Professor Whiteside:

"We the undersigned, as private citizens, urge our fellow residents of Brunswick and Topsham to participate in a day of examination of the war in Vietnam on October 15. We ask all who take part in public gatherings on that day to discuss and listen in a spirit of tolerance.

"It is our conviction that the present course of American policy in Vietnam cannot continue. The destruction to life and land in Vietnam coupled with the now nearly unbearable pressure that this war forces on our own society must come to an end.

"We have no illusions that a withdrawal of American troops will suddenly solve all of the problems of Vietnam. After such an action our Government together with Asian Governments will have to search for answers to hard questions. But we think Vietnamese and American soldiers, in the search for solutions to the problems of Southeast Asia.

"Finally, we urge President Nixon to respond to expressions of public opinion regarding the war. We believe that American forces should be withdrawn now."

The letter was signed by Abelson, Arms, Born, Douglas, Gréason, Nylus, Richards, Streetman, Whiteside, and O'Hern as private citizens of Brunswick, thereby releasing them from committing their respective administrative posts.

(Please turn to page 4)

# SDS Deplores Workers' Treatment

(Continued from page 1)

This reporter spoke to a representative of the S.D.S., Dave Gordon, to try to clarify these rather confused issues. Mr. Gordon said that even in the light of Mr. Brush's statements he still felt that Mr. Allen was bought off. He contends that if Allen were sincere he wouldn't have taken the better job but stayed back and organized the union. He claims that Allen "blew their (the workers) trust."

In reference to the Gordon truck driver strike he said that, "although it may have been the Administration's responsibility to get the linen, it was wrong to do so." He mentioned the Harvard S.D.S.'s success in preventing linen deliveries at that school. The Harvard S.D.S., and some drivers overturned the truck with the scab linen. Mr. Gordon said that if such a strike were to once again occur, the S.D.S. would "organize against it."

In reply to the question of the 1 cent adjustment, Mr. Gordon said that he was under the impression that the workers considered this a raise. In addition, he mentioned that, "possibly, putting that on the sheet was a mistake but we are not infallible." It was brought to Mr. Gordon's attention that present salary levels were the area average and that janitors all over New England took two jobs. He replied that "Just because it's bad all over doesn't mean it's justified." After being asked where the money would come from for general salary increases he said, "That's one thing we

The sheet went on to point out that student wages were rather low. Mr. Brush replied that, "Part time help is part time help," and as far as any employer is concerned, part time help does not receive full time wages.

Mr. Brush believes that there are many fringe benefit advantages to working at Bowdoin such as the atmosphere, the use of the pool and library and a scholarship program that provides free tuition to the children of staff members who go to any college in the United States or Canada. He did, however, state that "not many staff members produce children intelligent enough to take advantage of the program." As far as wages are concerned Mr. Brush stated that Bowdoin pays salaries commensurate with the average salary paid by any employer in the Brunswick area.

The S.D.S. sheet goes on to say that, "the library starting pay for full time workers is \$62," and that "One woman has worked for the college for 20 years and gets less than \$90 a week. Another woman has to support five children on \$68 a week." Arthur Monke, College Librarian, said that, "Although we do not divulge salary figures, the sheet's figures are correct." He said that the college cannot afford to pay more. To do so the library would have to fire four people and run a "sweat shop or not get the work done." He believes that the library is "caught in a trap financially."

Owen W. Roberts, a Foreign Service officer, will be visiting the campus October 20th to discuss the Foreign Service with interested students and faculty. The Foreign Service examination will be given on December 6th and the

deadline for applications is October 24. Applications are available at the Placement Office and Mr. Roberts will have an additional supply.

Mr. Roberts will be in the First floor Reading Room of the Senior Center.

(1.) All students interested in serving on the Alumni Council should get their name to a Council member by Monday evening. Student members of the Alumni Council will have a vote and will serve on the Council-at-large as well as on committees of the Council.

(2.) The Council Committee on Committees will have a meeting to select student membership for the committees below on next Wednesday evening at 7:00 p.m.

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Committee on the Summer Use of Pickard Theater (2)

Boards Committee on Student Environment (1)

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# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX

Friday, October 17, 1969

Number 3

## SDS Reports

This week saw the publication of two pamphlets by the SDS — one issued from Boston concerning the Moratorium and the other written by Bowdoin students on the College's treatment of its employees.

The "Bowdoin As Boss" paper is, unfortunately, a thoughtless, ill-researched propaganda piece which reveals SDS's inability to put facts before doctrine. The paper tries so hard to show the College treats its employees abominably that it obscures the question of what can be done to improve the situation. The writers make no distinction between honest grievances and misunderstandings, such as that over the one cent pay increment, and they made no attempt to confront those they accuse of being "bought off" and having no concern for the workers to determine the truth of their charges. Finally, the paper makes no attempt to suggest how real grievances can be met.

It appears to have been an attempt to get student support by appealing to emotions, but it may well lose support for SDS when people become aware of its inaccuracies.

On the other hand, the paper from Boston revealed greater insight into the nature of the Moratorium than most people showed. Though we do not think the Moratorium was a plot to take our attention from the real methods of ending the war, we do agree that it was a wasted effort will bring no results of any sort.

The Moratorium was designed as an opportunity for all people who desire an end to the war to express their opposition and discuss the issues the war and withdrawal from it raise. It was to be both educational and political.

Educationally it was a failure. The opportunity to use the war to educate Americans about the realities of this country has been ignored. Our hour speeches in high schools by opponents of the war do not teach anybody anything. But education is exactly what is necessary to begin to eliminate those conditions of American society which gave rise to the war.

Politically the Moratorium was a failure. Any success it may have had results from Nixon's incredibly stupid remark that he would pay no attention to it. In order to gain mass support the Moratorium had to refrain from taking any specific position on withdrawal or negotiations, but this means that the goals of the Moratorium and those of Nixon really do not conflict. Had Nixon been better informed and less irrational, he might well have turned it to his own purposes by claiming it showed how sincere the American desire for peace is, thus forcing Hanoi to take responsibility for continuation of the war.

The Moratorium proved very little because nobody can tell exactly what the participation signified, whether simple desire for peace or demand for immediate withdrawal.

Of course, the Moratorium did not do any harm. But it is a mistake to think that this sort of mass expression of opinion is the best way to get us out of Vietnam.

## College Boards Optional

(Continued from page 1)

Barry L. Lively, Assistant Professor in the psychology department, thought the college should "go all the way, either keeping the boards mandatory or dropping them altogether."

In the faculty debate, a number of relevant arguments were expressed on both sides of the issue. Those in favor of the optional status claimed that they expected a great majority of applicants to report their scores despite it's being optional. Their major concern was not with those people, but rather with those who would make excellent Bowdoin students, but who for some reason don't fit into the testing pattern. Another reason for doing away with the requirement was a realization that college boards are over-emphasized in the admissions procedure by both secondary schools and parents. Some saw no correlation between the board scores and a student's performance in college, stating that a student's worth should not be evaluated by how he performs on a "very inadequate measure" of his ability. Proponents of the proposal stated that what is shown in the boards can be found in many other more meaningful records: interviews, recommendations, grade transcripts; and the application itself. They claim that this new attitude about the boards will attract the individualistic student and give a more personal tone to the admissions process that is found so lacking in the College Board arrangement. This

new outlook, it is also hoped, will serve as an example, and that other colleges will follow suit.

Those opposed to the proposal admitted that too much emphasis was placed on a student's score, to the extent that in some secondary schools his whole curriculum was geared towards the SAT and Achievement Tests. They argued, however, that taking the Freshman class as a whole, there was a very close correlation between scores and later performance in college. The individual student, they said, would be considered in the light of many factors; his college board score being a small part of his profile. A low score, in other words, could be countered by high performance, and would often be looked upon as a "lower bound" with which to gauge his capability. Thus the board score, as Professor Lively put it, could have "only a salutary effect" on an applicant's chances for admission. The opposition to the proposal, therefore, asserted that the SAT, when properly read, had a "valid function" in admissions, and though a fallible measure, like anything else, of a student's worth, it was still "one of the better predictors" of an applicant's later performance.

Though the decision has been made, many faculty members feel that the issue is not really over yet. As one rather dubious faculty man put it, "I guess we'll just have to wait and see."

## Pierce Replies

Dear Sirs:

Those of us who served on the Study Committee on Underclass Campus Environment had hoped that our report would provoke controversy. Until I saw your editorial in the *Orient* for October 3, 1969, I had been disappointed. We now have a controversy. Good. I hope your editorial will stimulate people to read and debate the report.

However, I was sorry that your editorial ignored our affirmative recommendations. Instead, you seem to have tried to leave the impression that we straddled issues and made no recommendations, and that we put our report together on a pretty slapdash basis.

In fact, we recommended:

The continuation of fraternities at Bowdoin provided they can remain strong;

The closing of fraternities in which the living arrangements become such as to cause prolonged stress and distraction or if it appears that minimum standards are not met for health and safety;

That the College, accordingly, establish a periodic physical inspection of the fraternities and periodically examine their economic affairs;

The provision by the College of a competitive alternative to fraternities;

That the students themselves should determine the evolution of the system within the framework of the College;

Possible uses to be made of those fraternity houses that might be closed;

That "orientation" as "hazing" is now called has to place among undergraduates today;

That the size of the College be increased from 300 to 600;

That Bowdoin abandon its long-standing tradition as an all-male college and offer a high-quality education to members of the other half of the student population "whose members are just as much interested in, and as interested in, a superior education as the brothers";

Increased contacts between the Governing Boards and the faculty and students through programs which we recommended and which the Boards decided to put into effect.

In one respect, the implication of your first few paragraphs is correct. We did not make specific recommendations as to how to increase contacts between undergraduates and faculty. This was a matter which we considered and discussed at length, but to which we were unable to find a solution.

The fright you express at the thought that the report has been "approved" by the Governing Boards is not entirely well founded. It was "ac-

## Time For Examination Of College's Functions

By JOHN WEISS

A period of change has arrived at Bowdoin in the last few years. A faculty, administration, and governing boards more amenable to innovation have started programs which have already strongly affected the undergraduate environment. Among the more prominent plans for the future are coeducation, graduate programs, and new types of college housing. Chairs in Futuristics and Ethnic studies have been suggested by President Howell.

All of these changes raise the question of the function and future of the Liberal Arts College: What is its purpose? Can it or, indeed, should it attempt to preserve its traditional purposes?

The section titled "Bowdoin: A Liberal College" in the College Bulletin states the objectives of Bowdoin. President Joseph McKee's remark that "literary institutions are founded and endowed for the common good, and not for the private advantage of those who resort to them. It is not that they may be able to pass through life in an easy or reputable manner, but that their mental powers may be cultivated and improved for the benefit of society." This concept of a college is not one that people, especially students, have paid much attention to in recent years.

The section then states that the College hopes to create a place where "The fraternity houses and dormitories, athletic and non-athletic activities, the constant association of students in a close-knit rather than a dispersed college community all

play their part." This conjures up the picture of the college as a place to which students can withdraw to become "whole men." It implies that the college is really the only place where the community is so small and controlled that the process of learning can go on undisturbed.

In recent years, however, colleges and universities have become centers of social action. More and more students are disassociating themselves from any real college community and becoming members of the larger world. It is time for the small college to determine what distinguishes it from major universities and whether its differences warrant its continued existence.

This article serves as an introduction to a series of articles by faculty, students, and administrators on the future and function of the liberal arts college.

For Letters To The Editor, Write:

EDITOR  
THE ORIENT  
Moulton Union  
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cepted." Our recommendations will have to be approved specifically by the Governing Boards before they are put into effect, hence our desire that the recommendations be the subject of informed public debate.

As to coeducation, you wonder whether we were merely rationalizing our prejudices in favor of coeducation. The fact is that several members of our Committee were initially strongly opposed to coeducation, but after our long discussions with members of the faculty and students, our visits to other colleges, and careful study of reports on and studies of the subject, all but one of us concluded that coeducation in some form was desirable for Bowdoin.

You state "the arguments against coeducation are much stronger than the report suggests." It is true that we were not convinced by the arguments which we listed. Nor were we convinced by the dissenting view of our errant member which is attached as Schedule B to the report.

It is always difficult to find arguments in favor of something you don't believe in, but I don't think that the arguments which you suggest are very good either. "First, it is the case that women often drop their fields after marriage." Isn't this another way of saying that women's intellectual activities should be confined to the kitchen, the nursery and the bedroom? "Secondly, there may be more evidence than the committee admits that there is still a strong demand for all men schools." To this, I can only say that we tried in every way we could think of to get undergraduates, faculty and alumni to discuss their ideas with us, and we read a great deal of the pertinent literature (see Annex A to the report). We found nothing any more persuasive than we have indicated. Perhaps this "argument" is best answered by the quotation from Jencks and Riesman appearing in footnote No. 12 to the report. "Thirdly, a good argument can be made for considering the college years a time for young people to retreat from the world to discover themselves and learn about the world without having it forced upon them." If this argument really can be made seriously, does it follow that the retreat should be to a monastery? Are "women" and "world" synonymous?

I join with you in hoping that serious debate and examination of the report will now take place.

Yours very truly,  
WILLIAM C. PIERCE

## Petitions...

(Continued from page 3)

The Faculty also approved the following motion at its October 13 meeting: "The Faculty gratefully acknowledges receipt of the Student Council's letter, read to the faculty by the Dean of the Faculty at the meeting of October 13, in which the Council announces the action it took on the Vietnam War at its meeting of October 6. The faculty endorses the administrative action already taken by President Howell to suspend the College's class attendance requirements for October 15."

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# Community Uses Moratorium To Show Desire For Peace

(Continued from page 1)

macy for war) its longer goal." The worst speech of the morning was given by John Cole, editor of The Maine Times: "Basically (the war) bothered me so much because it takes the lives away from people."

Dave Gordon '71, SDS, gave a fine demonstration of the suicidal tendencies of the New Left in a speech which called for class warfare: "The moratorium is a creation of the McCarthy-Kennedy bloc. It will only delay taking effective action. . . . The war extends from the needs of American capitalism to maintain economic domination in the world. . . . It has been carefully planned for years." Gordon was followed by George Issacson who called for the College to take a stand on the war and by Dean Greason who told anecdotes of his trip to England.

The final and best speech of the morning was given by Professor Coursen: "Perhaps you saw last night Hugh Scott quivering with porcine fury over Tram Van Dong's broadcast from North Vietnam in favor of the moratorium. He said that it was an unbearable intrusion into American domestic affairs. Well,

what about our intrusion into Vietnamese domestic affairs? . . . Perhaps you will recall that we didn't elect Lyndon Johnson king. We didn't elect Richard Nixon king either." Coursen's was the only political speech given that morning. The others were academic, or religious or ideological or irrelevant.

In the afternoon a brief service was held on the steps of the Walker Art Building in honor of the three Bowdoin men who were killed in Vietnam. It was by far the most moving part of the moratorium. The quasi-religious atmosphere that permeated each of the moratorium's events fit better here. Professor Whiteside read each man's record and talked briefly about his memories of them. Father Davis disdained the office of professional prayer monger and delivered, instead, an address on the need for charity and love. The benediction was given by a nervous young minister. The entire service didn't last more than 15 minutes.

Later on there were teach-ins on the mall but the people who came were mostly "true believers" who knew all the answers. Little dialogue was held on whether the war was right or wrong. Discussions dealt with such subjects as the exact degree

of Richard Nixon's perfidy or how to pension off our South Vietnamese collaborators after we pulled out.

In the evening a candlelight gathering was held on the mall. About 200 people stood and listened to folk songs, anti-military poetry, the impassioned speech of Rollin Ives, and the evasive one of a state senator.

What was accomplished? Politically, and that is the only way that counts, nothing was accom-

plished. Wars are rarely stopped by candlelight parades. Reluctantly one is forced to agree with the headline of New Left Notes, the New England organ of the SDS, THE MORATORIUM IS A COVER, NOT A SOLUTION.



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## Former National Champ

# Racquets Man Is First For Bowdoin Court Sports

(Ed. Note: Among the many improvements around campus this year is the major addition in the athletic department of a racquets coach for the tennis and squash teams. Mr. Ed Reid has left the glamour and excitement of the Hartford Golf Club, where he had been the tennis and squash pro for 23 years, for the ivy encrusted walls, the hallowed pines, and the wind-swept tennis courts of Bowdoin.

After graduating from St. John's University in New York Coach Reid spent some time with the Coast Guard before he started his career with a racket. He had begun playing tennis at age six and soon found he had an ability for squash also. With instruction from his father who was a teaching pro, Coach Reid became a champion and in 1947, 1949, 1950, and 1952 he won the World Professional Squash Championship.

In the following Orient interview Coach Reid gives some of his reasons for coming to Bowdoin, what he has found here and what he hopes to do for the students he will be coaching.

### ORIENT INTERVIEW BY CLARK LAUREN

ORIENT: Why did you decide to leave the country club and come to Bowdoin?

REID: Well, this wasn't a decision I made

of a new challenge. I also enjoy working with young people. Maybe I felt as I was getting a little bit older, and thought that if I stayed around young people I would stay younger longer.

ORIENT: I know you have only been here three weeks, but what are your first impressions of Bowdoin?

REID: I'm 20 years too late.

ORIENT: Do you really think you would have enjoyed this more as a career than what you were doing previously?

REID: Yes, I've made many close friends as a country club pro, but I've enjoyed myself immensely here so far. I've enjoyed the students and faculty and I think the facilities are great. I feel that in a smaller college like this you can get to know everyone and become a real part of the college community. You're not lost in a corner somewhere.

ORIENT: As Bowdoin's first racquets coach I imagine there was some fundamental organizational work to do. What are some of the initial tasks you've concerned yourself with?

REID: Well, the first thing you do in any job is to do a lot of listening, feeling your way around, and getting to know the place and the routine.

ORIENT: You mentioned that there were a few things that needed improvement. Would you care to elaborate on that?

REID: I think the clay courts are very fine, but for the maintenance they are understaffed. For that number of courts there should be more than one man, although George is doing a wonderful job. There is a hazardous condition with the tapes where people can slip on and trip over them, so I would like to experiment with painting the lines.

ORIENT: Have they given you any kind of a budget to work with?

REID: I have not gotten into any budget items with any of the powers, but I imagine the college might be sympathetic to any reasonable request that might be made. Certainly, we aren't going to try to do everything at once. One thing we have in mind is using the four indoor courts at the Hyde School. This will enable the tennis team to get a big head start on the season since you can be zipped out of a season very easily with the bad weather. I'm very optimistic about using these facilities.

Of course I'm also looking forward to getting the squash team going.

ORIENT: That will involve an increased budget right there.

REID: I think the college anticipated that when they got a racquets coach up here. Obviously, as time goes on and we can show the administration that we are generating enthusiasm and there is a need for it, I certainly think that if they

made a commitment towards having a person like myself they would have to go along with an increased budget to meet the situation.

thusiasm and expanding the sport. Have you found any growing enthusiasm and what have you seen as far as talent is considered?

REID: I haven't seen anybody who would make me jump up and down and clap my hands for joy over their talent, but what has made me jump for joy is the enthusiasm and the desire to do a lot better even among the seniors who are only going to be here a short time longer. They're willing to do as much as they can to help me out.

ORIENT: How do you like the Cal program the way it is set up now?

REID: The boys that I had out there, and there are well over 100 of them, had had very little or no formal coaching. Some had not even played the game. I told them that well whether you like it or not you have to listen to this and so make the most of it. I think they were surprised about it and I've had some comments that it was better than they thought it would be.

ORIENT: Do you have any comments on how you are going to run the team, tennis or squash?

REID: Well, first of all, when the boys find they have a qualified coach out there they are very willing to cooperate and listen. I think they are looking for direction and I go along to give it to them. And I have received nothing but great enthusiasm from those I have talked to.

ORIENT: Will physical training be an important part of the team practices?

REID: Well, keeping in shape is one of the most important parts of any sport. I believe in getting yourself in shape by playing yourself in shape. You also have to play a pretty clean life outside too. You can't be playing peerdry and smoking and drinking every night — especially the smoking.

ORIENT: What about fall competition?

REID: We have already set up a round robin tournament. It was partly for my own benefit to get a look at the tennis team and form a general idea of who played how.

ORIENT: And how did you like the way "who played how"?

REID: We haven't been able to determine that yet because these guys have been a little remiss about playing their matches, and so I'm going to be a little bit more — maybe I was too nice in the way I asked them.

ORIENT: Let's get back to your ideas on coaching.

REID: I think really, basically most



young men today want to be told what to do. They want to be led a little because if they have a qualified coach they're able to find it out and they'll want to learn from him.

ORIENT: You mean as far as athletic ability is concerned?

REID: Not only as far as athletic ability, but I think in many other areas, because I've had this experience with all age groups. If you have these little extra things that the kids can get or acquire from you then I think you've made a contribution to them.

ORIENT: What little extra things?

REID: Well, the little extra things that help you win. When I was competing professionally a good part of my success was psychology. First of all, I had a confident attitude. Nothing bothered me, and I would only bring up excuses for someone else to latch onto. One of these excuses my opponent might find to lose by. There are a million things and the poor competitor is always looking for an excuse: the strings are lousy, a sore arm, sneakers don't fit, anything at all. This psychological factor is a tremendous thing all through life in determining whose going to do what.

ORIENT: Now that you are here what do you expect from the students?

REID: I hope that the students themselves help generate the interest in tennis and squash now that they know they have somebody whose interested in them and whose job it is to work with them. It is very important for the boys to build the enthusiasm among themselves and to talk it up.



within the past year or past two years. My father coached at Wesleyan many years ago and he told me at that time that he thought I might like to do the same. Then, I had many of my coaching friends at various colleges around New England and they always urged me to seek out a college job. When this opportunity presented itself I liked the idea

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photo by Dave Sperling

**FALLING SOCKS . . .** John Phillipsborn (35) as Lee Rowe heads the ball in last weekend's 3-2 upset victory over Amherst.



photo by Dave Sperling

**SMILIN' PHASES.** A Bowdoin crowd of over 300 greeted the Bears when they entered the Amherst field last weekend.

## Harriers Run Over Despite Cuneo's Record Breaking

BY ED STUART AND KARL WASSERMAN

Orient Sports Writers  
Despite the record-breaking performance of Bowdoin's star harrier, Mark Cuneo, the Bear runners suffered their first set back of the season to Amherst last Saturday, 38-21.

Mark Cuneo recorded a time of 23:19.8 to best the existing 23:32.5,

set October 19, 1968 by a Coast Guard cadet. After Cuneo's first place finish, the Lord Jeffs came on strong, taking the next four places. Second for Bowdoin, and finishing sixth in the meet was Mark's older brother, Ken.

Completing the Bowdoin finishers were Lever and Steve Moriarty tied for fourth, Bill Seekins in twelfth, Bruce Murphy in thirteenth, and Bob Basset holding down fourteenth.

The frosh cross country team, following their own schedule, met MCI on October 8, only to suffer a 22-36 loss. First for the Bears, and second in the meet, was Steve Marchand who ran only four seconds behind the winning MCI man.

tively. Commented one Bowdoin player, "It was the most satisfying win of the season, mainly due to the high calibre of playing. Everyone was really playing the game the way it should be played."

## The Football Story Retold

Led by senior quarterback John Kehoe, who ran for two touchdowns and threw another, unbeaten Amherst sailed past Bowdoin last weekend as the Bears suffered their second consecutive loss, 23-7.

Amherst broke the scoring ice in the first period with a 35 yard field goal by George Triano and padded its lead to 16-0 by half-time. Another touchdown in the third period by Kehoe ended Amherst's offensive thrust for the day. John Benson got Bow-

doin on the scoreboard with a one yard run following a sustained drive highlighted by four pass receptions by sophomore end Cliff Webster and two more by junior Paul Wiley.

A surprising aspect of the game were the statistics, as Bowdoin gained 287 yards on offense but could only muster seven points. As against Wesleyan, Bowdoin moved the ball between the 20's, but could not penetrate the end zone.



photo by Dave Sperling

**WIREFY WILEY . . .** holds onto ball against the Lord Jeffs in Saturday's 23-7 loss. Wiley had been out on injuries and returned last week.

## Booters Upset Lord Jeffs; Look For Even Record

Down by two goals at the end of the first quarter, the varsity booters came back halfway through the second period last Saturday to tie the score and eventually close the match with a 3-2 upset victory over the favored Amherst Lord Jeffs.

Amherst opened the scoring by batting in two consecutive goals during the first 20 minutes of play. The first came on a direct kick from midfield which sailed past a miscalculating Bear goalie, Good Lord Jeff passing worked their next goal past a tight man-to-man Bowdoin defense.

Rick Wilson brought a cross under control and scored the first Bowdoin goal ten minutes into the second quarter. Several minutes later, 'Snack' Barr picked up the new Bowdoin spirit and blasted in a thirty yard kick from the right side. The period closed with the score at 2-2 after the Bears successfully sustained a hard-pressing attack.

After the see-saw play of the first part of the third period, Jim Burnett shot on goal with a corner kick and scored off a deflection from the Amherst goalie.

The Lord Jeff's back was finally broken in the fourth quarter when Bear goalie Russ Out-huse successfully blocked an Amherst penalty kick. In the remaining minutes, the Bowdoin defense was able to contain Amherst's substitutions while the offense still maintained a constant scoring threat.

In part, the victory over Amherst can be accredited to successful crossing and wing to wing play, the first time this season the team has done either admirably. The forward line augmented the defense by keeping their halfbacks in check — important in defense, but rarely done effectively.

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## Gridders Keep To Ground; Overrun By Jeffs 23-7

(Ed. Note: After the varsity football loss last Saturday, the Orient asked one of Bowdoin's coeds to give her impressions of the ball game. The following is in answer to that request and goes to show that the female still has a knack for interpreting the complex in most simplistic terms. The more conventional account of the game appears below and in a page 7 caption story.)

And here I am. Luckily, I have been to a Bowdoin football game before so I know which team is

ours when it comes running onto the field. This is my favorite part of a game — when the guys are doing sit ups, running all around, and slugging each other.

There was the kickoff. The kickoff, the refs blowing their whistles, half-time, and when the score changes by either six or seven points are the only times when I'm really sure what's going on. All through the game I've been looking at the scoreboard, trying to figure out what all the numbers mean.

There goes a ref again. He's blowing his whistle and running to where the ball is. They all are. And there are those boys with those funny rope-things running, too. Now the ref is waving his arms, blowing his whistle, and running all around again as if he's dancing. Oops. Everyone around me is cheering about something.

It's half-time. Now I can have a hot dog and watch the cheerleaders. Those cheerleaders are unbelievable and great to watch. They never seem to be doing the same cheer at the same time. And they're always jumping around with the Polar Bear. Great! The Bear just belted one of the cheerleaders. If I didn't know better, I'd think . . .

My God! I don't believe it! Bowdoin has scored, we really have!

### Bears Face Ephs

The Polar Bears travel to Williamstown Saturday for their next bout. Last weekend the Williams Ephs brought their record to 2-1 by defeating Middlebury, 37-14, in an explosive running attack which saw Williams tally 457 yards rushing and 26 first downs. Varsity coach Catuzzi commented in the William's "Record," "Bowdoin, our next opponent, looked very tough physically, especially on defense . . . against Amherst." Saturday will tell.



**EXCUSE ME, LORD JEFF.** Ray Chouard (right) and an unidentified Bear block for John Delahanty's punt against Amherst last weekend. The Polar Bears were held to a ground attack by poor pass blocking and an aggressive Amherst line.

# Seminar Presents Selections from Greek Laureate

By STEVE RUSTARI

Try to guard them, poet,  
however few there are that can be kept.  
The visions of your loving.  
Set them, half hidden, in your phrases.  
Try to sustain them, poet,  
when they are roused in your brain  
at night, or in the glare of noon.

Although about only twenty people came to listen to "Some Notes and Readings from the Poetry of Constantine Cavafy," presented last Thursday evening in Wentworth Hall, Dr. Anthony G. Trisolini delivered a fine lecture and oral interpretation. It was unusual not to have a poet reading his own poems; it was unusual also not to have read the work of an English or American poet, but a Greek one. Those unusualities may account for the unusually (or is it usually?) small turn-out, but they did not prevent a good performance.

English translations of Cavafy's poems lose the intricacy of rhyme, the regularity of iambs, and the rivalry between demotic (common) and purist Greek which the poet originally employed, but the transla-

tions, if good, do convey what W. H. Auden calls Cavafy's unique "tone of voice," or "personal speech." Translation has an inherent artistic remove from the original work, but reading aloud that translation is an attempt at removing that remove by conveying the aesthetic, emotional, and intellectual meanings which survive, or transcend, translation.

Auden no more succinctly, but differently, states the potential for removing the remove: "To the degree that a poem is the product of a certain culture, it is difficult to translate into terms of another culture, but to the degree that it is the expression of a unique human being, it is as easy, or as difficult, for a person from an alien culture to appreciate as for one of the cultural group to which the poet happens to belong."

Cavafy's poetry climbs the barriers of language and culture because Cavafy was a true cosmopolite: he lived in Constantinople, London, and Alexandria, the last of which was where he worked as a provisional clerk in the Ministry of Irrigation for thirty years; he knew, besides ancient and modern Greek, English, French, Italian, Latin, and Arabic. Although (or, per-

haps, because) he has been dead for nearly forty years and was unabashedly homosexual, he is now the virtual poet laureate of Greece, which he never saw or visited until he was thirty-eight.

The irony of his life is reflected in the tone of his work. Many of his poems are about ancient Greece, but not the glory that was Greece: the time of his poems is after the fall of the Alexandrian empire. The gods he writes about are dead ("They Ought to Have Cared"); the politics he writes about are powerless and futile ("Waiting for the Barbarians"). Woven into the historical context of his poems are revelations of his own sexual desires. In "Caesarian" he writes about an insignificant king, a son of Cleopatra, but he also writes about his own physical passion for the young man which he does not crudely underscore, but subtly reveals. Rae Dalven translates that the persona of the poem had a "vague fascination" of Caesarian: Dr. Trisolini read his translation with an ironic pause, which he used so effectively throughout his performance, stressing that the persona found an "indefinite enchantment" in the young king. But while many of his

(Please turn to page 5)



## THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1969

NUMBER 4

# Top Students Honored As Bowdoin Scholars

Dr. Lincoln Gordon, President of The Johns Hopkins University, was the principal speaker this morning at the James Bowdoin Day Exercises scholarship convocation. Bowdoin's leading undergraduates were honored in exercises highlighting Parents' Week-end.

Dr. Gordon spoke on "Liberal Education for the 21st Century." Dr. Gordon, who succeeded Dr. Milton Eisenhower as President of Johns Hopkins in 1967, is a summa cum laude Harvard graduate in the Class of 1933. As a Rhodes Scholar, he studied at Oxford University, where he received his D.Phil. degree in 1936. He holds honorary degrees from Fairleigh Dickinson, Rutgers, Columbia, the University of Maryland, Washington College, and Loyola.

Relations from 1955 to 1961.

His government work has also included the post of Chief of the Mutual Security Agency Mission to the United Kingdom and Minister for Economic Affairs in the American Embassy in London, and Director of the Program Division, Economic Cooperation Administration, in Washington, D.C.,

and in Paris.

The author of numerous publications, Dr. Lincoln is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a Director of the Center for Inter-American Relations, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S., and the Overseas Development Council.

"118.5 To 1"?

## "Dramatic Swing" Cited

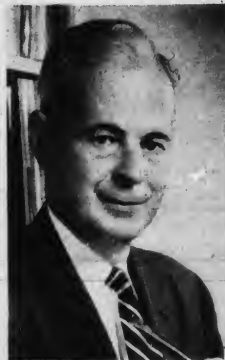
By JAY SWEET

Coeeducation is an issue calculated to raise the anor of undergraduates, the wrath of alumni, and the blood pressure of administrators. More than any other single issue, it reveals and crystallizes the forces of change which exist on this campus and others like it. Sunday night at the Senior Center, Mrs. Mary I. Bunting, President of Radcliffe College, spoke clearly and openly to that issue.

Mrs. Bunting began by attempting to define what she termed "a dramatic swing towards coeducation," particularly at northeastern colleges, from her experiences at Radcliffe. It is her feeling that a genuinely coeducational environment is not created by a system of co-ordinate colleges. In support of that position, she cited what she felt to be the major factors giving rise to the desire for coeducation in American colleges. First, she sees an authentic increase in the emotional maturity of this generation of college students. They are conscious of themselves as adults, and demand recognition of that consciousness in their institutions. In Mrs. Bunting's words, "If you want to live like people, you don't want to be segregated by sex." Proceeding from this main point, she suggested the increased "importance of openness" to this generation. Equally important, she sees a new role emerging for women in

this society, a partial by product of the civil rights movement. This idea of a "new woman" is central to her concept of coeducation. She placed a great emphasis on the importance of creating educational structures flexible enough to serve the woman who is capable of making a vital contribution to this society profes-

(Please turn to page 3)



Prior to assuming his present position, Dr. Gordon was Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs from 1966 to 1967, and was U.S. Ambassador to Brazil for five years previous to that. He is a former member of the faculty of Harvard, where he served as William Ziegler Professor of International Economic

## SDS Stance Defined: College Hurts People

By JOHN LIFFMANN

Since SDS distributed the leaflet about campus workers, I have been talking to quite a few students and workers. The general reaction has been that the facts are true. The administration took away two paid-vacations. Campus workers in the library, kitchens, and grounds and buildings are paid lousy wages.

At the same time, most people, especially campus workers, weren't sure what SDS was or what its view of the college and society are. Many people view the college as an institution which serves the common good. Beneath this lofty ideal is reality: the college is a boss which tries to keep wages as low as possible.

There are other ways in which the college hurts the "common good." For example it invests in GM, GE, and International Harvester, which have large investments in South Africa. These corporations help the racist government of South Africa stay in power and keep black people in slave labor. It invests in Morgan Guaranty Trust which bailed South Africa out of trouble in the early sixties. Here the college supports racist corporations and governments.

The college hurts people in more ways. It supports CIA and military recruiters and ROTC on campus. These provide leadership (65% of 2nd lieutenants in the case of ROTC) for the Army, Marines. These military forces are used to crush people's movements. The sharpest case is in Vietnam where the US govt. has massively invaded with 500,000 troops in order to prop up a few rich landlords and maintain US business' right to expand to Southeast Asia.

On of the world's richest areas is open to the winner in Indochina. That's behind the growing US concern . . . Tin, rubber, rice . . . are what the war is really about.

The US sees it as a place to hold at any cost.

(US News and World Report, April 1964)

(Please turn to page 4)

## Employees and Employer Concur No Outstanding Grievances Exist

In spite of S.D.S. charges, it appears that most college employees neither believe the college mistreats them nor want any affiliation with S.D.S.

The S.D.S. flyer of two weeks ago began with this paragraph:

"Last year the administration took away two holidays, Patriot's Day and George Washington's birthday, which campus workers had been getting for years. In response to this the campus workers, led by a Buildings and Grounds man, began to build for a union, which would fight against such grievances. As the drive gained strength, the Administration bought off the leader of the drive by getting him a better job. Thus, the Administration effectively ended the Union attempt without dealing with the grievance."

Mr. Ralph Allen, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, explained that the employees formed a workers association, not a union. "When we organized, the membership was not very large and would have been much smaller if

we had used the word 'union' in the name. There wasn't much feeling for a union, partly because of the connotations of strike.

Allen said the organization was formed because employees felt the college "didn't exactly understand all the problems we face." The Association was an attempt to create a little more understanding. "I don't think anyone ever felt we were disregarded or abused."

"I think there was a feeling on the part of a number of people, that there was nothing real in the sense of negotiations and never had been. Of course, there's never been any difficulty in talking to anyone in the administration, but I think that the point of view of the college and workmen is a different one."

As to the charge that he was "bought off," Mr. Allen replied that some people may believe it because of the coincidence of the formation of the association and his advancement, but that he had

(Please turn to page 4)





# Environmental Advantage Primary

(Continued from page 1)

sionally, but is either unable or unwilling to sacrifice her traditional roles as wife and mother. Men and women take a parallel course through their undergraduate years; however, at the graduate level, many opportunities are closed to women through their inability to continue as full time students. She documented this position with her experience in the cases of women who are qualified to take M.D. degrees — a professional category disastously undermanned — but who are not qualified for hospital residency training since they cannot operate as full time students.

As further evidence of this change in sexual attitudes, Mrs. Bunting spoke of the demand for a merger of Harvard and Radcliffe, a complete integration of sexes under the house system. This demand, she feels, does not stem from any lack of social or academic mixing. Rather, the lack is in sharing of intellectual experience; contact outside of the conventional forms of dating. Mrs. Bunting sees, and emphatically supports, a new spirit of liberation implied by this demand. Basically, she feels that students want to escape rigidly sexual definitions, that they seek redefinition as simply people.

Although Mrs. Bunting enthusiastically promotes, she states clearly educators have only recently began to define just what constitutes utopia and what constitutes now. The issues raised are both complex and far-reaching. She speaks of her own experience as a college president involved in a huge alumni fund raising drive enthusiastically supporting a scheme which would eliminate that college as an entity. A reorientation of alumni is a prerequisite to any radical institutional change. In the discussion led by a panel of four Bowdoin seniors following her address, questions of both the nature of the college community and its responsibilities to its different members were raised.

How soon can coeducation come to Bowdoin? The idea of a co-ordinate sister school was not discussed; clearly, the advantages of a coeducational environment are minimized under that system. The model which was proposed was that of admitting a class equally divided, or nearly so, among the two sexes. Mrs. Bunting, although not thoroughly familiar with

Bowdoin's specific situation, did not see any immediate financial difficulty in that model. She did anticipate difficulties with Bowdoin's athletic facilities; however, it was her opinion that that department, as well as others, would ultimately be strengthened by curriculum changes involving co-education. This process of upgrading, she felt, would be even more significant in areas such as the social sciences, her premise being that increased demand would dictate expansion and improvement. Additionally, it has been observed that co-education causes a significant increase both in the numbers and the desirability of candidates for admission. Conversely, as other schools become co-educational, Bowdoin will become relatively less attractive. Under other models, however, financial considerations would be far more significant. Any attempt to maintain the present male enrollment with a simultaneous addition of a significant number of women would involve expansion of every college facility. It is at this point that the question of the definition of the community — a definition that necessarily involves alumni — must be answered. Even if the College were to accept co-education within the present enrollment, alumni and their gifts would create problems. Aside from the fact that some, and perhaps many alumni would withdraw support from an institution which they could no longer identify, implications of co-education could strain alumni relations over a period of years. For instance, if this College were to accept only 125 men every year for the

next four, there is every probability that competitive sports, in which the alumni have a certain interest, would suffer. Finally, the point was made, as it was in the Pierce Report, that the sexually segregated institution should not become extinct. This argument was not felt to be particularly compelling, the prevalent attitude seeming to be that someone else's school could adequately represent the nineteenth century.

The conclusion seems to be that co-education is the answer to many, if not all, of the problems of this school. It offers exciting and genuine educational and environmental advantages, and the demand exists now. However, the College is placed in the complex and difficult position of reconciling a radical and probably expensive institutional change with a probable decrease in income. The answer must, and will be found; in the meantime, the long waits for the weekends will continue.

October  
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School Owens-Illinois  
November  
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School of Business Administration  
4 Naval Officer Program  
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# Council Cuts Car Rule

By JEFF DRUMMOND

Abolition of the rule prohibiting cars for freshmen and students on scholarship was the major recommendation of the Student Life Committee. Chip Fendler reported to the Student Council on Monday night that in a "near unanimous" vote, the committee advised suspension of the rule. Revocation will not go into effect until the Administration approves it. The problem is, according to Dean of Students, Paul Nyhus, that the rule cannot be revoked until the responsible administrative body can be found. If the decision rests with the Dean himself, it could come as quickly as two weeks. If, however, the decision must be taken to the faculty, due to the law that all motions have to be discussed in at least two faculty meetings, the process could take months. The Dean also counseled against the assumption that the rule would be revoked. He himself remained impartial, he said, until the recommendations of the other committees were submitted.

In another motion, the Council voted to discuss in the house meetings this week whether the Council should finance mixers with the money collected from traffic fines. Since this has only amounted in past years to \$500, there would have to be admission charges.

In other actions, the Council

elected Al Jessel, Doug Bird and Steph Fay to the Alumni Council, and scheduled a meeting with the Athletic Committee on the physical education requirement.

The highlight of the evening was the reading of a letter from Bradford Junior College. The letter invited fifteen men down from Bowdoin for five one-act plays at \$10 each. The plays include *Adaptation* and *Next*, currently smash Broadway hits. After the plays there will be a discussion and refreshments and dinner will be served to the men on their way back from Boston. Since the deadline for acceptance is today, anyone interested is asked to contact Dean Nyhus immediately.

# Journalistic Tribulations

PITTSBURGH — (CPS) — The Pitt News, on strike for two weeks, resumed publication October 13 after winning demands of \$9,000 in staff salaries, a journalism seminar for academic credit, and over \$4,000 additional cash for printing costs.

The crisis occurred when the Student Government cut the newspaper budget by \$17,000 more than half of the \$39,000 they had asked for, and merit scholarships were dropped for staff members.

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# Black College Officers' Employees Reject SDS Charges Suggest Share Funds

By BILL SIEVERT  
College Press Service

While almost 2,000 white college presidents and top administrators were meeting in the Campus and Racial Crisis, 111 black college presidents were forming their own structure to deal with crises particular to their campuses.

The black presidents revealed plans during the meeting for their new group which will be called "The Organization of Black Colleges" until a permanent name is decided upon.

"We are committed to the immediate goal of racial integration in American life," said President Martin Jenkins of Morgan State College.

Henderson said the primary goal of the group is to influence legislation at all levels of government, particularly to gain a greater share of the resources set aside for higher education for predominantly black colleges.

"The whole spectrum of higher education is not in the best state. The small colleges have more problems than the large universities. And the small black colleges are having even a greater (financial) crisis," Henderson said.

In a separate session President Herman R. Branson, from Ohio's black Central State College, called for "tithing" from white colleges to black colleges. "Maybe the two H's in higher education, Harvard and Howard, can get together. Harvard could give Howard one-tenth of its gifts."

Branson noted that Harvard University can get more financial gifts annually than the entire United Negro College Fund.

The number of drop-outs at Central State last year equaled the total drop-out figure at Harvard, Brandeis, MIT, and the main campus of the University of Virginia, he said. "Most of those at Central State dropped out for financial reasons."

Jenkins, speaking with Henderson, said, "If the nation is to maintain its sanity, these institutions (black colleges) are going to have to be used as an essential and important national resource."

The black presidents maintained that while their colleges as well as white colleges must and are becoming integrated, there always will be a role for their colleges to help educate Americans. Their colleges will not die with integrated education, they said.

At the moment, they said, their colleges are extremely vital to the education of blacks. Nearly half of the black students in colleges are at predominantly black institutions, while most of the predominantly white colleges are less than two per cent black.

Alexander Astin, director of the Office of Research of the American Council on Education, said it does no good for schools to fight over which one gets the most successful black students, because fighting for the cream of the crop does not increase the base number of black students getting a college education.

"Our whole concept of admissions has been misdirected," Astin said. "We should select the students most likely to be helped, changed benefitted by the institution rather than the winners. If we pick only the bright kids, we don't have to do anything. Just funnel them through and after four years give out the B.A. degree."

Astin said a "lottery" system of admission, random selection from all those in the community who want to attend a college, is the only democratic way to give all groups an equal chance at education. Admissions criteria should be abandoned, he said. Astin had previously favored a black quota system to assure that at least a certain number of blacks would be admitted.

made it clear when he took the job as president that he would only serve temporarily because he expected either to be promoted or to move into another job.

Larry Pinette, president of the association after Allen, also said that the association was not attempting to use force to change conditions because at that time reason and persuasion would work. He and other workers said the college had been helpful in the formation of the association.

Thomas Libby, Bursar and Personnel Director of the College, said there was "absolutely no hostility (to the association), we gave them a free hand to organize or do whatever they wanted." He claims to have told the leaders of the association that his door would be open to any reasonable suggestions. "We pledged cooperation at the initial discussion, but I haven't heard anything since."

Mr. Allen felt that the association weakened after he left because most of the employees are reluctant to speak publicly. They don't have much experience at this sort of activity and don't enjoy it. Pinette said that no one really has the time to go around organizing the workers and getting them to come to meetings.

The flyer also stated: "Students are treated in the same way. With the excuse that someday we are all going to make it big (a lie), the college pays us even less than the full time campus workers. Some students at the library start at \$1.30 per hour. In the Union, students are paid \$1.50 per hour. Many students are dependent upon campus jobs. With this large pool of cheap student labor, the College can hire fewer full time workers at lower wages."

Moulton, Director of Financial Aid, said the charge that student workers are used to keep the full time people, but in keeping with the policy of "It would be far more convenient to hire full-time people, but in keeping with the policy of providing as many different types of financial assistance as possible, the College has intentionally kept jobs for students." He contends that a lot of student jobs could be done more effectively by full time employees; "the job program is run for the convenience of students more than anyone else."

Moulton admitted that students are paid less than full time employees in some cases, but he thought that equal wages would create friction between students and employees because of the difference in skills. According to Moulton, students are untrained, they are usually less productive than full-time employees, job hours are arranged to fit their academic schedule, and they sometimes don't bother to show up at work.

On the other hand, students are not paid "coolie wages." All student wages meet the minimum of \$1.45, and some students are paid more than full time employees. Three students on the federal work-study program earn \$3.00 an hour tutoring and most student wages range from \$1.45 to \$2.00 depending on the type of work. Moulton samples wages paid in the area in determining what students on the work-study program should be paid.

One of the problems of student employment is that there is no central agency to which students and employers can turn to meet one another. One of the results of this is chaos in student wages. Students working on different areas of the campus, doing the same jobs are paid different wages. However, Moulton says that in about four months his office will have a proposal for a central employment agency.

Larry Pinette, Senior Center chef, said the

workers don't want anything to do with S.D.S. He said that S.D.S. is using the issue to stir up trouble and doesn't really care about the workers, or it would have tried to get the facts straight. He cited one instance in which the college supposedly tried to pay a woman who had been employed for 15 years \$1.55 an hour. According to Pinette the woman had been on leave of absence for a year and when she returned the computer issued her a check based on the old rate, but the mistake was corrected in the next check.

On the matter of wages, Mr. Libby explained that the College makes periodic surveys to determine what employees are being paid in the area. "The College tries to be competitive. This isn't to say we pay the highest wages in the world. There's room for improvement. . . . We've never been able to compete with civil service or the iron works, but we've remained reasonably competitive. . . . If we weren't competitive we wouldn't have some of the good people we have around here. We're reasonably successful in attracting good people." Libby pointed out that productive workers can move up the ladder very quickly.

Both Pinette and Allen recognize the problems the College faces in trying to pay its employees, because of the absence of new sources of funds, but both men said that the entire area is depressed and Bowdoin pays as well as most employers in the vicinity.

Pinette said one of the problems is separating ordinary gripes from real grievances. The Association was formed because employees lost two traditionally paid holidays, Washington's Birthday and Patriots. One thing bothering workers is that the reason given was that these are not school holidays, but if this is the case employees may lose some of their other holidays which are also not school holidays. Another grievance concerns the college's medical plan, but the college claims to be re-evaluating the plan and trying to come up with a better alternative.

Mr. Wolcott Hokanson, Vice-President of the College, says the College's retirement plan is competitive as are the wages. He also noted other benefits college employees receive. They have full use of facilities; they can get up to \$1500 a year towards the college tuition of their children if they have worked for seven years; the college never lays off any of its employees. Hokanson remarked that because there is no union contract the college can be flexible in helping employees. For example, the college has often continued non-job related medical benefits far past the requirement.

Mr. Allen said that in the nine years he has worked for the college he could not remember a single instance in which the college has treated an employee unfairly. He added that there were numerous times the college had bent over backwards to help employees.

## Allen Replies

Dear Sirs:

There appears to be some question as to whether the administration of the college and I have behaved in an honorable fashion in the manner of my employment. The college made no offer to buy me and I made no offer to sell. In few matters am I an expert but in this instance I am the world's foremost authority on what I did and did not do.

My hours at the college are from 7 to 4 weekdays. Many of my evenings are free. If any individual or group wishes to question me I would be happy to make myself available at a mutually convenient time.

Very truly yours,  
RALPH J. ALLEN

## SDS Ties College to War

(Continued from page 1)

From Vietnam to Guatemala to the Dominican Republic, US military might is used to crush any kind of people's movement. Bowdoin helps by keeping recruiters and ROTC on campus.

Yet some people do profit from ROTC, CIA etc. A small group (.5% of population) control almost three quarters of corporate stock (Who Rules America). This class of people is represented on campus by the Trustees. For example,

William Pierce-law partner Sullivan and Cromwell; member of numerous funds, corporations, party fund-raising committees, Council of Foreign Relations

Charles Cary—director of duPont  
Widgery Thomas—chairman of board, Canal National Bank  
Frederick Perkins—director, Actna Life and Casualty etc.

Other corporations represented are Liberty Mutual, State Street Bank. These corporations and men have an interest in keeping the CIA and military recruiters on campus for it is their investments and their empire that are being defended. For example Cary and duPont's investments through Latin America and Africa must be protected. This is the role the military plays.

Thus what many people in SDS believe is that the college screws most of the people. The clearest way is in its role as boss. What we hope to do is fight against the ways the college and government hurts people.

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## Politics Of Moratorium Debated

By JOHN WEISS

Student and faculty involvement in the October Moratorium emphasized the fact that College Communities are becoming more involved in various levels of political and social activity. Preparations for the "second round" of the Moratorium on November 13, 14, and 15 are already under way at Bowdoin and other colleges.

Wednesday evening a group of interested students, teachers, and residents met at Professor William Whiteside's apartment to plan the November Moratorium. Economics Professor David Holmes explained the arrangements of the Washington based National Mobilization Committee. "Sometime on Saturday, November 15, representatives from every state will march past the White House, each representative carrying the name of an American serviceman killed in the Vietnam war." Maine has suffered 208

deaths in the Vietnamese war. The committee in Augusta hopes to get at least 208 representatives from Maine. The Brunswick area has been assigned a quota of thirty people, while fifty or sixty will come from Colby and Bates. Buses leaving from Brunswick will cost \$22 round trip. Hotel accommodations will be provided by the national committee free of charge. Mr. Holmes stated that interested people should contact George Bowden in suit 15-C of the Senior Center.

The discussion of the plans for the march in Washington proceeded very smoothly and without debate. When plans for action in Brunswick on November 13 were discussed, fundamental differences of opinion became evident. Several people endorsed the idea of silent vigils for peace with the hope of getting out twice as many people as the October candlelight gathering. Other faculty and students at

the meeting endorsed the idea of "personal confrontation" with students going door to door. Another group supported the plan of establishing a local anti-war headquarters for the purpose of "educating as many people as possible." Some of the group liked all of these.

The proponents of mass peaceful demonstrations hope that "five or six hundred on the mall might win over the marginal people." The contention that even if the war is ended only a day sooner than it might have been because of the demonstrations, they will have been completely justifiable.

The advocates of an educational-ly oriented anti-war center look beyond the Vietnamese war to the sicknesses in our society which permitted such prolonged toleration of the war. They argue that unless fundamental changes in our foreign policy are effected Laotian (Please turn to page 2)





CAMPUS CULTURE: Music and Ballet (See page 2)

By RON CALITRI

Another date was ticked off Bowdoin's musical calendar with the presentation of a concert of electronic music Wednesday afternoon and evening at the Senior Center. The great success of last week's concert of American songs was echoed as the interesting program played to a practically empty hall. The organizers of the Concert, Professor Schwartz, David Gamper and John Johnson, presented a program intended to survey the entire field of electronic music; but only one hardy soul, your reporter, stayed for the entire presentation, which is not remarkable since it ran for six hours.

The general reaction to the program was one of mild interest. Very few of the people who managed to attend came without some sort of secondary entertainment; some slept, some worked, but almost no one just listened. The fault hardly lay with the program, which included works by such masters as Luciano Berio, John Cage, Karlheinz Stockhausen, Eduard Varese, and Milton Babbitt.

Electronic music is generally understood to have become a viable means of musical expression after the Second World War. The early practitioners, such as Schaeffer, and Henry, called their productions "Musique Concrete," which they defined as natural sounds altered in the studio. An example given of this technique was the "Etude aux Che-

min de Fer" by Pierre Schaeffer, which consists of the sounds of a train played at different speeds, backwards, spliced into different arrangements, etc.

In the years since the original Musique Concrete appeared, the means of producing electronic music have multiplied. Electronically produced sounds have become more and more significant in modern pieces. They are produced by means as simple as signal generators which produce one-frequency sounds, or as complex as the famous Moog synthesizer which was used to produce "Switched on Bach." Recently men such as Milton Babbitt, who's "Ensembles for Synthesizer" was presented at the concert, have begun to use computers to produce and order electronic sounds.

Another means of producing electronic music is the combination of taped sounds with live performance. Luciano Berio's "Visages" and John Cage's "Aria and Fontana Mix" were two pieces in this style presented at the concert. Both featured virtuoso singing performances.

The success of the program can be measured by the reaction of the audience, which did not visibly react. Certainly this is an indication of the veracity of the statement in the programme that, "Electronic music simply undertakes to express, by different means, human situations, ideas, and emotions."

## Loans Held Up      Abbie Sells Pograms

CPS — A Congressional deadlock still is preventing enactment of the "emergency" insured student loan bill. The bill would give lenders an allowance of up to 3 per cent above the interest rate of 7 per cent that is allowed on the insured loans.

The bill was drawn up when the prime interest rate rose to 8½ per cent this year. It was feared banks would not make loans to students because they would lose money on the 7 per cent insured interest limit.

The Congressional snag in a Senate-House conference committee has been over whether a lender could require a borrower to do business with his lending agency in order to receive a loan. House conferees charged the provision would make the program unworkable.

Despite the delay in passage, the U.S. Office of Education says the volume of loans remains high. In August \$155 million was committed by lenders for the loans, as compared to \$133 million in August, 1968.

CPS — Television situation comedy has never had it so good as Chicago has it today with the trial of the Chicago Eight. And while the antics are coming from both sides of the bench, Judge Julius Hoffman is stealing the show.

At one point, for example, Hoffman called for the trial to proceed, but was enlightened by the defense council to the fact that the jury was not seated. "Oh, yes, I forgot about that," the 74 year old judge said.

Later in the trial, the judge was involved in a discussion with the prosecution about some reprinted matter. "There ought to be a law against xerox machines," he declared.

"Why not, there's one against everything else," Abbie Hoffman retorted.

Abbie was showing off the official "pogram" of the trial: the Chicago Eight vs. "The Washington Kangaroos." Why was the program published? "You can't tell the players without a pogram," Abbie explained.

About the outcome of the ball game, Abbie said, "We're going to win every day but the last." Renee Davis offered his respect for the judge: "He's a fool. They really brought up the best man for this one."

Abbie added, "He's straight out of Central Casting."

The defendants have spent a good deal of their time opening mail. Each defendant has been averaging 50 pieces of mail a day. Abbie has also been reading "Zat" comics in the court room.

"We're getting more mail than Perry Como," Hoffman (Abbie) said. "I even got a letter from my ex-wife, and she's going to help."

Jerry Rubin said he didn't expect a mistrial to be called, but expected the trial to last three years in appeal.

Davis was not so optimistic: "This judge is going to see this right to the end. He's going to get crazier and crazier. He'll probably start cross examining us himself. So we're working on stopping the trial; we'll focus our reasoning on the judge."

## Prof Trisolini's Interpretation Bridges Language Gap

(Continued from page 1)

Cavafy's poems are condemned as erotic and sensual, they actually are esoteric and senuous. About his passion for Caesarion Cavafy explains: "My art gives your features a dreamy compassionate beauty." Cavafy's poetic statement is personal, but not pathetically so as in the Spasmotic Poets, whose explicitness is perverse. Cavafy's poetic vision is not perverted, but rather inverted. He wrote of the Hellenistic, not the Homeric, tradition. Perhaps his finest poem is "The God Abandons Antony," in which with a tribute to pleasure and enjoyment the poet advises not really Antony, but himself, to "bid her farewell, the Alexandria that is leaving . . . the Alexandria you are losing," the Alexandria of which he distinguished the

perivating spirit — its tarnished sophistication, its continual sexual intrigues and ambiguities. The nature of Cavafy's inversion of the heroic and of his individual viewpoint is well-stated in *Pharos and Pharillon* by E. M. Forster, who introduced Cavafy's works to Eliot, Lawrence and other influential writers of the English-speaking world, and who described Cavafy as "a Greek gentleman in a straw hat, standing absolutely motionless at a slight angle to the universe."

That angled vision was well presented by Dr. Trisolini, who bears the titles of Professor and Chairman of the Department of Comparative Arts and also Associate Dean of the College of Fine Arts at Ohio University. Long interested in speech and oral interpretation, Trisolini feels that one must "surrender to the

poem" and must exercise "momentary suspension of personal beliefs" in order to give a meaningful interpretation. Dr. Trisolini came to Bowdoin once before as a consultant for a national project for the improvement of televised teaching. He stated in the informal discussion following his lecture and readings that his former trip to Maine was a "boondoggle." This last one was not. When told that there was an SDS meeting at the same time as the reading, he expressed regret not so much for the scheduling conflict as for the fact that SDS students have comprised his best audiences. Hopefully in the future poetry readings like Dr. Trisolini's, which was arranged by Mrs. Minister, who is giving a Senior Seminar on oral interpretation, will not encounter an audience so sparse, and so removed.

## Chicago: Kids And Cops

By RICK FITCH  
College Press Service

The first hint came on the airport bus Wednesday afternoon riding into the Loop. Mixed in among the grey-suited businessmen were several obviously not headed for the Holiday Inn or the Conrad Hilton. They wore jeans, heavy boots and Army jackets and carried sleeping bags and motorcycle helmets. And some were girls! Their faces remained transfixed in rigid silence, even when the bus passed a sign reading, "Welcome to Chicago — Richard J. Daley, Mayor."

A second hint came during a walk along the Lake Michigan shore that evening in the vicinity of Lincoln Park. It was cool, dark and refreshing. Where was the revolution? The forms of a dozen or so persons became visible 100 yards down the beach. Running. Closer inspection revealed all were attired in the aforementioned get-up. Some had wooden clubs; one carried a Viet Cong flag. Their helmeted heads bobbed quietly past, and up and over a highway footbridge leading to the city.

No more hints were necessary. Conclusive proof that a new sort of radical had surfaced for "bring the war home" demonstrations here Oct. 8-11 was to follow. Three days, 200 arrests, 50 injuries and 2,500 National Guard troops later, people would wonder if the new radical's emergence foreshadowed future directions of the U.S. protest movement, or if everything had been stopped then and there in Chicago.

A brief account of the events follows:

Wednesday — 10:30 p.m., some 300 rock-throwing demonstrators chanting "off the pig," spill out of a Lincoln Park rally into the Gold Coast and Old Town sections of the city's Near North Side, breaking hundreds of windows, damaging luxury cars and engaging police in several free-for-all as they go. At 11:15, the action subsides. Seventy-five arrested, 18 injured, including 10 police and three protestors wounded by gunshot.

Thursday — 10:30 a.m., 100 women assemble in Grant Park, battleground on the 1968 Democratic Convention disorders, to begin marching to military induction center downtown. Are halted by police demanding they surrender clubs and helmets. Shouting, "Pigs, pigs," women charge police line of 25. Fifty more police arrive, women subside. Eleven arrested five police injured. Noon, 300 attend peaceful rally outside Federal Building, where "Chicago 8" are undergoing trial. Protest incarceration of political prisoners. 3 p.m., 200 rally on lawn adjacent to International Harvester plant to protest its closing. Illinois Gov. Richard Ogilvie calls out the National Guard. Daley calls for those arrested to be charged with felonies.

Friday — 2:30 p.m., 200 rally at Cook County Hospital to protest discrimination in medical treatment of minority groups.

Saturday — 2 a.m., 43 demonstrators arrested in police raid on Evanston church. One p.m., 3,000 attend anti-war rally at Humboldt Park on the North Side after march through Black, Latin and white working class neighborhoods. One-thirty p.m., 200 begin march from Haymarket Square to Grant Park, break into a run through the financial district, throwing rocks and bricks, shuffling fiercely with police. 100 arrested, 24 cops, 3 officials hurt.

Most participants in the demonstrations shared a common ideological bond. They saw the Vietnam war, military draft, oppression of Blacks, Chicanos and Indians, and exploitation of workers in the U.S. not as isolated injustices perpetrated by a basically benign government, but as manifestations of a capitalist system intrinsically evil.

Where the radicals split was over the issue of tactics. The Weathermen, a militant faction, came to Chicago figuring that to be most effective in bringing about the revolution, they would have to band together in a kind of white students vanguard and confront with force the force-wielding agents of the establishment.

The Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), Black Panthers, Young Patriots and Young Lords, on the other hand, prepared for the proceedings under the assumption that to engage in violent skirmishes would be premature, since support for revolutionary goals thus far has come from a small portion of the population, the youth and minority groups, and hasn't involved the poor and working class to a meaningful extent.

The dispute over tactics was reflected in the manner and mood of actions pursued October 8-11. The Weathermen were responsible for the more militant actions, the first night's rampage through town, the women's charge at police, the hit and run assault on the financial district.

RYM and the other groups aimed their activities toward building up a broad base of support on all fronts. The International Harvester rally, for example, was called to protest that company's decision to shut down a Chicago tractor works factory, leaving 4,000 laborers, 1,700 Black, out of work. It drew a smattering of plant workers.

The messages national leaders had for followers prior to the demonstrations contained insights into the temperament and thinking of both the new radicals (SDS Weathermen), and the traditional radicals (RYM).

In SDS New Left Notes, those intending to go to Chicago were provided instructions on how to treat a wide range of injuries — everything from gas poisoning to internal wounds caused by gunshot — with "street medicine." They were warned not to bring dope (because its presence among a group of people invites a bust), not to bring cars (because dope could be planted on them), and not to use the services of hospitals ("Off the pig — not just the one with the gun, but the one with the medical bag."). They were told to come to Chicago in "affinity groups" of 5-10 persons for the purpose of undertaking guerrilla actions.

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THE GAME... half a century ago.

photo courtesy of the Bowdoin College Special Collections Library

## College football's 100th

## Bowdoin Football Fanfare, pre-1915

By MARTIN FRIEDLANDER

Orient Sports Editor

(Ed. Note: This is the second of a two part series on the history of football at Bowdoin, in commemoration of college football's 100th anniversary. The first part of the series may be found in the first issue of this year, and deals with the initial growth stages of the sport at Bowdoin up until the time of Bowdoin's first intercollegiate game, played in 1889 against Tufts.)

Dazzled by their initial contact with competitive football against Tufts (an 8-4 loss), the 'Bowdoin' scheduled another game a month later. On November 2, 1889, the early gridders enjoyed their first victory as they downed Boston Latin, 44-0, in the first football game ever seen in Brunswick. According to Dr. Frank Whittier, vice-president of the then newly formed Bowdoin Football Association, "The home team won an easy victory, the Latin boys being unable to do anything with our heavy rush line."

The first game in Brunswick attracted much attention, this build up from accounts of bruised and bloody football bodies in early 'Ivy League' games. The Orient reassured the students, "The blood-thirsty accounts of the last football fight between Yale and Princeton should not alarm our novices, as this is a highly evolved form of the game which we can not hope to reach for some years." The Orient's prognosis was not to hold true for very long.

In 1890, Bowdoin entered a league which included MIT, Amherst, Dartmouth, and Williams. The first two championship games saw annihilation of the Bowdoin squad by Dartmouth and Williams by scores of 42-0 and 50-0, respectively.

Hatch's History comments, "The league games with Amherst and MIT were not played. Our team was so badly crippled after the Williams game that it was thought best to forfeit the game with Amherst." The same year also saw the first Harvard-Bowdoin game. Bowdoin got the short end of the stick, losing, 54-0. The Boston papers called the Brunswick players, "giants, but the lack of blocking and clean tackling was painful."

In-state competition started in 1892 when Bowdoin met Colby on October 15 and really kicked the Mules, 52-0. Maine fell next in 1893, thought not so emphatically — they lost 12-10. Bates gave Bowdoin her first loss to a Maine college, defeating the Bears 10-6 in 1897.

With the turn of the century also came a turn in the tide of Bowdoin football fortunes. The squad defeated Amherst and Tufts, played Harvard and Yale, and achieved what the Orient termed "the most satisfactory season in Bowdoin's history." Only Yale, Harvard, and Brown enjoyed superior ratings to Bowdoin in the estimation of the New England critics.

Even in 1903 the Orient somehow managed to turn a field loss into a moral victory for the gridders. In that year the Orient reported the 23-0 loss to Amherst as follows: "The score does not tell the story by any means, of how the light team from Bowdoin held Amherst's heavy line for downs on the one yard line, of the brilliant, yet desperate playing of Captain Bean, or of the wonderful fight of the crippled Bowdoin backs."

There was a somewhat more rewarding form of resolute play against Bates later on in the 1903 season. Commented the Orient, "The game was nearly over, the score 5-5, with eight yards to gain. Bow-

doin braced and held like a stone wall, taking the ball on downs. Never was such a fierce attack on a Brunswick team made. In six rushes, 39 yards were gained. Kinsman was given the ball, Finn and Fernald opened a good hole, and Kinsman was off like a shot, running through and over his opponents at race horse speed, winning a touchdown and the game." Low scores were the style in ensuing seasons, as such scores as Bowdoin 6-Tufts 0, Bowdoin 3-Amherst 0, and Bowdoin 0-Wesleyan 0 came out of their respective years. How-

ever, by 1915, Bowdoin was back on her old course and lost magnificently to Colby, 54-6.

The trend since 1915 has not been a very unique one, and the old time fanfare surrounding the early games seems to have either vanished with the past, moved on to the Big Ten contests, or found its way into the hockey arena. The Bears meet Colby Saturday in what one hopes will not bear any resemblance to the contest of 1915.



*Then strip, lads, and to it, though sharp be the weather,  
And if, by mischance, you should happen to fall,  
There are worse things in life than a tumble on heather,  
And life is itself but a game at football.* ... Sir Walter Scott

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## Sailors in Top Two of Nine; Travel For Finals Saturday

By BENJY WHITCOMB  
Orient Sports Writer

Last Saturday the Bowdoin sailing team raised itself to one of the strongest positions among New England college teams as it placed second in the sloop semi-finals at Coast Guard in New London, Connecticut. This rank enabled the team to qualify for the final eliminations this Saturday and Sunday, again at Coast Guard, along with a strong MIT team which finished first in Bowdoin's division races.

### Near Wipe Out

Racing 22 foot "Ravens," the Bears averaged a third place finish per race in six heats despite a hull speed collision with the University of Connecticut where the huskies almost wiped out Bowdoin's number one spinnaker man, Tom Berry. One last dead last finish also saw the Bears at odds when they were caught in a freak flat spot. Commodore Vaughan kept the team driving along,

however, as they finished strongly with two seconds and a third in the last three heats.

The team showed an awareness of the sport's technicalities, as they won all five protests they were involved in; this should stand them in good stead for the tight competition this weekend. Behind MIT and Bowdoin in the final ranking of the teams at the end of last weekend's races were: Colby (third), UNH (fourth), Coast Guard No. 1 (fifth), U Conn (sixth), Coast Guard No. 2 (seventh), and Babson (eighth).

### Same Crew Returns

Racing for the Bears last weekend, and also returning to New London for the finals, are skipper Bob Vaughan and crew members Tom Berry, Benjie Whitcomb, and George Marvin. This marks the first time in six years the Bowdoin team has made it to the New England Intercollegiate Sailing Association (NEISA), and with the good fortune of avoiding last week's flukes, should give a good performance.



Photo by Dave Sperling

RUNNING... is another quarterback, Bob Foley.

## Parents Will See Gridders Host Colby

By CHRIS PIERCE  
Orient Sports Writer

Led by senior halfback Jack Maitland, Williams countered a mid-game Bowdoin rush with two final period touchdowns to defeat the Polar Bears, 28-17, last Saturday at Williams' Weston Field.

Williams dominated the first period and a half, scoring two touchdowns, one by Maitland on a nine yard run, and the other by Dave Kubie, who scored three in the game. The sluggish Bowdoin offense retaliated with a 40 yard field goal by Captain John Delahanty, tying the New England record for most field goals in a career at 12. The Polar Bears, down 14-3, then produced a sustained drive of 80 yards to narrow the deficit to three at the half, Mike Jackson scoring from seven yards out.

Bowdoin took the second half kickoff on their own 13 and moved the remainder of the distance with John Demenckoff and Mike Denoncour doing most of the running. Denoncour took a pitch-out from Quarterback Bob Foley for the final 13 and Bowdoin was on top, 17-14. However, Williams started to gain the momentum which Bowdoin had had and pushed over their third touchdown at 12:26 of the final stanza. The last score came with 16 seconds to go to produce the final tally.

Bowdoin moved the ball better than it has all year, with John Demenckoff gaining 172 yards in 19 carries, and Paul Wiley catching three aeriels for 102 yards. However, Williams had 335 yards in rushing. The Bears will have to stiffen their defenses for a young Colby team that stars numerous freshmen. Among them are quarterback Brian Cone who has thrown six touchdown passes this season, and Dave Yane who scored three against Trinity last week and was named to the All-Star ECAC Small College Team.

*But now its just another show,  
you leave them laughing when you go.  
And if you care don't let them know...  
don't give yourself away —*

... Joni Mitchell



THE 'RAVENS.' Tom Berry (right photo) and other unidentified sailors compete in last weekends sloop semi-finals. The team placed second, bringing them back again this weekend for finals competition, the first such return for Bowdoin in six years.

## Second Ephorts Kill Bears; Snowed Under in Lewiston

By BRIAN DAVIS  
Orient Sports Writer

After a victorious first half last Saturday at Williamstown, the Polar Bears booters were held scoreless while the Ephs tallied twice in the second period to deal Bowdoin her third one-point loss this season. In more recent action, the varsity squad traveled to Lewiston Wednesday, where they were beaten by Bates and the snow, 3-1.

The encounter with Williams was played in windy and cool, overcast conditions. The first half saw several scoring attempts by both teams, but only Bowdoin managed to capitalize. The goal came in the first period when, with the wind at his back, right wing Jim Burnett shot over the outstretched arms of the Ephs' goalie. With the wind now behind them, Williams first score came late in the third period. On a cross, the right inside headed the ball through the crowd in front of the goal to tie the score. The winning goal was netted in the fourth quarter when an alert Eph inside deflected a wide shot from

the center halfback. One Bear cited a lack of organized practice with a full team during the previous week as a determining factor in the loss to Williams.

The Lewiston snowout was the scene of Bowdoin's second consecutive defeat. Bates rallied quickly and scored on a direct kick through both snow and Bowdoin's defensive wall. The second

period proved fruitless for both teams. Roger Bevan picked up the scoring for the Bears from just outside the penalty area in the third period. However, Bates rolled in two more scores in the same quarter during more congested play in front of the Bear goal. Fine ball control by the snow dominated play in the fourth period.

### Hunting In Maine

## Wide Variety of Game Here

By STEVEN KENNEDY  
Orient Hunter

An ever increasing number of students over the past few years have rediscovered one of the finest attributes of Bowdoin's location. These students, in groups of twos and threes, have been taking advantage of the fine hunting available within easy reach of the college... and the variety of hunting is among the best in New England.

The big game hunter can test his skills against the bears of upstate Maine or the white-tailed deer which are found in all the wooded areas surrounding Brunswick. The white-tailed is noted for its weariness, and a buck with a good rack would make a fine trophy for any sportsman.

### Early Season Hunting

As the deer season in the southern zone is not yet open, most of the attention of the Bowdoin hunters has been directed to the famed waterfowl hunting of Merrymeeting Bay and upland

bird shooting. Duck hunters have found the ducks of the first season to be plentiful and make for a test of marksmanship. A green-winged teal may attain speeds of 50-60 mph on wing. Despite this speed, many students have sharpened their shooting ability and are enjoying several duck dinners.

### Upland Game Birds Scarce

The upland game birds have not been here in great numbers this year, perhaps due to the severe weather conditions of last spring. Woodcock, grouse, and pheasant have provided some good shooting for those who have gained the experience necessary to locate them.

Many of the local citizens of Brunswick who have learned of the student interest in hunting have been generously going out of their way to provide information and equipment needed for the sport. With the opening of the deer season November 1 and of the second duck season, many Bowdoin hunters will again be taking to the woods.

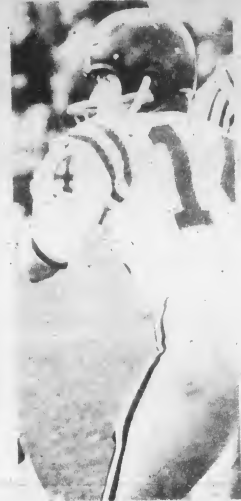


Photo by Dave Sperling

PASSING... is quarterback John Benson.

## Williams Runs Over Harriers Last Weekend

By ED STUART  
Orient Sports Writer

Mark Cuneo gained his third first place of the season by outrunning a second place Williams harrier last Saturday in Williamstown. Despite his finish, and the third place grabbed by his brother, Ken, the Bears fell by a score of 26-33 for their second loss of the season. Steve Moriarty finished sixth, placing three of the five varsity runners in the top scoring positions.

The Bears presently have five runners competing from a starting roster of eleven. Juniors Toby Coverdale and Bill Lever, both members of record-setting relay teams last season, are out with leg injuries. Sophomore Deke Talbot is in a Bangor hospital with an intestinal ailment.

Tomorrow the varsity harriers host Colby. The Mules are faced with similar staffing problems, but lack in depth rather than numbers. Last week Colby took third in a four-team meet with Springfield, New Brunswick, and Brandeis. The Mules outran Brandeis, a school not known for its excellence in athletics. Colby was missing one of its leading runners, Bob Hickey, due to injuries, but did take a third with their captain, Craig Johnson, clocking a time of 26:38 for Colby's five-mile course.

# Pastoral Utopia Proves Provocative But Impractical

By JAY SWEET

It is said that there is nothing as powerful as an idea whose time is come; it is equally true that there is nothing as pathetic as an idea whose time is past. Wednesday night, Socialist author Scott Nearing presented to this community an idea whose time is long past; and although ones respect for the man remained undiminished, his lecture only emphasized problems that it sought to solve.

Nearing is now eighty-six years old. A Doctor of Philosophy, he has chosen as his life style for the last thirty-six years subsistence farming, first in Vermont and now in Maine. He retains the vitality and personal grace of a man perhaps half his age. But it is his faithful dedication to the pastoral life that creates the artificial ties in his thought.

His analysis of the present state of American society differs little from that of the newer left. It is his position that the United States is dominated by a Military-Industrial Complex which originated at the end of the First World War and has multiplied its power unchecked since that time. The pattern of political and economic imperialism which has flowered into the Viet Nam War was established as early as 1899 by the United

States' conquest of the Philippines. This country must not, he believes, allow itself the continued luxury of the myth of the Super-Power. Our policies are as unwise as they are immoral. Power must be wrested from the interested few. This struggle can, he feels, find success short of violent revolution. Nearing refuses to accept Guevara's dictum that "Revolution comes from the barrel of a gun." His revolution must proceed according to the principle of the least harm to the least number, and the greatest good for the greatest number. Its end, he claimed, will be "the burning of the rookeries," the cities; a return to a pastoral ideal of breathable air, drinkable water, and respect and dignity for every man.

This is a tempting proposition, and the temptations are only reinforced by the character of their disciple Nearing is a walking testimonial to the benefits of co-existence with Nature. Both the route to the ideal and the ideal itself, however, seem drastically inadequate in terms of modern reality. When asked how to begin the attack on the Military-Industrial Complex, Mr. Nearing responded with the example of the Quaker activists before the American Civil War who walked from plantation to plantation preaching the evils of slavery. The fact remains that when that revolution came, it came from the barrel of a gun, precisely what Nearing

hopes to avoid. A second point questioned was the naive involved in proposing a pastoral ideal in view of the realities of the great urban center and a geometrically increasing population. Nearing responded that only the number of men who can survive in pastoral harmony should eventually remain on this earth. Further, he cites statistics demonstrating that among high school graduates, the birth rates and death rates are equal, and among college graduates the death rate is actually greater. By his logic, then, more education means less people. Even if this statistically improbable, legerdemain is practicable, the problems of educating the population of India, for instance, seem to prohibit it as any immediate solution to the problem of birth control. Beyond that the ethics of limiting a world population to the number who can comfortably and serenely live off the fruits of the earth are frightening. Perceiving the horror of the cities is a necessity, but the answer would seem to be better cities rather than none at all. In short, Nearing personifies the attraction and although this piece of advice was clearly allegorical, virtue of a life close to nature, but fails completely in his application of the lessons of that life to the common ills of society. It is an unfortunate truth that a good life universalised does not define the good society.



## BOWDOIN ORIENT

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1969

NUMBER 5

### Medicare Under Fire From Dr. Cronkhite

By SAUL GREENFIELD

This year the college is offering an interdepartmental course involving the Economics, History, Art, Sociology and Gov't and Legal Studies departments. It is titled "The Urban Crisis." In conjunction with this course a series of lectures and films is being offered.

Another lecture was presented by the Urban Crisis course on the 28 of October. Dr. Leonard Cronkhite, "41, Director of Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, spoke on "Urban Health and Health Care." Dr. Cronkhite is a member of the Board of Overseers at Bowdoin, a Major General in the Reserves and Lecturer in Preventative Medicine at Harvard Medical School. He serves on many government committees. He is chairman of the Massachusetts Medical Assistance Advisory Council and serves on an advisory board of the H.E.W. He has published many articles, one recent one being, "Life support Systems for Space Travel."

Dr. Cronkhite's exposition brought to light many shocking facts. He mentioned that there

are approximately 40 million residents of what he termed the "core city" who are receiving what amounts to no medical care at all. This figure represents about 20% of the total population. It's been calculated that a doctor who sets up a storefront Medicare practice that grosses over \$100,000 spends an average of 47 seconds of time on each patient. He called this situation an "organized malpractice milieu." Obviously most doctors don't choose to practice in the inner city because of the economics of the situation. Dr. Cronkhite pointed out that many doctors won't practice in slum areas because their own backgrounds conflict with the backgrounds of their patients. Eighty percent of all medical students are from families of the upper 20% income bracket of this country. Dr. Cronkhite also emphasized that recruiting medical students from the ghetto area did no good because they had no desire to practice there. They have the same aspirations as any other man and suburbia is their goal. Dr. Cronkhite said that the Medicare program (Please turn to page 3)



Dr. Leonard Cronkhite lectured on Urban Health Care as part of the Urban Crisis Course.

Scott Nearing, socialist author, spoke on Reform or Revolution in a Senior Center lecture.

### Center Opening Soon; All Students Welcome

By MARG BLESOFF

Sometime within the next three weeks, the Bowdoin African-American Center is slated to open. With the approach of its opening, the Afro-Am Center is shrouded in what could be termed "mystery," a condition due to both misunderstanding and a lack of communication. Few students

realize how the Center will affect them or of what the Center's program will consist.

There is speculation that the Afro-American Center will be nothing more than a black fraternity practicing reverse discrimination. When queried on this point, Ashley Streetman, assistant to the President, replied emphatically that the Center will not be a black fraternity, but will be open to and will benefit the entire campus. Mr. Streetman pointed to an African-American library, a record library, and various lectures and seminars as just a few of the activities at the Center open to both blacks and whites. Aside from their extracurricular offerings, there will be regular academic courses taught at the Center.

Mr. Streetman cited Reginald Lewis' current seminar as a concrete benefit of the Center. Every Wednesday evening, Mr. Lewis and thirty townspeople gather for a seminar on African-American history. The seminar was originally slated for the Afro-American Center, but due to the delayed opening of the renovated Mitchell House, it is being held in the Senior Center.

Many students have questioned the administration's silence concerning the Afro-American Center, and there has been an apparent (Please turn to page 3)

### Administrators, Students Will Address Alumni

The tenth annual combined fall conference of the Alumni Council and Directors and Agents of the Alumni Fund will be held on the campus Thursday through Saturday. Alumni Secretary Glenn K. Richards announced.

The program will include a dinner Friday evening in the Moulton Union Lounge, where presentation of Alumni Fund awards will be made, and Saturday morning ceremonies naming Bowdoin's new gymnasium in memory of the late Malcolm E. Morrell '24. Wives of delegates will be guests at a tea between 4:15 and 5:30 p.m. Friday at the home of President and Mrs. Roger Howell, Jr.

The conference will begin Thursday with a meeting of the Council's Executive Committee from 7 to 8:30 p.m. in the Alumni House. Committee meetings will follow. The Friday morning schedule includes meetings of various Council committees in the Alumni House and a meeting of the Fund Directors in Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall. Council President Lawrence Dana '35 of Cumberland Foreside, Me., will preside at a noon luncheon in the Moulton Union, which will be followed by more committee meetings and meetings of the Fund Agents and Directors. At 3 p.m. Friday the Alumni Council will hold its reg-

(Please turn to page 2)

### Howell Declares

### Futuristics to Enhance Liberal Arts

By ALAN KOLOD

In his inaugural address, President Roger Howell, Jr. recommended that Bowdoin establish a chair in futuristic studies. At the present, Howell and other members of the administration are studying what form futuristic studies should take and how a program could be financed. According to Howell, futuristics is an inter-disciplinary field which attempts to do for social problems what the Rand Corporation does for military planning. "Instead of asking what happens if a nuclear bomb falls on Los Angeles," Howell explained, "we ask questions about pollution and the urban crisis."

One of the purposes of futuristics is to eliminate the time lag between scientific and technological advances and our ideas of how to employ them humanely. Howell used the example of organ transplants which raise problems not strictly medical, but legal, moral and sociological. Futurists start from the hypothesis that a certain advance has been made and then try to determine all the consequences it will have in all aspects of life.

Howell thinks that one of the problems of contemporary planning is that it considers only the more immediate and obvious consequences of an action. But he is careful to emphasize that futuristics is not a science. It helps us to discern trends and plan away from undesirable ones, but it is basically the art of conjecture. The defenders of futuristics contend that conjecture is as valid an intellectual activity as experimentation and intellectual analysis. But conjecture must be done humely and cautiously; it cannot become wild, science-fiction guessing.

Howell believes futuristics studies are relevant to undergraduate education because they can create a style of thought which the liberal arts have always sought to achieve but are failing at. The present liberal arts education is not creating people who feel at home in several disciplines and consider the various consequences of current trends in history. There has been too much emphasis on understanding how we got into problems to the exclusion of understanding how to solve and avoid problems.



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## Greene Chapel

Bowdoin College paid its respects to the memory of Professor and Mrs. Theodore M. Greene at a chapel service Wednesday morning. Professor Howell opened the ceremony for the professor and his wife, who died in a fire 13 August, by reading Proverbs, Chapter 9. Professor William Whiteside, Director of the Senior Center, delivered a eulogy in which he praised Professor Greene's qualities as a teacher and human being. Greene, who received an honorary degree from Bowdoin in 1968, was "quiet, thoughtful, witty, sensitive." "His achievement of a certain serenity was a tribute to his courage." "He gave much of himself to many students and many colleges."

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## Grad Council To Convene

(Continued from page 1)

ular fall meeting in the Council Room of the Alumni House.

Addressing the Class Agents and Fund Directors at 4 p.m. in Sills Hall will be President Howell; Professor Albert Abrahamson, Dean of the Faculty; Wolcott A. Hokanson, Jr., Vice President for Administration and Finance; Joseph Jefferson, Vice President for Development; and three undergraduates — John B. Cole '70, Steven J. Rustari '70 and Peter C. Wilson '70.

From 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. Saturday the combined meeting of the Alumni Fund and Alumni Council will be held in the Faculty Room of Massachusetts Hall. Walter H. Moulton '58, Director of Student Aid, and Robert E. Ives '69, Assistant to the Director of Admissions, will be the guest speakers. At 11 a.m. dedication ceremonies will be held at the Malcolm E. Morrell Gymnasium. The Alumni Council made the original request to name Bowdoin's new gymnasium after the late Mr. Morrell, Director of Athletics from 1928 to 1967.

## String Concerts Set

The Curtis Zimbalist Concert Series will include six musical programs during the 1969-70 academic year, Professor Robert K. Beckwith, Chairman of the Department of Music, announced today.

In addition to the Curtis-Zimbalist Concerts, the College will sponsor the annual Faculty Recital and five Bowdoin Music Club concerts as part of a program of musical offerings for residents of the Brunswick, Portland and Lewiston communities and surrounding areas.

Season tickets will enable subscribers to attend all six concerts in the Curtis-Zimbalist Series and are available at \$10 now through Nov. 1. Individual tickets to the concerts will be \$2.50, and children's tickets will be \$.50. Season tickets may be purchased by writing to Concert Series, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine 04011.

The Bowdoin Music Club concerts and all other Bowdoin concerts will be open to the public without charge.

## McQuater On Committee

By JEFF DRUMMOND

The first order of business for the Student Council last Monday night was the election of a representative at large for the Committee on the Afro-American Center. The position was open to all Bowdoin students. Out of eight nominees, Lindsay McQuater, 1971, won a clear majority.

The Committee at present consists of Ron Hines, Rich Fudge, George Butcher, Duane Taylor, Richard Adams and eight faculty members.

The Council passed a motion to look into the possibility of sponsoring mixers in the Old Gym. Costing approximately \$400, the money could come from the \$1 admission fee and the money collected from parking fines. The Council then appointed Len Jolles and Glenn Kaplan to investigate the reactions of girls' schools, the prices involved, and the available facilities.

John Cole remarked that the faculty meeting on the tenth would be sure to consider the case of a fraternity which used "unacceptable" hazing in its orientation program. He stated that he believed the Council should take action, because the faculty was

sure to be more punitive than the Council. He is planning to appoint a committee to discuss this situation.

Len Jolles, Chris Pierce, and Rick Saunders were chosen to head the preparations for Campus Chest weekend; Steve McIntire was elected to the continuing Pierce Committee; the Council voted unanimously to approve the recommendation that the rule prohibiting scholarship students or freshmen from using cars be abolished; a motion was passed unanimously to request that the faculty-student committee on athletics consider the requirement for four semester credits of physical education in order to receive a degree; John Phillipsborn will look into the possibility of including the swimming test in this physical education discussion; and John Cole announced the receipt of several form letters approving the student body's stand on the Moratorium from Congressmen and Senators. Included were Senators Bayh, Hatfield, Hughes, McCarthy, and Nelson, and Congressmen Lowenstein and Morris Udall. Absent were any members of the Maine delegation.

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## Crisis Series Offered . . .

(Continued from page 1)  
gram is a failure because it perpetuates a two class system of medical care.

Dr. Cronkhite presented us with a very simple dilemma. All possible solutions based on the present system have been tried and they have failed. Doctors running a practice in a ghetto area cannot survive and they don't want to try. Hospitals in ghettos cannot afford to subsidize inner city medical practice sufficiently to make it desirable for private physicians. Dr. Cronkhite proposes a new federal agency. This agency would use federal funds and university brains on a massive scale to attack the problem. He calls it a "medical equivalent of NASA." Dr. Cronkhite foresees the possibility of Federal Health Insurance and more governmental regulation of the medical profession. However, he said it would take at least 15 years for such a program to take effect.

Dr. Cronkhite is not well received throughout the medical profession due to his radical ideas. He was, however, warmly welcomed by the audience here and as two students put it, "He was the best lecturer we've had so far."

Wednesday, October 29, two films were shown. The first film concerned itself with tenement living in Chicago. It was conducted on an interview basis, and it depicted one day in the life of a group of tenement dwellers. The main points of the film were the hopelessness of slum living, the constant moving from place to place and the detrimental effects of the slum on the children. The film accentuated the general despair of the residents of this Chicago neighborhood.

The second film was entitled "Uptown; Portrait of the South Bronx." There were few interviews conducted. The points of the film were rather vague. The film bombarded the audience with many different observations which were sometimes unrelated. The narrator emphasized the invisible wall around the South Bronx that permitted no escape. He conveyed an atmosphere of discontent but

was not very specific about it for the most part. He mentioned the constant transiency of the population in the ghetto, the reliance upon welfare and the unscrupulous merchants that accompany the welfare checks. The film did not go much beyond that. It can easily be said that the second film was not as comprehensive as the first.

The Urban Crisis lecture and film series is open to the public. Dr. Darling, the economics representative in the course commented on this. He indicated that "the lectures are of great interest to local public officials, such as the Town Manager of Brunswick and town selectmen." Portland city officials' also attend the lectures. There is a Bath-Brunswick Regional Planning Commission that sends representatives to the lectures. Dr. Darling also said that, "the lectures are for the benefit of the retired people in the community who settled in a college town expecting such affairs. We serve them in this respect."

## Delahanty Named President of Bowdoin Fathers

Superior Court Justice Thomas E. Delahanty of (15 Delcliff Lane) Lewiston, Me., has been elected President of the Bowdoin College Fathers Association.

Other new officers chosen at the association's annual meeting Saturday include First Vice President, Stewart F. Oakes, of Holden, Mass.; Second Vice President, Atty. Nathaniel Fensterstock of New York, N.Y.; Secretary, Edward E. Langbein of New York, N.Y.; and Treasurer Herbert E. Mehlhorn of Brunswick, Me.

Judge Delahanty announced that Donovan D. Lancaster of Brunswick has been elected to life membership in the association by the organization's directors. Mr. Lancaster, who retired last June as Director of Bowdoin's Moulton Union, served for many years as chairman of the College's Fathers Association Committee.

## Afro-Am . . .

(Continued from page 1)  
ent lack of communication. There has been some misunderstanding between the Afro-American Society and the administration regarding the make-up of the Afro-American Center Committee. This committee will coordinate the development, policies, and operations of the Center, and much previously unavailable information will be accessible upon its formation. This ad hoc committee will consist of six Afro-American Society members, two of whom will reside in the Center, five faculty members, and one Student Council representative.

Mr. Streetman seemed optimistic as to the future progress of the Afro-American Center. The Mitchell House renovation is nearing completion and an acceptable committee has finally been formed. A statement from the administration regarding the Afro-American Center will be forthcoming within the week. Mr. Streetman also stressed that the Center will be open to the entire student body and expressed his hope that Bowdoin students will take full advantage of all that the Bowdoin African-American Center will have to offer.

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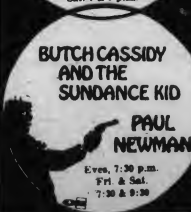
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## Parents See Draw; Maine Beaten Again

By BRIAN DAVIS  
Orient Sports Writer

The Parents Weekend varsity soccer action resulted in a Bowdoin-Colby standoff. The Bears were first to score in Saturday's contest. Lee Rowe, center forward, tallied on a pass from right wing Alex Turner, midway through the first period. Colby's Mules sought revenge and scored early in the second period. Although each team had sixteen attempts, the score remained one to one after two overtime periods.

Special recognition should be given to Bear goalie, Russ Outhouse, who is credited with thirteen saves for the game. The tie is Bowdoin's only undecided match of the year. The Bears meet Colby again on November 5 in an effort to break the stalemate.

Orono and, in particular, the University of Maine were the squad's target last Wednesday. In this match, the opposition scored first on a shot by their center forward in the opening period. The remainder of the first half showed several unsuccessful scoring threats by both teams' front five. Bowdoin's first goal came in the third period on a shot by Lee Rowe.

A series of penalty kicks was responsible for the next two changes in score. Late in the third period, Maine went ahead on a penalty kick, two to one. Then in the fourth period the Bears were given a penalty kick which Lee Rowe made good. The game remained a two to two draw until the second overtime period when Bear center forward Lee Rowe took the ball in unassisted, scoring both his and Bowdoin's third goal of the afternoon. In fact, Rowe is responsible for all Bear points tallied in the past two games.

The victory over the University of Maine puts the Bear's Maine State Series record at two, one and one. The final two games of the season are against Maine teams, Bates and Colby.

## Frosh Booters Record at 6-0 Girma Leads

By BILL BUSHEY  
For the Orient

Undefeated in six games, the freshman soccer team braces itself for the likewise unbeaten University of New Hampshire team this afternoon.

Bowdoin will be working with a high powered offense that has produced 32 goals in six games. Most of the scoring has come from Girma Ashmeron, Bowdoin's freshman Ethiopian Olympic player, and Joe Rosa. Both in double figures, Girma has netted 15 and Joe 10. Other goals this season have come from Bill Sexton and Don Hoening, with two apiece, and Alan Bascom, Paul Noone, and Mitch Glazier, with one each.

The offense hasn't done it all alone this season. The defense of halfbacks Paul Noone, Mitch Glazier, and Ted Westlake and fullbacks Dick Cartland, Dave White, and John Rozier has held its opponents to only three goals. Goalie Roger Selbert made 29 saves before being injured in the fourth game of the season. Since his injury, he has been backed up by Walter Spiegel and Pete Bevin.



photo by Dave Carnes

NOWHERE, MAN . . . is the direction of Colby back Brian Cone (white) as Bear defense breaks through their backfield.

### Back on the road

## Bears Kick Mules; Host Bates

By CHRIS PIERCE  
Orient Sports Writer

Quarterback John Benson rifled two touchdown passes to split end Paul Wiley and ran for another to lead Bowdoin to a 38-14 rout of Colby before 4,000 Parent's Day fans last Saturday. The Polar Bears amassed 305 yards on offense in the first half as they exploded for 28 second period points and a 38-0 bulge at halftime.

The Polar Bears drew first blood when Captain John Delahanty booted a 20 yard field goal, his 13th of his career, setting a New England Small College record. With 3:28 left in the first stanza, Benson hit Wiley with a 27 yard pass over the middle to make the score 10-0. The Polar Bears then moved 63 yards early in the second period in 11 plays, with Bill Loeffler, who replaced John Demenckoff, scoring from a yard out. Bowdoin's next six pointer came with a 50 yard completion on another touchdown runs minutes later to pass from Benson to Wiley. Benson and Loeffler added short increase the tally to 38-0.

Coach Jim Lentz turned the game over to the reserves in the second half while Colby remained with their first team to score two touchdowns by freshmen Brian Cone and Dave Lane. Although John Demenckoff's loss is a costly one for the Polar Bears, sophomore Bill Loeffler was certainly an adequate replacement, running for 107 yards in 21 carries and a pair of scores.

Bowdoin will try for the second consecutive CBB (Colby-Bates-Bowdoin) Championship title Saturday when the Polar Bears entertain a 3-3 Bates squad Bates had been spotty, but their quarterback, Steve Boybro has completed 57% of his passes.



photo by Dave Carnes

YOU KEEP ME HANGING ON . . . might be what Colby's Cone (white) is telling Bear defensemen again to contribute to the Bowdoin 38-14 victory score of last weekend's Parent's Day game.

Imprisoned by the way it could have been; left here on my own, or so it seems. I've got to leave before I start to scream; But someone's locked the door—and took the key. Feelin' alright? I'm not feelin' too good myself. Traffic

### In-flight interview

## Pitcher Jim Maloney Talks

(ED. NOTE: Bill Fink a freshman, was traveling from Ohio back to Bowdoin last weekend and had an opportunity to talk with Jim Maloney, pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds baseball club. With the professional season now over, he writes some afterthoughts given by Maloney in their discussion.)

By BILL FINK  
for the Orient

Through nothing more than sheer coincidence, it was my pleasure to meet and talk with Jim Maloney, ace of the Cincinnati Reds pitching staff this past weekend, as we both traveled between Dayton, Ohio, and Boston. From a unique player-fan point of contact, Maloney and I had quite an interesting discussion concerning, among other things, the Reds, the National League, the future of his pitching career, and the future of baseball itself. Here, in part, are the highlights of that discussion.

The first question which I asked of the 31-year-old veteran right-hander was who he considered the toughest hitter he had faced in his pitching career.

Without a moment's hesitation, Maloney replied "Henry Aaron of the Braves." Jim went on to explain that Aaron's tremendous power and his outstanding talent as a "bad ball" hitter account for this high standing.

the strongest team in baseball today, Jim mentioned his own Cincinnati club. "On paper, there isn't a team that can beat us," he said. The California fastballer cited the Red's .277 team batting average, tops in the NL, the fact that five of the eight regular starters hit better than .300 in 1969 (Pete Rose — .344, tops in the league; Alex Johnson — .324; Bobby Tolan — .316; Lee Maye — .307; and Tony Perez — .301), and the Reds high defensive percentage (.987 — tops in the league) as the team's definite strengths. "All we need is one more good starting pitcher, and we should take our (western) division by at least ten games next year," Maloney told me.

(First of two parts  
continued next week)

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# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1969

NUMBER 6

## Automobile Prohibition Is Likely To Be Lifted Soon Panther Officer Visits Bowdoin; No More Walking On The Fence

By JOHN MEDEIROS  
The prospects are "extremely good" that the rule prohibiting students receiving financial aid from maintaining cars on campus will be abolished, say Dean of Students Paul L. Nyhus and Director of Financial Aid Walter H. Moulton.

In separate interviews with the *Orient*, both Moulton and Nyhus came out in favor of such a change as a matter of "practicality" and "consistency."

Moulton pointed out that an individual's financial need is computed on the basis of a standard formula set up by the College Scholarship Service. This formula presumes that a student and his family will make certain contributions to his education. However, Moulton said, if a student wishes to take on extra work, either in the summer or while in school, he is free to spend the money he earns in any way he desires.

Thus, students on financial aid who take on extra work are now permitted to "buy a new stereo or take a trip to Europe," but not to maintain a car, said Moulton, and

it would be "far more consistent" for the college to allow them to have cars if they wish.

Dean Nyhus pointed out that ownership of a car is also "a matter of social equality." Since social life and a car are intertwined, denying a scholarship student access to a car can disrupt his social life.

Commenting on the progress of the movement, Nyhus noted that the Student Life Committee and the Student Council have already passed motions indicating their support for abolition of the rule. A subcommittee of the Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid approved the idea, but suggested that the college issue a strong statement to the effect that it will not be subsidizing the cars of scholarship students.

Such a statement is now being drafted, said the Dean, and will be presented in the near future to the full Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid.

When a resolution approving the change has been passed by that committee, an administrative decision promulgating the rule will be made by the college.

By JAY SWEET

Eugene Jones speaks quietly. When he emphasizes a word or phrase, he repeats it. "We got nothing, nothing to live or die for but liberation, liberation." Despite the fact that Eugene Jones is a quiet man, one generally gets the point the first time.

Jones is lieutenant of information for the Boston chapter of the revolutionary Black Panther Party. Wednesday afternoon he

result of the same incident. Eldridge Cleaver, former national minister of information, is in exile. Bobby Seale has been sentenced to four years in jail for contempt of court and still faces charges in the Chicago conspiracy trial; he is also charged with murder in Connecticut. Although the revolution may have yet to begin, the counter-revolution has been with us for some time.

This was Jones' first point. "We relate to it as fascism, as open terror." However, his party sees overt violent revolution now as "insanity." Today the party's role is educating and organizing the people. They have three specific programs in effect, a free breakfast program, a free medical unit, and a "liberation school." Each of these, Jones explained, "exposes the contradictions" in American society. The people see, for instance, the contradiction between a multi-billion dollar space program and the necessity of a Panther-run breakfast program. Liberation schools deal with the capitalistic oppressors: "the avaricious businessmen, lying politicians, and pig cops." The party, in Jones' words, "puts programs into practice to serve the basic material needs of the people."

Beyond this basic function, Jones explained the broader educational role of the Party. He sees capitalism collapsing. As the system feels ever greater threats, it responds with ever greater repression. Jones cited the continuing harassment of his party, the Kennedy assassinations, and the progression from Kennedy to Johnson to Nixon. However, he sees the election of Nixon as a step closer to revolution. When

unemployment goes up to eight or nine per cent, it involves large segments of the middle class, and frustration and, eventually, revolution will spread, he claims. The Vietnam war has aided the revolution in more ways than one. First, disaffection from this system has spread; second, when it ends, the economy will suffer; and third, it has taught a revolutionary lesson. "The power of the people, the spirit of the people is more powerful than man's technology. We just had the Vietnam war... we saw where that was at."

Jones refused to predict when the revolution would come. He also did not specify the forms he saw replacing capitalism, although his analysis was clearly Marxist. There was, however, no mistaking his authenticity and sincerity regarding the Panther's vision of the struggle. In Jones' words, "You're either part of the solution or you're part of the problem. There ain't no more walking on the fence." Right on, Eugene. Right on.

## Keylor Committee Finds Lack Of Communications

By FRED OUSIOK

"Communication" is one of those words, like "relevance" or "credibility," that have become increasingly popular in recent days. It is fashionable to speak of a communications gap. Parents worry about "communicating" with their children. Husbands and wives agonize over their failure to "communicate." Wars, riots, and political defeats are invariably attributed to a "lack of communication."

The Alumni Council of Bowdoin, a body usually noted for its fund raising, is also worried about communicating. Recently it set up a Committee on Communications under the leadership of Mr. Arthur Keylor. The committee's purpose is to discuss "priorities, plans, and progress" with "members of the College community," in this case students.

The Keylor Committee met Oct. 30 in the Moulton Union with a group of student "leaders." Superficially at least, the "leaders" were a diverse group. They included: one holder of the Wooden Spoon (dark suit, serious expression), one football captain (sports jacket, faint sideburns), one overweight *Orient* editor (ratty sweater, three day old beard), one WBOJ announcer (sharkskin suit, supercilious expression), one independent (three piece suit, an occasional smile), one member of Coleman farm (shirt, and even a tie, Victorian sidewhiskers), and one president of Afro-Am (bright red shirt, wooded charm suspended around his neck). The members of the committee differed only in the degree of their baldness (the older members) and the depth of their crew cuts (the younger members).

The acting chairman (Mr. Key-

lor was absent.) began the meeting by asking the students if they had anything to say or any complaints to make. The students had nothing to say and no complaints to make. The meeting would have ended there but a quick thinking committee member asked a ques-

(Please turn to page 2)

spoke of a reality completely alien to all but a handful of Bowdoin students.

The Panther party is conscious of itself as a revolutionary vanguard. Its heroes are already martyrs: Bobby Hutton, 17, was shot to death by police in Oakland, California. Huey Newton, a party organizer and national leader, is in a California jail as a

## Council Caught With Pants Down?

## Accusations Are Leveled Against Zete House

By NORM CAREY

"Orientation is the modern equivalent of hazing. It has no place among undergraduates in college today."

This statement taken from the Pierce Committee Report on "Underclass Campus Environment" summarizes the feeling of many administrators and faculty members at Bowdoin College, and possibly an increasing number of students as well. The Committee's (and the administration's) dislike of fraternity orientation practices is attributed in a report to "... the present demands of a fraternity on a freshman's time, and the distractions created by the present fraternity orientation (which) tend to affect adversely his intellectual interests at the most impressionable time in his college career." A loss of "intellectual zeal," however, is not all that the administration is concerned about. In an interview with Paul L. Nyhus, the Dean of Students at Bowdoin, the Dean pointed out that the college administration was responsible for undergraduates in the fraternities. If any freshman were injured as a result of some orientation practice his parents could hold the college administration accountable. Therefore, the college has added reason to stress that the fraternity is "not totally independent" regarding college policy. Dean Nyhus offered as a possible solution that the parents of men joining fraternities sign a paper releasing the college from responsibility should an injury result from any orientation program.

"We therefore reiterate our recommendation that it (orientation) be abolished."

In the light of the disfavor with which orientation is looked upon, this recommendation by the Pierce Committee indicates a rather dim future for the orientation program at Bowdoin, or at least as it has been practiced in the not so distant past.

An illustration of orientation's growing unpopularity with the administration is that of the case of Zeta Psi. The Zeta freshmen were asked as part of their orientation requirements to break up into two teams and leave for Brown and Dartmouth one weekend for a scavenger hunt. The items to be collected did not have to be acquired illegally, nor were the freshmen forced to leave. Unknowingly, however, Zeta Psi had broken an orientation rule which stated that an orientation program must not cause a freshman to leave the campus. Anthony Ferreira, the president of the Zeta house, was called to the Dean of Student's office where he was told that "... they were ready to hang me." He was brought before the Judiciary Board of the college, which decided that he was not personally to blame for violating the rule. One of the Zeta freshmen, when asked about the scavenger hunt, replied that the administration was "making an issue when one really doesn't exist." He stated that on the whole the freshmen had no complaints about their orientation, and in fact regarded the scavenger hunt as the most enjoyable part of their program. There were no punishments for failure to participate in

(Please turn to page 5)

## Gym Dedicated To Mal Morrell

Bowdoin has dedicated its new gymnasium to the memory of Malcolm E. Morrell, who retired as Director of Athletics in 1967 after a distinguished 42-year career.

The informal Saturday ceremony, one of the highlights of the annual fall meeting of the Alumni Council and Alumni Fund, was attended by hundreds of Bowdoin men and their families, including many members of Mr. Morrell's Class of 1924.

Mrs. Morrell and Dr. Roger Howell, Jr. unveiled the gymnasium's name, which has been carved into an outside wall to the right of the main entrance.

Noting that the Morrell Gymnasium "is one of the outstanding small college indoor facilities," President Howell recalled that the College's Governing Boards responded enthusiastically to an Alumni Council resolution urging that the gym be named in Mr. Morrell's honor.

President Howell declared that under the direction of Mr. Morrell, who died last year, Bowdoin developed "an athletics for all policy with major instruction in carryover sports, a year-round intramural program, and competition in intercollegiate athletics in a wide variety of varsity sports."

"Because he was concerned to see that the benefits offered by the athletic program were given to the whole college community, because he had the wisdom to see that restricting athletic opportunities to the most talented minority would be a harmful thing, because he saw the significance of instruction in athletic activities which can be enjoyed after college days, Mal Morrell deeply

(Please turn to page 3)



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## Morrell Gym Dedicated

(Continued from page 1)  
influenced the lives of thousands of Bowdoin graduates.

"It is only fitting," President Howell added, "that this building, for which he worked so hard and which in its facilities brings to life his philosophy of physical education, should be named in his honor."

William D. Ireland of Brunswick, Vice President of Bowdoin's Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Governing Boards Committee on Physical Education, said the new gym is a monument to Mr. Morrell and incorporates "his

dreams, his ideas and his experience."

"When Mal was elected Director of Athletics in 1928," Mr. Ireland said, "Bowdoin had only three coaches and no trainer. We now have nine coaches full time and 20 part time, and a trainer. In 1928 we had a program of five major sports. Today we have 16 varsity and 16 freshman sports with teams playing in all of them."

Mr. Ireland said that despite Mr. Morrell's devotion to physical training and athletics "he always recognized the primary importance of the academic side of the College and adherence to all the rules of the game."

"His dedication and devotion to his College was complete," Mr. Ireland said, "and today, as we name this building for him, his memory will be perpetuated along with two illustrious predecessors — Dudley Allen Sargent of the Class of 1875, for whom the old gymnasium was named; and Dr. Frank Nathaniel Whittier of the Class of 1885, for whom Whittier Field was named."

Daniel K. Stuckey, Bowdoin's current Director of Athletics, asserted that "Mal's experience and wisdom have given us a good program and a wonderful plant. The building we are naming today, when combined with the Sargent Gymnasium, enables us to offer a complete physical education pro-

## Communications Study

(Continued from page 1)

tion about fraternities. The fraternity question was debated, on and off, for more than half the meeting. No matter what subject was being discussed the fraternity issue would always pop up in it. Was Bowdoin thinking of going coed? Co-education might hurt the fraternities. Was the College thinking of admitting more students? That would increase the number of independents and endanger the intimate smallness of Bowdoin. And what's the new Afro-American center? Wasn't that likely to become a black fraternity? The Wooden Spoon holder summed up student feeling

on fraternities by saying that fraternities might, and probably would, go, but that as long as Bowdoin remained at its present size the students would have no trouble getting to know each other even without fraternities.

The issue of co-education was thoroughly discussed. Most of the committee members seemed to prefer no girls on campus, or at best the establishment of a co-ordinate college. They didn't want to lose that special Bowdoin "something" by letting girls in. Surprisingly the students seemed to agree. The Wooden Spoon holder even said that there should be no increase in the size of the college at all, whether girls or boys, because that would destroy the intimate, "family," atmosphere of the College. The Afro-Am president was opposed to co-education for personal reasons, "I'm from Roxbury. I came here to get away from women." Only two students were against Bowdoin's remaining an all male school.

Following the discussion of co-education the committee kicked around, so to speak, SDS and Afro-Am. SDS was dismissed as being trivial and ineffective. Questions were raised however, about the new Afro-Am center. The Afro-Am president insisted that the new center would not be a black fraternity or dorm. He was asked if his society admitted white members. "No," was his reply.

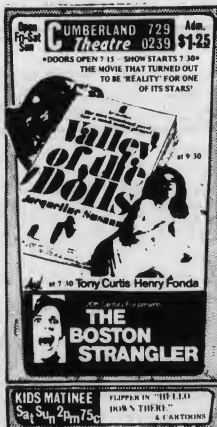
Several times during the meeting members of the committee expressed surprise over the mildness and uncomplaining attitude of the student "leaders." At the end of the meeting a resolution was passed calling for the next session to be made open to the student body as a whole.

gram for all of the undergraduates."

"On an occasion like this," Mr. Stuckey added, "it might happen that we talk too much about the building and not enough about the man. I probably knew Mal a shorter time than anyone here, but I have come to know him and appreciate him more and more every day. His ability to size up people and influence them to do their best for Bowdoin has given the College a wonderful group of coaches and an office staff second to none."

"His spirit and influence are still around us. All of us are pleased and proud that Mal's college has decided to put his name on this fine building, and we pledge ourselves to carry on his work as he would want us to."

Also on hand for the exercises were Mr. Morrell's two sons, Atty. Malcolm E. Morrell, Jr., of Bangor, Me., a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1949, and John B. Morrell of Marblehead, Mass., a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1952; and his brother, Allen E. Morrell of Brunswick, a member of the Class of 1922.



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## Dr. Taussig Calls For More Balanced View

By ALLEN H. RENEAR

Dr. Helen B. Taussig, "America's most eminent woman doctor," told the two hundred students, faculty, and townspeople that we must "go slow" with heart transplants until more reliable methods are developed.

Dr. Taussig, speaking last Wednesday night, pointed out that because our knowledge of immunology is far behind our surgical techniques, an infection often develops as a result of the "immuno-suppressants" that are used to inhibit the body's natural rejection processes. Within the first four months about 70% of all transplant patients die, largely from this kind of infection. A heart transplant presently costs \$30,000 and of course consumes hospital space and personnel. Dr. Taussig also said that if it was a metabolic condition that caused the old heart to fail that same condition would ultimately affect the new one. She felt that efforts would be better spent toward the understanding of these metabolic conditions. Furthermore, most of the transplants are from young donors to older recipients. Dr. Taussig stated that it would be better to work toward keeping the young alive.

Dr. Taussig noted there wasn't much discussion of morality in regards to cornea or kidney transplants. It was not until the heart transplant (which, according to Dr. Taussig, is not the most difficult operation we perform on the heart) that such discussion became popular. She also observed that while it is a common topic among students it is not likely to affect them as is the use of drugs. Different people react differently to LSD, and our mental institutions have become crowded with victims of that drug, she said. New drugs require exhaustive study before they can prudently be released for use. Dr. Taussig stressed what happened with several years ago with Thalidomide — when 10,000 German babies were deformed — could happen again, maybe here, with LSD or any other drug that has not been sufficiently studied. Even birth control pills are not given the respect they deserve; she reminded the audience that they are a very powerful and, in some cases, dangerous drug, and that they should be used with caution and under a doctor's supervision. Although it was not directly related to medical advances and moral problems, Dr. Taussig had some very interesting comments on lightning accidents, a subject she had studied extensively. Many

persons are knocked unconscious by lightning and stop breathing. Dr. Taussig stressed that artificial respiration can usually revive the person and should be applied immediately. Most lightning deaths could have been prevented she said, if only the other persons present had been aware of this.

Dr. Taussig is Professor Emerita of Pediatrics at Johns Hopkins and an authority on "blue babies." Sitting in the front row one cannot help but be impressed by this woman who has dedicated her life to protecting of human life. The issues most people expected to hear discussed, such as: Who should get transplants; Should individuals have the right to have their bodies disposed of as they see fit; and how much money and effort should be expended on supporting the life processes of a single individual when others are also dying were not discussed in ethical terms. But there is really not much that can be objectively stated on these topics that is not already obvious. Dr. Taussig stated that such things were connected with religious and cultural beliefs, and instead of rehashing these much discussed problems she indirectly presented a philosophy for future research and development in the area of medical science.

## G&B Liberation Vetoed

## Bad Rads Eye Man's Pad

"... No revolutionary movement can endure without a stable organization of leaders maintaining continuity. The broader the popular mass drawn spontaneously into the struggle, which forms the basis of the movement and participates in it, the more urgent the need for such an organization, and the more solid this organization must be."

Lenin, "What is to be Done"

Bowdoin SDS has been in the process of discovering the validity of these maxims. Recently the SDS has embarked on a struggle for the rights of the campus workers. In so doing they are attempting to establish their credentials as revolutionaries. They are attempting to do so while split into two camps. One camp consists of those who believe in the efficacy of action by the leaders in building for change; the other camp believes that action is successful when not only the

By JEFF DRUMMOND  
BOWDOIN COLLEGE: Bruns-

wick, Maine, 04011. Boy/girl ratio 118.75 to one.

Sound incredible? It is, and so is Bowdoin's first year with female students. And if you think it's strange, think about how the girls feel!

Since September, eight new experiences have been gracing the Bowdoin campus. Tricia Luther, '71, Liz Leighton '71, and Enid Zafran '70 came from Mt. Holyoke; Wheaton contributed Mardy Kirkpatrick '71 and Sue Alvano '70; Smith sent Ursula Mancusi-Ungaro '72; and Connecticut College donated Jill Foster '70 and Sue Jacobson '71. Bowdoin generously contributed housing at 72 Federal Street, an ex-Dean's house. The house contains four bedrooms, million of bathrooms, three living rooms, a garage that stores anything from wood to motor vehicles, a kitchen, a living room and a bar. The college also supplied a television and kitchen fixtures. The house is variously described as "beautiful," "out of sight," and "fantastic." The only lacking facility was a peephole on the outside door which was promptly installed last week.

The girls are majoring in Religion, Classics, History, English and French. Coming from as far away as Florida and Ohio, they all seem to like Bowdoin. As Trish said, voicing the opinion of most of them, "everyone is treating us like princesses — especially

the students." At first the girls stuck together, they say, and so embarrassed males felt it impossible to casually strike up a conversation with all eight of them. Later, as they started to go out on dates, and Mardy even transferred her board bill to Deke, they evidently seemed more like people and less like legends. Lately, they say they are meeting very interesting people through their classes and meals, since the students are no longer afraid to strike up a casual conversation.

The girls can eat at either the Union or the Senior Center. Often, though, they go to fraternities for meals and discussions. They are very impressed with how eager the fraternities are to schedule something interesting, and these activities sometimes are continued for a period of days. The college, too, has been bending over backwards for them; recently the Athletic Department scheduled hours for them to use the swimming pool, and there are two regular cheerleaders in the contingent.

Academically, most believe the work load to be heavier at Bowdoin than at their respective schools. They really enjoy classes, and have found the Bowdoin faculty generally very helpful. They are also impressed with the openness of Bowdoin students. This contributes substantially to the quality of classes at Bowdoin, they feel.

Most of them have only a few minor complaints, although some

think that students here are more interested in talking to a girl than to any one of them as a person. Other than that, the most common complaint is their distance from the campus. They seem concerned about the prevalence of wolves on the paths.

Four of the girls plan to remain here next semester. There had originally been some question as to whether that number could be accommodated. The house on Federal Street is, in the opinion of its boarders, filled nearly to capacity. However, the policy of the College is that any girl who wishes to stay will be allowed to, although this will limit the number of new exchange students who can be expected for next semester.

As for next year, the main question is how to expand the program. Bowdoin received more applicants both to go elsewhere and to work here than it could accept. The essential problem is housing. The College is considering both the current Phi Delta Psi house and one floor of a dorm as possible solutions to an expanded program.

## Johnson Says Biafra Relief Helps The War

By FREDERICK CUSICK

The Biafran war came to Bowdoin last Monday night. The Student Council meeting in the Gallery Lounge had been moving along smoothly when the by now traditional "Give Up a Meal for Biafra" resolution was proposed. The measure was in the process of being tabled until next week when Bob Johnson, President of Afro-Am, objected to it. Johnson said that the sending of food to the starving Biafrans would only serve to prolong the war. He denounced the war as an attempt by the "imperialistic" countries to divide Nigeria, the largest country in Africa. It would be better, he suggested, if someone were to assassinate Lt. Col. Ojukwu, the Biafran leader. There being no motion for Ojukwu's assassination the matter was tabled until next week.

The Council also listened to a report on the Zeta Psi orientation problem. The conclusion of Peter Mulcahey, chairman of the newly organized orientation committee, was that the Council could do nothing in the matter.

The Council also passed two resolutions calling for the abolition of the Swimming and Cal requirements. The almost unanimous majorities that passed these measures were taken as signs of the growing student unrest over the requirements.

## Admissions Figures

The Admissions Office released figures today on applicants for Early Admission. Applications were submitted by men as far away as California, Florida, and Turkey. There were 234 applicants, an increase of 72 over the previous year.

Director of Admissions Richard W. Moll emphasized the importance of the geographical distribution. In previous years, he said, Early Decision applications came almost strictly from Maine and Massachusetts. Now over half of the country is represented, with four men applying from the far west and 15 from the middle west.

## Bowdoin Family Lends Name And Tradition

By FRED CUSICK

Baudoin? Boudoin? Bouden? Bowden? Question: What do all these names have in common? Answer: The College is named after everyone of them. They are examples of the various spellings and misspellings that the name Bowdoin has gone through. The name of Bowdoin has had an interesting history. One which is little known to students, despite the proliferation in the bookstores of T-shirts, sweatshirts, ashtrays, and cocktail glasses all bearing the name of Bowdoin.

Mr. Robert Volz, Special Collections Librarian, has prepared a display of the Bowdoin papers on the second floor of Hawthorne-Longfellow. The display traces the history of the Bowdoin family in America.

The first Bowdoin was Peter, who came to America from France at the beginning of the 18th century. Unlike most of their Boston neighbors the Bowdoin were not English but French Protestants. They attended the French church in Boston. Peter was granted some Maine lands and the few records we have of him are in connection with a survey of those lands.

Peter's son James enlarged his estate several fold. He was a merchant in Boston and at the time of his death in 1747 his estate was

(Please turn to page 6)

## Kendrick Chapel

At ten o'clock Wednesday morning President Howell opened a brief chapel service in memory of the late Dean of the College, Nathan Kendrick. Dean Kendrick came to Bowdoin in 1933 as assistant professor of History; in 1950 he was elected Dean of the College and served in this capacity until his retirement in 1965.

Professor Nathan Dane gave a brief eulogy citing Professor Kendrick's service to the college and his long lasting impression on a generation of Bowdoin men. Professor Dane said that Professor Kendrick retained a "New England soul beneath a carefree exterior." As Professor Dane pointed out, "Nathan Kendrick's humanity was seen in a love and zest for life."

The chapel service was attended by several faculty members and students despite the torrential rains which hampered the day's activities.

(Please turn to page 5)

# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX

Friday, November 7, 1969

Number 6

## World Enough And Time

Nixon's speech Monday evening may well serve as the symbol of the beginning of the end of American democracy. On its face, the speech differed little from those of Lyndon Johnson; and this in itself is distressing, for it means that years of debate and study and experience have done very little to change the American Government's self-image.

Neither side has conducted itself in a very moral way, but in Nixon's mind the onus falls entirely on North Vietnam. We are still the only "hope the world has for the survival of peace and freedom." North Vietnam is solely responsible for the continuation of the war. "It's become clear that the obstacle in negotiating an end to the war is not the President of the United States. It is not the South Vietnamese Government. The obstacle is the other side's absolute refusal to show the least willingness to join us in seeking a just peace."

Nixon's brief history of the war neglects, without a word of explanation, all that we have learned about the history of our involvement. For Nixon it is simply the history of an increasing American commitment. "In response to the request of the Government of South Vietnam . . . to assist the people of South Vietnam in their efforts to prevent a Communist takeover." If there has been anything wrong in our commitment it is that "we're an impatient people," a do-it-yourself people and we tried to win the war for the South Vietnamese instead of letting them win it for themselves.

Many Americans, those who oppose the war and those who have given serious thought to both sides, must have been disappointed in Nixon's failure to even try to explain so many of the questionable statements he made. At the very least he could have explained how free elections would be possible. But his purpose was not to explain; it was to buy time and support to carry on the war as he sees fit.

What is most significant about the speech and most alarming is that Nixon made no attempt to talk to Americans who disagree with the war or questions its wisdom. The address was not to "my fellow Americans," but to "the great silent majority of my fellow Americans." Nixon did not explain; he dictated to Americans the things they must believe if they are to be patriots.

"I know it may not be fashionable to speak of patriotism. . . . Nixon has broken our choices down to two simple ones: 'precipitate withdrawal' without regard to effects" or the way of patriotism and national destiny. The "easy way" or the "right way." "North Vietnam cannot defeat or humiliate the United States. Only Americans can do that." Nixon gave us the party line on how we are to achieve peace and freedom for the world.

Nixon grants that we have the right to reach different conclusions; but, according to him, the truth is that war critics represent irrationalism and seek to "impose" their will upon the majority. If they succeed "this nation has no future as a free society." Thus, war critics are irrational, unpatriotic, cowardly, and a threat to this country's freedom.

Now, combine this speech with Agnew's remarks on the character of Vietnam war critics and protestors, and with Nixon's appeal, in his inaugural, to "the great majority of Americans, the forgotten Americans, the non-shouters, the non-demonstrators." As I. F. Stone remarked, "F.D.R. had stirred the nation with 'the forgotten man.' But this was an appeal to compassion for the underprivileged. Nixon's was an appeal to the prejudices of those who had made it, to the middle class and white collar workers now fearful of those pushing up from below."

One can have little doubt that Nixon has stopped trying to fashion a consensus and is seeking to polarize this country by creating a silent majority which will turn upon the articulate, concerned minority. If Nixon is trying to silence criticism in order to free his hands to do things his way, then he shows an appalling ignorance of what a free society is and is closing the doors on non-violent reform.

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## SDS And Workers

To the Editor:

A lot of people have become confused about the situation concerning campus workers at Bowdoin. I would like to say a few things about recent Orient articles and their relationship to the SDS leaflet. What I say is not an official rebuttal by SDS, but simply my own feelings. First of all, people might be wondering where SDS got the information for our leaflet. The fact is that virtually all the information in the leaflet came from discussions with campus workers about conditions and from students' own experiences on the job. In fact, before we put out the leaflet, we showed it to a number of campus workers to make sure the facts were correct.

Have the facts been refuted? In the Oct. 17 Orient article, John Brush, administrative head of Grounds and Buildings, attempted a rebuttal. Brush's statements, when he's not openly attacking campus workers as stupid etc., are close to absurd. "Brush contends that the college was helping the union effort in every way possible." If this is true, why would the college make the leader of the drive "part of management and management doesn't usually involve itself in unionizing." I ask Mr. Brush, if this isn't "buying off" what is. Bosses have always tried to buy off worker's leaders. If Allen was really "honest" he would have been true to his responsibility to the other workers.

In regard to the Gordon linen strike, Brush said that he felt it was his obligation to provide linen service to the students. A strike is not a carnival. One must choose sides. You either buy California grapes and support the grapeowners or you don't buy them and support the striking pickers. Similarly with the linen. The fact is that the college did scab on the Gordon drivers. Brush also said that Bowdoin is one of Gordon's smaller accounts and his actions could not make or break the strike. We never said otherwise. The college did, however, contribute to a New England wide attempt to break the strike. It is unrefuted.

The Orient did not attempt to refute our figures for the wages on campus. Brush did say that pay scales are commensurate with average wages in the Brunswick area. He is right. However, that is not the point. Wages all over Maine are atrocious. The average Maine wage is 48th out of 50 states. A sizable minority of the population is living in poverty conditions by US govt. standards. The US Dept. of Labor says that a family of four needs \$9000 to live moderately. Most Bowdoin workers are lucky to get half that amount. That the college's wages are not under average for the area is a hollow truth.

As far as student wages are concerned the two editions of the Orient give different points of view. Brush says part time help is part time help and as far as the boss is concerned why should they receive the same wage. However, in the Oct. 24 issue, Walter Moulton disagrees asserting that it would be more efficient to hire all full time help and that the college intentionally leaves jobs for students in order to help them. I think Mr. Brush comes closer to the truth of the matter, from the bosses' point of view, part-time help at a lower wage is great. If Mr. Moulton is right and the college is only hiring students to help them why don't they receive the same wages as full-time workers. Moulton lies when he says all students meet the minimum of \$1.45. Some first-year student workers in the library receive \$1.30. Ask Mr. Monke, in the Oct. 17 Orient he admitted it.

Concerning the account of the woman who the college tried to pay \$1.55, Mr. Pinette forgot to add that the reason she had been on a leave of absence for a year is that she was sick from overwork and her doctor told her she should leave work. Also since she returned, she has not received the raise given in the period of her absence.

I have tried to show that I don't feel that the Orient articles basically refuted any of the facts in the SDS leaflet. The low wages are still there, the college did take away two paid holidays, students receive even lower wages than full-time workers, and for all its explanations, the college did "buy off" the organizing effort leader.

The other aspect of the Orient, Oct. 24, article is that workers don't feel that grievances exist, and in any case, want to have nothing to do with SDS. Undoubtedly it's true that Bowdoin workers aren't going to go on strike next week, nor does SDS want to push them into that. However I feel the Orient misrepresented the feelings of many campus workers. A lot of people don't like the fact that they work hard for low wages and get paid holidays taken away. In the Orient article only two campus workers are quoted. One, Mr. Allen, is part of management; the other, Larry Pinette, is a head chef. As Allen said many of the workers are reluctant to speak publicly. If students really want to find out what the campus workers think, they should talk to them.

Larry Pinette said SDS really doesn't care about the workers and just wants to cause trouble. I think he's dead wrong. In fact around the country SDS has consistently fought for demands in the interest of workers. At Columbia and Harvard SDS has fought university expansion into worker's communities. We have also fought against the Vietnam war, which workers pay for in high taxes, inflation and blood. Although many college administrators and newspapers have tried to portray SDS people as wanting destruction for kicks. The facts prove different.

It is not unnatural, however, that workers should be wary of SDS. Because we have not made real ties with campus workers there is no reason why they should disbelieve what they read. I think, however, that this antagonism can be broken down. Worker's class approach, it will be harder to spread ideas that SDS is a bunch of crazy rich kids.

I think that students need to ally with campus workers in order to better conditions. On many campuses college administrators have been able to stop workers drives for better conditions by using students as scabs. On campuses where a movement among students has been built to support workers, this has been possible and workers have succeeded in gaining both wages and conditions. Furthermore, after college, many students will be teachers, social workers, and technicians who will need to ally with campus workers to improve their own conditions.

In summation I have tried to show that the points brought up by the SDS leaflet are still valid, and that an alliance of campus workers and students can best serve both groups.

DAVE GORDON

## Amen? Amen!

Sir:

Anent the recent outraged chirpings of certain persons of the Students for a Democratic Society, I commend to the public a saying of the late Jewish rabbi, Mr. H. L. Mencken: "The fact that I have no remedy for all the sorrows of the world is no reason for my accepting yours. It simply supports the strong probability that yours is a fake."

(Chorus of Amens)

C. T. IRWIN '70

## Questioning Politics

Wednesday's mourning demonstration, "Moratorium," emphasizes an essential aspect of the personality of our times; we live in an age when we must question our politics. We have discovered new sensibilities, new emotions, new involvements, and they have expanded into social movements protesting race relations, poverty, and war. We have sat, picketed, marched, hunger-striking, and prayed for peace between all breeds of men and this we have clearly conducted with the underlying belief that the pen will become mightier than the sword. America is engaged in a war in Vietnam, a war in which she did not intend to become so massively involved; and it is this war which we question most in our age of inquiry.

Political and social protest in the United States is for the most part channeled along the limits of our Constitutional rights as citizens. More often we have gathered our bodies in protest than our beliefs. A spokesman for a crowd often clouds your own beliefs and leaves you more dismayed than convinced by your involvements. Americans have not availed themselves of one of their most effective channels for protest, the Post Office. If the majority of the public conveyed their true convictions concerning the Vietnam war at one time by writing the President one letter a day for one week, the commonwealth of our concern for peace will be substantially communicated without the fear that the good will of our personal opinions will be overlooked or lost in the words of a spokesman for the crowd or of our elected representatives.

The timetable for your protest is to mail your letters daily beginning November 9 and continuing through November 15 to Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20006.

On November 12 the bulk of your opinions will reach and pass through the doors of the White House. The letter-in can be an impetus to the main, perhaps be even more effective. The White House staff will open each of your letters and your beliefs will be noted. An estimated six million letters will arrive at the White House on Wednesday, the first day of your protest.

Use the following procedure in mailing your letters: 1) Type the address. Use the Zip Code. Business and institutional envelopes may be used. 2) Use first class postage. . . Special Delivery and even better, registered mail (it must be signed for) will insure faster delivery.

President Nixon may never read your letter as such but he will be intimately reminded of your convictions for peace. We have a message to give to President Nixon. Let us be united in a common effort to express our beliefs as Americans.

JOHN J. LEVY and WILL LONG  
Chairmen, P.O. Letter Committee

## Why Moratorium?

President Nixon asks for our support for his Vietnam policy.

He assures us, based on past performance averages, that after 22,500 more G.I.'s get killed 135,000 more G.I.'s get wounded, 350,000 more of our South Vietnamese allies, military and civilian, are killed, wounded and made homeless, and 100 billion dollars more of our taxes are wasted in three more years of national agony; the war will be at an end.

What's all this racket about a moratorium?

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! for Nixon.

BENJ. REDMOND



# Mulcahy Serves Two Masters

(Continued from page 1)

the off-campus hunt. When asked what he thought of his situation, Ferreira said, "I know personally of frats who've done worse than we've done. We were just unfortunate that we didn't even realize it was bad." Furthermore, the president argued that fraternity orientation was being blown out of proportion by the anti-fraternity segment of the administration. The anti-intellectual attitude ascribed to the fraternities by the Pierce Committee, according to Ferreira, should have been replaced by the term "non-intellectual" — an attitude that he thought was necessary to counterbalance the totally academic side of a student's character.

The rules concerning orientation as they stand prohibit its being taken off campus and its being used as a form of degradation of the freshmen. Along with the rules is a strong attitude that orientation should take no time away from a freshman's academic pursuits.

Zeta Psi's case is now being considered by the Student Council. At the Council's last meeting, Peter Mulcahy, Zeta's Orientation Chairman, argued that the orientation rules were "vaguely defined," and that it would be "impossible to take action because of the inconsistencies and ambiguities of the orientation program this year."

Despite whether or not Zeta Psi receives some sort of punishment by the Council, the real blame for the "ambiguity" of the situation lies with those whose job it was to see that no ambiguity existed. The body authorized to control and prevent abuses of orientation by the fraternities was supposedly the Student Council Orientation Committee. This committee, however, was not in existence until a week ago. Its members were never re-organized to serve on this year's Committee; consequently it was a totally ineffective body and has yet to meet this year. It is also interesting to note that the Chairman of the Student Council Orientation Committee, Peter Mulcahy, is also Chairman of the Zeta Psi Orientation Committee. The incongruity

has only begun, for no one seems to agree on whose job the responsibility of orientation control rests. John Cole, the President of the Student Council, stated that it is "... my personal belief that the Orientation Committee should be controlled and enforced by the Student Life Committee. Dean Nyhus said that this Committee would meet to discuss the Pierce Report recommendation, but the milder of enforcement, of current definition of policy, and consequently of the fate of Zeta Psi, was completely up to the Student Council to determine. Perhaps Antonio Ferreira put it best when he expressed his reaction to Zeta's sudden predicament: "I feel the Student Council bit off more than it could chew in regulating campus wide orientation. They were simply caught with their pants down."

If the Student Council feels some embarrassment at being caught in a rather awkward position, it has a partner in sorrow in the college administration. Earlier this year Dean Nyhus met with the Fraternity Presidents' Council and orientation was among the things he talked about. It was charged that this "talk" was obscure and (you guessed it) ambiguous. When asked about this charge, the Dean brought up the misunderstanding with the Student Council about their non-existent Orientation Committee as being partly the fault for not having a more lucid policy. The administration, he said, was thus placed in "an untenable position." What Dean Nyhus told the fraternity presidents were in effect "... some suggestions for guidelines," unaware at the time that the Student Council Orientation Committee was not as independent as he had assumed. The presidents were reported to have greeted the Dean's talk with "knowing glances," and walked out confident in the immutability of Bowdoin tradition. What happens to this tradition will be decided by what happens to the quest for an effective control of campus orientation. It will also be decided by the Student Life Committee's action on the Pierce Recommendation. But that is another story.

# Grad Schools Grab Grads

By JOHN WEISS

Most Bowdoin students are aware of only a small number of career opportunities. Often two thirds of an incoming class state their preference for either law or medicine. By senior year, and sometimes by graduation or later, Bowdoin students come face to face with a choice often far removed from medicine or law. In recent years larger numbers of Bowdoin graduates for various reasons are turning to military service and to secondary school teaching. As in the past many alumni lean towards graduate schools, law, medicine, business schools, and to business and government.

Many underclassmen and seniors fail to take advantage of the counseling and placement service which the school offers. The placement center is located next to the college chapel and is headed by Mr. Samuel Ladd. A large number of businesses and a smaller number of varying types of graduate schools send representatives to Bowdoin. Mr. Ladd stated, "Approximately 100 to 125 companies come to Bowdoin, mostly in the Spring; but many more are in touch with us and send information. About 15 accounting, engineering, and business graduate schools send representatives here. A number of federal agencies also come. We urge people to register for interview whether they are planning to go into military service or not. Many times in the past, after three years of military service, an alumni has been placed in a paying job with a firm he was merely interviewed by in the Spring of his senior year." According to the statistics compiled by Mr. Pulsifer, Assistant Director of the Senior Center, eighty of last year's seniors went into business, government or had plans "uncertain or unknown." "Another thirty-eight graduates, many attracted by the favorable draft status of teachers, went into secondary school teaching. A large number of these alumni expressed the desire to eventually take a position in business or government. According to Mr. Ladd, "About eighty seniors are enrolled in the program now and we would like to have more."

Traditionally Bowdoin sends many of its graduates onto medical, dental, law, business, and a variety of other graduate schools. Twelve of last year's graduates enrolled or had plans to enroll in a business or accounting graduate school. Dean Abramson explained the trend in business school admissions policies. "They want people with mathematics and statistics and who are quantitatively inclined, but they still are looking for the well rounded student. Most schools prefer people who have finished with their military service." It is not at all unusual for a business school to fill only 25% of its incoming class with graduating seniors. One Phi Beta Kappa at Bowdoin (class of 69) was accepted to Harvard, Columbia, and Chicago law schools but was turned down at Harvard business school. The top business schools, according to a representative from Dartmouth's Amos Tuck school, accept one out of every 7 or 8 applicants. Despite this fact, however, there are enough business schools and enough yearly openings to assure admittance to at least one school for most candidates. Dr. Shipman or Dean Abramson should be contacted by interested students.

Law schools are also plentiful and like business schools the most prestigious schools are highly selective. 24 members of the class of 69 have enrolled in law schools from Munich to Denver. 9 more graduates expressed their desire to attend law school some time in the future. The "pre-law" curriculum formerly was centered largely on English, History, Government, and Philosophy. More recently many law schools have, as Dean Nyhus stated, "recognized the need to take more of the Ralph Nader type who are familiar with scientific terms and have had a more technical college education." More than most graduate schools, law schools place emphasis on the graduate placement exams, in this case the LSAT or Law School Admissions Test. Barron's Guide to Law Schools is very careful to state what range of scores each law school will accept. But like business schools there seems to be a "law school for everyone." Dr. Daggett is in charge of pre law counseling at Bowdoin.

Medical schools seem to be the most selective graduate schools. Approximately 9,700 places are available for the next crop of college graduates, but there are over 23,000 people applying to medical school for the fall of 1970. With the average applicant filling out seven or eight applications, schools such as the University of Connecticut found themselves with 1000 applicants in 1968 and only thirty places. Rutgers had 573 applicants and only places for sixteen frosh. Many applicants from Bowdoin's class of '69 were unable to gain acceptance to any medical school. Of approximately twenty-five applicants only fourteen are now attending a school. In the previous year twenty-four seniors won places in medical schools and only a few were rejected at all the schools they applied to. Many people attribute the skyrocketing number of applicants to the favorable draft status which medical students and dental students enjoy. Another problem is the reluctance or inability of medical schools to increase the size of the entering classes. Medical schools usually require a minimal average of B- (at Bowdoin H-?) and, as they cryptically state it, "satisfactory scores on the Medical College Admissions Test." Dr. James Moulton is Bowdoin's premedical advisor.

Many Bowdoin students choose to do graduate work toward a masters or a Ph.D. English, History, Chemistry, Biology, and Psychology departments place a number of graduates each year into post graduate programs. Since the lifting of the deferment for graduate students three years ago fewer Bowdoin students are going directly into graduate school. ... Many recent alumni express the desire to attend graduate schools after the war ends, or when they stop teaching.

As an added service room 2-C at the Senior Center is open from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. every Wednesday night. There are many graduate school and professional school catalogues available. By contacting Doug Sewall, extension 505, the room may be used at other times.

# Counselor Will Provide Expert Guidance

By FRED CUSICK

Dr. Cowing is plump, graying, and fortyish (I don't know if he's anywhere near forty, but he has that fortyish look that busy men pick up in their early thirties.). He's a psychologist; not a psychiatrist. He provides a chair for his clients; not a couch. His title is College Counselor.

Every student has several individuals that he can turn to if he has a problem. If the problem is medical or dental he can see Dr. Haney or the nurse at the Infirmary. If the problem is academic, his teachers, his academic advisor, the Dean of Students, and even private tutorial help, are available. Personal problems can be taken to parents or friends. The function of the College Counselor is to handle problems in all of these areas.

"I really don't know what a little problem is. Let's say that you have a person with slightly crooked teeth. The teeth are nice and bright but slightly crooked. Suppose the person is embarrassed every time he smiles. It's possible that he could take a negative view towards life because of that. Now in this case are the crooked teeth a big problem? You could say that from a rational point of view they're not, but this person may adopt a negative life style because of them."

"Alright, let's say that a guy has a gal problem. Now is that important? Suppose he's immature; in need of a mother figure and he finds a girl who has all the qualities he wants. She's warm, and affectionate, and she mothers him. Alright suppose he marries her. What's going to happen when he matures and he no longer needs mothering?"

"The problem is that young men of 19 and 20 have to make decisions that will effect them when they're forty, fifty, sixty-five, and seventy."

"Alright, let's go back to marriage. Most young men's criteria for choosing a girl has very little to do with what sort of wife she'll be. Most young men pick a girl



because she's pretty. Because she has big boobs, generally, or because she's a good dancer. They never see her during most of the day when she's doing housework, or cooking, or is engaged in childcare. ... Our courtship practices in this country are separated by a wide gulf from reality."

"Sometimes," Dr. Cowing said, "we get transient problems. Just the other day a fellow came to me. His fiancée's mother was dying of cancer. Now that's a transient problem. The individual will get over the pain resulting from the death, but in the meantime he needs some help."

I asked Dr. Cowing how much of an effect did he think he could have on student problems with an uphill ratio of about 1000 to 1. "I think that I can have some effect. You know every student who has a problem can see faculty, doctors, parents, academic advisors, or the Dean of Students. The College Counselor is just another person he can see. He's another opportunity for help."

I asked him how busy he was. "That chair hasn't been empty yet today," he said. "It should still be warm." It was.

## SDS ...

(Continued from page 3)

grounds that a demonstration without proper groundwork might tend to alienate the workers by showing the SDS in a poor light. SDS's poor reputation nationwide, it was stated, is due in part to its "effetly snobbish" activities on behalf of groups not entirely desirous of SDS support. It was suggested that it would be better to plan activity in concert with the workers rather than on their behalf. For several interminable minutes various members of the group repeated these positions. The representative of the Afro-Ams. left. This was remarked, but no one paid any attention, since all hands were up.

Chairman Asatryan called the matter to a vote. A vote was taken, a tie, which was broken by Asatryan's vote for the demonstration. At this point several people left, and several came in. A successful attempt was made to reopen the question; and the demonstration was defeated.

For Letters To The Editor, Write:

EDITOR

THE ORIENT

Moulton Union

Campus

"THE C-5A cargo transport, it develops, will cost at least twice the original estimate. Alan Cranston is California's other senator, a scourge of the military-industrial complex. The C-5A is built by Lockheed, of Burbank, California. Why did Cranston vote for the C-5A? Because, as he explained, a fleet of these transports might make possible the evacuation of American troops from Europe."

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## Bowdoin Leaves Name, Traditions To College

(Continued from page 3)

the largest ever probated in Suffolk County. James I established the financial solidarity of the family.

Two sevenths of his father's estate went to James II. James II was an entrepreneur and politician. The College is named in honor of him. James was a Harvard graduate (1751), a friend of Franklin's with whom he corresponded, the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Governor of Massachusetts during Shay's rebellion. He was a leader in the Boston independence movement and was united, though more often divided, with Hancock, Otis, and Samuel Adams. History shows that James was a somewhat tardy revolutionary, partly through sickness and partly because he did not believe until late in 1776 that separation from the Crown was necessary. He was supposed to lead the Massachusetts delegation to the Continental Congress but sickness prevented him and so Hancock got to sign the Declaration of Independence instead of Bowdoin.

Bowdoin could be vicious in his political dealings. He had the correspondence of the royal governor, Bernard, stolen and published in an attempt to discredit him. As a member of the Harvard Board of Overseers he headed a committee which charged Hancock, the Treasurer, with mismanagement of funds. The feud between Bowdoin and Hancock lasted until their deaths. One of the reasons it took so long to establish the College was because Hancock, who was Governor of Massachusetts, could not tolerate

the idea of naming a college after Bowdoin.

James Bowdoin II died in 1790. His son, James Bowdoin III provided the money to start the College in his father's memory. Like his father he suffered from poor health. He spent most of his life raising sheep on a farm in Dorchester. The Bowdoin books, which are now in the library, were for the most part his. James III was that rare creature, a Jeffersonian in Federalist Massachusetts. He corresponded with Jefferson and served as his minister to Spain from 1805 to 1808. Bowdoin sent Jefferson a copy of the translation he had once made of a French book on sheep raising to which the President had tact enough to make a polite reply.

When James III died the main line of the family became extinct. Most of the estate went to a nephew, James Bowdoin Temple, on the condition that he change his name to Bowdoin and always live in America. A few years later Temple moved to England and the College, which was one of the heirs, sued for the entire estate on the grounds that Temple had violated the terms of the will. The College won some money but Temple retained the bulk of the estate.

The Bowdoin family no longer exists. They can only be found in the art museum among the paintings from the Colonial and Federal periods and in the Bowdoin books in the library. Mr. Volz has prepared an excellent catalogue on the Bowdoin papers. Anyone interested in the history of the College and why Bowdoin is Bowdoin and not Hancock or Adams should look at the display on the second floor of the library.

Frederick Cusick

## Quartet Plays Here Monday

Works by Haydn, Bartok and Mendelssohn will be performed by the famed Curtis String Quartet in a concert at Bowdoin College Monday night. The program, opening event of Bowdoin's 1969-70 Curtis-Zimballist Concert Series, will be presented at 8:15 p.m. in Pickard Theater, Memorial Hall.

Single tickets at \$2.50 are available in advance at the Information Desk in the College's Moulton Union or may be purchased at the door. Also available at the door will be children's tickets at 50c, and \$10 season tickets for all six events in the Curtis-Zimballist series.

The Monday evening program will include Quartet in C major, Opus 54, No. 2, by Haydn; Bela Bartok's Quartet No. 6 (1937); and Mendelssohn's Quartet in D major, Opus 44, No. 1. There will be a reception in the Hutchinson Room of the Bowdoin Senior Center after the concert.

One of the oldest and most highly regarded chamber groups in the world, the Curtis Quartet has performed annually at Bowdoin for over 30 years. Three of the original members, violist Max Aronoff, cellist Orlando Cole, and violinist Jascha Brodsky, are members of the present quartet. Violinist Yumi Ninomiya recently joined the group.

Founded in 1927, the Quartet has won fame throughout Europe and America. The group first came to Bowdoin through the efforts of Sue Winchell Burnett. Mrs. Burnett, herself a cellist of note, was the widow of the late Professor Charles T. Burnett, a faculty member at Bowdoin for 42 years until his death in 1946. Mrs. Burnett died in 1962.

In 1954 the quartet was awarded the Philadelphia Art Alliance Medal "for distinguished contribution to the arts." During the summer of 1961 the group was the teaching quartet-in-residence at the International Institute of Music in Puerto Rico. During the summers of 1962 and 1965 they performed the same service at Pennsylvania State University.

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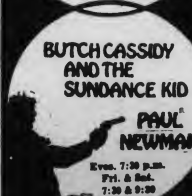
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more  
to it  
than . . .*

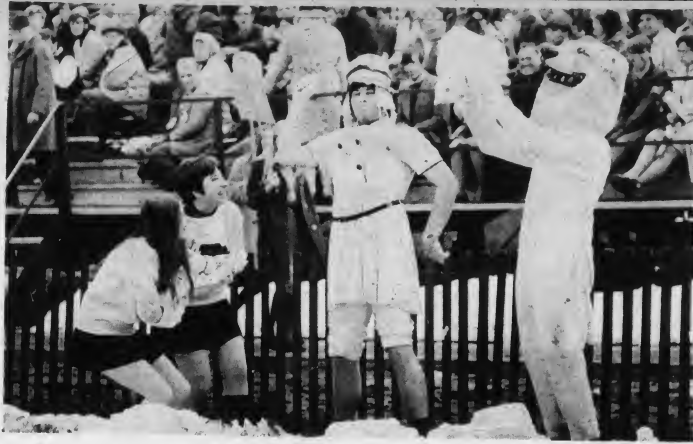


photo by Dave Sperling

*. . . , Blood,  
sweat,  
and  
tears*



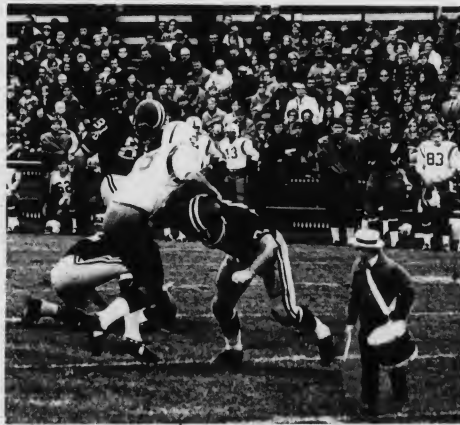
photo by Dave Carnes

*I wish I loved the human race;  
I wish I loved its silly face;  
I wish I liked the way it walks;  
I wish I liked the way it talks;  
And when I'm introduced to one  
I wish I thought What Jolly Fun!*

... SIR WALTER RALEIGH

*"If any pale student, glued to his desk,  
here seek an apology for a way of life whose  
natural fruit is that pallid and emasculate  
scholarship of which New England has had  
too many examples, it will be far better that  
this sketch had not been written. For the  
student there is, in its season, no better place  
than the saddle, and no better companion  
than the rifle or the oar."*

... Francis Parkman, 1868



*To the sound of a different drum . . .*



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photo by Dave Carnes

STOP ACTION. Mark Haley (36) carries the ball into scoring position in last Saturday's action against Bates.

## Gridders Take State Series; Close Season at Tufts Sat.

By CHRIS PIERCE  
Orient Sports Writer

The talented toe of Captain John Delahanty guided Bowdoin to a 13-10 victory over Bates last Saturday and gave the Polar Bears their second consecutive Colby-Bowdoin-Bates (CBB) Championship. Delahanty hit successfully from 34 and 12 yards, increasing his ECAC record set the week before with his 15th field goal.

Both clubs fought through a scoreless first quarter last weekend with neither side threatening. Early in the second period Bowdoin drove from her own 41 to the Bates 10 where the effort stalled, giving Delahanty the opportunity to boot his first three-pointer. Five minutes later quarterback John Benson hit fleet split end Paul Wiley with a scoring strike of 44 yards. Immediately before the touchdown run, the Polar Bears had been frustrated when Wiley stepped out of bounds en route to a 59-yard scoring play.

Bates came back with seven points of her own late in the half when a pass interference penalty gave them a first down on the Bowdoin 24 yard line. Quarterback Steve Boyko, who completed 20 passes against the Bowdoin secondary, hit Carl Fitzgerald for 23 yards to the one. Boyko carried for the touchdown three plays later.

Bates soccer player Andy Morel tied the score with 8:39 remaining in the third period by kicking a 23 yard field goal following a Bates drive that died on the Bowdoin six. Following a fumble of the snap from center Bates punter Peter Rubins covered the ball, but Bowdoin had a first down on the Bates 21. Mark Haley and Bill Loeffler (ECAC Sophomore Player of the Week) carried to the Bates five and Delahanty came in to boot the winning field goal.

Tomorrow the Bears will try to make their mark 4-3 when they travel to Medford to play a strong Tufts outfit. The Jumbos were undefeated until last Saturday when they were upset by Amherst. The Tufts squad boasts a good quarterback in Pete Cohen and the leading receiver in New England, Rich Giachetti.

*Chestnut-brown canary, ruby-throated sparrow.  
Sing a song, don't be long  
Thrill me to the marrow.  
Voices of the angels, ring around the moonlight,  
Asking me, said she so free,  
How can you catch the sparrow?*

—STEPHEN STILLS

### Polar Bearings

Football			
Bowdoin	17	Colby	14
Bowdoin	38	Bates	10
Bowdoin	13	Williams	29
3-3			
at Tufts Sat. 1:30			
Bowdoin Fr.	6	Bridgton	34
Bowdoin Fr.	26	N. Yarmouth	36
Bowdoin Fr.	6	Maine	34
vs. Harvard Fri.			
Soccer			
Bowdoin	1	Williams	2
Bowdoin	1	Bates	1
Bowdoin	1	Colby	1
Bowdoin	3	Maine	2
Bowdoin	1	Bates	1
3-5-3			
Bowdoin Fr.	7	Hinckley	0
Bowdoin Fr.	4	Colby	9
Bowdoin Fr.	6	UNH	1
(Anal)			
Cross Country			
Bowdoin	23	Williams	24
Bowdoin	23	Colby	23
Bowdoin	16	Bates	18
at Vermont Fri. 11:00			
Bowdoin Fr.	41	Bates	19
3-4			
(Anal)			
Sailing			
Fifth in New England Conference			
(Anal)			
Water Polo			
Bowdoin	19	Northeastern	14
1-0			
at MIT Sat.			

### Polomen Travel

Bowdoin's undefeated water polo team, under the tutelage of Coach Charlie Butt travels to MIT Saturday for their second, and final, match of the fall season.

Two weeks ago the squad outplayed an aggressive Northeastern team, 19-14.

## Harriers Downed by Bates; Season Ends At UVM

By ED STEWART  
Orient Sports Writer

A strong Bates team outran Bowdoin, 18-45, in a contest between the two last Tuesday. John Emerson, a Bates freshman, finishing first, broke the Bowdoin course record with an 18:18.5 time for the 3.6 mile course.

Finishing first among the Bear runners was Mark Cuneo, who tallied third in the overall standings. Following Mark was his

brother, Ken (ninth), Bob Seekins (12th), Steve Moriarty (13th), and Bob Bassett (14th).

The Bowdoin frosh finished their 0-6 season with a 41-19 loss to Bates' junior varsity. Placing first for Bowdoin was Steve Marchand who took a second in the meet. Rounding out the frosh roster for the past season are Tom Mulligan, Rick Buck, Bob Munce, Jay Vivian, and Ed Stewart.

### Pitcher Jim Maloney

By BILL FINK

For the Orient

(Continued from last week)

He attributed the Red's lack of success in 1969 (they finished third in the west) to lack of an established pitching rotation, and his own mediocre performance (Jim's record this year was 10-6). "Though Jim Marritt and Clay Carroll had fairly good seasons (15-10 and 18-9, respectively), they were the only two pitchers on the staff who remained in the starting rotation the entire season," he pointed out. "A solid, dependable, pitching staff is vital to any pennant contender."

Maloney, himself saw but limited action during this past campaign, as he was sidelined through April, May, and the first days of June with arm trouble which he attributed to throwing too hard too soon during the exhibition season.

The next logical question was what the remedy to the situation in the pitching staff might be. He said, "If I were Bob Howsam (the Red's general manager), I would look along the lines of trading Alex Johnson or Bobby Tolan for, say, Gaylord Perry of the Giants or Gary Gentry of the Mets. A deal like this should be beneficial to any of the clubs involved, and thus, would be ideal."

My final questions for Maloney were directed toward the subject of baseball in general. First of all, I asked for his opinion on the expansionist trend in the game over the last few years. Maloney felt that this was harmful; "While expansion helps to na-

tionalize the game by bringing it to more cities and fans, it also cheapens its quality. What you end up with is many so-so teams rather than a few strong ones.

Concerning the re-legalization of the spitball, Maloney felt that the pitch should be re-instituted, as it presents no more an unfair disadvantage to a hitter than a curveball or slider. Finally, I asked Big Jim what he thought of the calibre of baseball

played in American colleges and universities. "College baseball," he said, "will someday soon replace the farm system and minor leagues. A college education has become important to most everyone nowadays, and that includes ball player. You know, we can't play forever. I feel that within the next ten years you are going to find practically all of your players coming straight out of college."

photo courtesy of the Portland Press Herald

Jim Maloney

## Cub Booters Undefeated; Maul Unbeaten UNH 6-1

By WILLIARD T. BUSHEY  
Orient Sports Writer

Scoring five times in the last half, the freshman soccer team ran its winning streak to seven and closed out the season undefeated. Three goals by Girma Ashmeron and two by Joe Rosa were the difference as the freshmen beat a previously undefeated UNH team 6-1.

Bowdoin took the lead in the second period 1-0 as Bill Sexton scored his third goal of the season. However, UNH managed to score before the second half, knotting it up, 1-1. After the half, Bowdoin netted five goals to break the game open as Ashmeron and Rosa netted their 18th and 19th goals, respectively. Ashmeron, a former Ethiopian Olympic player, demonstrated his phenomenal ball control, passing, and shooting before a sizeable Bowdoin crowd and a dismayed UNH team.

In line with the rest of their season, the defense was tough last Saturday, finishing their last game with only four goals behind them for the entire season. Filling in for injured goalie Roger Selbert, Pete Berons did an excellent job making numerous saves and directing the defense.

Over the past season, in addition to defeating UNH, the cubs mauled North Yarmouth, Maine, Hebron, Exeter, Hinckley, and Colby. Coach Ray Bicknell received a final tribute from his undefeated team after the UNH game when he was caught by an unexpected shower created by his jubilant squad.

## Bates Ties With Varsity Soccer Team

By BRIAN DAVIS  
Orient Sports Writer

The varsity booters were stalemated last weekend when Maine played the Bears to a 1-1 tie. The last game of the season, against Colby, was originally scheduled for the fifth, but due to inundation of both campuses by rainfall of near-flood conditions, the game has been rescheduled for this afternoon in Waterville.

Thus far, the Bears stand at 2-1-2 in state series play, having defeated Maine twice, lost one and tied another with Bates, and tied against Colby. Plagued by injuries, the Bowdoin varsity season got off to a slow start with three consecutive losses. However, the team has been gathering momentum, even if only enough to tie games, over the last part of the schedule.

Last Saturday the varsity soccer team hosted the Bates Wildcats in their fifth encounter with a Maine Series team. After losing to Bates in Lewiston, the best the Bears could manage in Brunswick was a one to one tie. This is the second draw of the season for Bowdoin as well as the second one to one score. The Wildcats scored one minute and fifty-two seconds into the game when their right inside took advantage of crossed signals in the Bowdoin defensive backfield. Lee Rowe, however, evened the score on a penalty kick scoring his fifth goal of Bowdoin's last five. The two overtime periods proved futile for both the Bears and the Wildcats. Both teams left the field somewhat dismayed with the 1-1 stalemate.

# Joseph Barth Speaks On Sin: It's All In Your Head

By DOUG SHOWALTER

Last Sunday evening, Dr. Joseph Barth, who is the Director of the Ministry of the Unitarian-Universalist Association in Boston presented a stimulating lecture in which he sought to ascertain the relationship between "Hippies, Sit-Ins, and Religious Faith."

In an effort to come to terms with this question, Dr. Barth, who was being sponsored by the Bowdoin Religious Liberals presented a metaphysical-epistemological framework which he felt was basic to understanding the religious manifestations of serious Hippie and Sit-In movements. Fundamentally, Dr. Barth chose as his Weltanschauung a conception of the world in which there is a primordial layer of "experiencing" which is the source of religious experience. It is from this source that we come to realize that in which "we live and move and have our being." Beyond this basic level is the level of man's reflection. This level would include man's rational faculties which are responsible for the categorical polarization of subject and object in man's experience. Dr. Barth felt that this distinction between subject and object in man's conceptualizations prohibits man from realizing the vitality and sense of relatedness which are manifested on the primary level of "experiencing." Hence, he concluded that in a sense, man's reflective nature is capable of

constructing only an artificial notion of the way things are. For, in that all of man's conceptualizations and verbalizations are abstracted (by ontological necessity) from their "objects," they are evaluated as sinful and alienating. The burden of Dr. Barth's concern lay in his postulation that contemporary man, who is an archetype of rationality has allowed himself to accept his conceptual systems (ideas of ideas of ideas . . .) as objects of devotion. Dr. Barth felt that these objects can only succeed in alienating many from the primordial level of "experiencing" — wherein man can secure his "authentic existence." He wanted to ascribe (though he attempted very little documentation) to Hippies and Sit-Ins a volition to break through the artificial structure of idea systems in order to grasp the fundamental ground of "experiencing." Hence, one can assume that serious participants in Hippiedom and Sit-Ins are seeking something quite similar to the elusive religious experience.

Turning briefly from this question Dr. Barth went on to consider the nature of drug-taking as it fits into this scheme. He concluded generally that the drug-experience only induces an isolated, subjective revelatory experience. Furthermore, he stated that by being unlikely to serve as a vital penetrating force in a man's life after the immediate encounter with the drug, the

drug experience can only be valued as an artificial experience — not equivalent to a religious experience.

In total, the general tendencies which Dr. Barth sought to explicate merit the serious consideration of all men of our highly mechanized and conceptualized age. However, one comes to wonder on a more critical plane if conceptualization does indeed equal sinfulness and alienation as an ontological fact, whether — by implication — there is any valuable and sinless role ascribable to man other than that of his seeking to be a mere responsive vegetable. Certainly this is an unpalatable and seemingly inaccurate rendition of the nature of man as I am sure Dr. Barth would agree.

However, it is my feeling that Dr. Barth, perhaps for the ease and effectiveness of presenting a "popular" rendition, did not solidly confront the implications of his Weltanschauung, nor in the final analysis did he present a coherent or foresighted rendering of this system which indeed appears as a caricature (as he himself admitted). In fact, one left the lecture with the reservation that perhaps the serious Hippie and Sit-In movements are no more than an over-reaction to an extended hypothetical situation in which ideas are irresponsibly conjoined to other ideas — themselves being ordained as the systematic objects of religious devotion.



## THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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The Orchestra Workshop and the Curtis String Quartet Concert this week show the two aspects to be emphasized in next year's concert series. Performers will spend time at the College instructing students instead of arriving for one night stands and leaving immediately.



photo by Dave Sportlich

### Concert Series Revised

## Emphasis Placed On Workshops

By PETER WILSON

The College community will witness in the years ahead — and hopefully take an active part in — a shift in musical performance offerings. The basic change will be an attempt to increase live music-making on campus combining the efforts of students, faculty and community residents, with a corresponding de-emphasis on the one night guest artist appearances. Members of Bowdoin's music department feel that this new direction has already begun to take its course on campus, for example, in the chapel choir and glee club successes of last year. Prof. Rothlisberger's performances of the Bach cantata, the Christmas program, the liturgical drama, and the contemporary oratorio — each of which featured a change in performance locale from the concert stage to settings more suitable to the scope of the music — drew large and enthusiastic audiences. In the area of contemporary performance the same growing campus participation is to be department mentioned in an interview the popularity of student-faculty performances of contemporary works which have this year for the first time been

formally included as part of the concert series.

After carefully considering these expanded interests and the limits of the department budget, Prof. Robert Beckwith, Chairman of the music department, plans to actively encourage, organize and support live music-making on campus by student, faculty and community groups. Coaching, instrumental renting, sheet purchasing and professional assistance will be employed in this effort. In lieu of two public professional concerts each academic year, the department proposes the hiring of two or three residential artist-groups which would spend three to six days on campus to work intensively with interested students and faculty — visiting classes, giving demonstrations, coaching, playing with student ensembles, offering public workshops and lecture-demonstrations and giving concerts. On a small basis this approach will be experimented with this year with visiting artists Grace Hoffman and Joel Kresnick both of whom plan to remain on campus for a few days following their performances. The department has also begun negotiations with the Curtis String Quartet as a possible

residential group in the future. In addition to this proposal plans to reconstitute the Bowdoin Orchestra Workshop (under the direction of Steven Kecskemethy, concert master of the Portland Symphony) and to establish a college-community chamber orchestra have already been initiated.

Professor Beckwith also pointed out in an interview that when the

(Please turn to page 4)

## Can Cal Class Survive This Age Of Obesity?

By JOHN WEISS

"In the Board of Trustees of Bowdoin College, June 13, 1968: Voted that effective July 1, 1968, the charge to the student . . . for making up a deficiency in the physical education requirement be . . . set at \$50.00 per make-up . . ." More than a few Bowdoin students will wince when they read this quote. Memories of eight o'clock neck raisers, early morning locker room chills, a few missed cal classes, and that \$50.00 additional charge on next semester's bill are conjured up. In past years many Bowdoin students have doubted the schools claim that required physical education introduces the student to sports "with life time value" and to "skills that should give him an interest in physical activity in later life." Pushups, situps, basketball, volleyball, and weight lifting, the activities which composed the core of the old program, are sports with which the vast majority of Bowdoin students are acquainted long before they first arrive at Brunswick, Maine. With the implementation of a revised, more flexible physical education program this fall, much of this doubt and criticism has been eliminated. Freshmen are offered a larger choice of Cal electives than in previous years. Upper classmen may now sign up for sailing, out-club, tennis, golf, squash, hockey lessons, or a variety of

other activities to fill their Cal requirement. The program has definitely improved. But what disturbs many students more than the failure of past Cal programs is that no matter what alternatives the department offers each student is still required to take four semesters of Cal, and to pay \$50 for each semester he fails. Also students are wondering what portion of the several hundred thousand dollar athletic budget is allotted to the physical education program, and whether this money might be put to better use.

Mr. Stuckey, Director of Athletics at Bowdoin since 1967, offered an explanation for the continuing criticism of the physical education program. "Our present program is good and flexible. The instruction is much better than before, due especially to the new squash coach who is one of the two or three best racket coaches in the world. I think that when people criticize us it is often really a criticism of our old program which admittedly wasn't adequate." Mr. Stuckey said he would like to see the question of the elimination of the Cal requirement left open to debate. He did, however, state his own opinion on this subject. "I think that it's the school's responsibility to make sure each student at Bowdoin knows what facilities are avail-

(Please turn to page 2)

## More Alumni Support Seen Essential

By TOM HARVEY

Since the demise of PDP the question of fraternity survival at Bowdoin has become crucial for the fraternities and the College. The Pierce Committee recommended "that the College should encourage strong fraternities to remain here at Bowdoin." It also recommended, however, that "the College establish a periodic physical inspection of all fraternity houses and periodically examine the economic affairs of each fraternity." The purpose of such an examination would be to help or if need be to close down any fraternity in serious trouble. It is obviously the belief of the Pierce Committee and the Administration that a large number of Bowdoin fraternities will be closing their doors soon. The examination committee is, in fact, a stream-lined undertaking service for the fraternities. Yet before the Administration begins to shovel dirt on top of the fraternities it would

be wise to consider some alternatives.

First of all, can the Bowdoin enrollment, under the present circumstances, support 11 fraternities? According to surveys taken over the past four years the expenses of the average Bowdoin fraternity amounts to \$16,500. The budget for an ideal house may be broken down as follows:

Utilities: \$3,000  
Social: \$2,250

Rushing: \$500 (It should be noted that cost seems to have little bearing on results in this case. The most effective type of rushing seems to involve personal contact, a thing which is more expensive in time than in money.)

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(Please turn to page 5)

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## Cal Alternatives Offered This Year

(Continued from page 1)  
 able to him. As an example, it would be very unfortunate if someone graduated from Bowdoin not knowing how to use the library facilities. I don't think everyone can be introduced to what we offer over here if we don't have compulsory Cal. I realize that there is a broad philosophical problem posed here: Does

the College have the right to tell the student to do anything?" Mr. Stuckey was asked approximately what percentage of the athletic budget was necessary to run the present physical education program; also, if Cal were no longer compulsory, would the athletic department save much money? "Most of our budget goes to travel expenses, equipment, maintenance, and personnel. I can see no reduction in personnel under any circumstances. We have nine coaches but they are only involved in Cal in a minor way. If Cal was abolished we'd only save on racks, nets, gear, and other minor things.

... We'd still present a program to any interested students and I think there would be enough interested students to warrant continuing the program. In case Cal were made optional we might offer courses for credit."

Mr. Sabasteanski, Director of the Cal program, was also interviewed. When asked why a fine was imposed on students who failed Cal, he replied, "I'd like to point out that it's a fine for failing it." Mr. Sabasteanski was subsequently asked why the fee was raised from \$25 to \$50 in 1968. "The fee was made originally as a deterrent to failing, but \$25 was no deterrent. Another thing was to put the fee more in line with an academic course; they cost \$250." Mr. Sabasteanski went on further to say, "I don't advocate the dropping of the Cal requirement. But I do think Cal for credit should be given serious consideration. There is a great deal of interest, especially among future teachers, to get a background in coaching or administrative techniques of physical education."

(Please turn to page 3)

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## Horses in Art

## Motion Since Movies

By STEVE RUSTARI

As a very informal and very uninformed student of art I feel limited to review the lecture, "Motion in Art," presented by Gordon Hendricks on 6 November, last Thursday evening, at 8:15 p.m. in Smith Auditorium. But since Mr. Hendricks' lecture was limited, perhaps the occasion and the reviewer are happily matched. I say that the lecture was limited because according to the invitation sent out by the Art Associates Program, Mr. Hendricks' sponsor, and according to the speaker's own opening remarks, the lecture would trace "the effects of the invention of the motion picture on painters' concepts of speed and motion." After about twenty minutes, however, the audience learned that the actual topic was the portrayal of horses in painting and sculpture before and after the invention of motion pictures. That topic is, granted, a specific aspect of the larger theme indicated, but it hardly warrants the eighty-minute presentation it underwent.

Mr. Hendricks' saving grace as a lecturer was his wry sense of humor, which made his extensive horse survey seem somewhat shorter. The first part of the lecture was an amusing, anecdotal treatment of the life of the motion picture's father, Eadweard Muybridge. As Muybridge's sedate portrait, complete with gray beard, mustachios, and three-piece suit, was projected on the screen, his rather hectic career was presented. Indeed, a man who came to America in search of gold, who travelled extensively in Alaska, Texas, Yosemite Park, and Guatemala for exotic photographs, and who shot an officer named Luskings for having an affair with his wife Flora and for causing the dubious parentage of "Little Harry" hardly seems sedate. Muybridge, upon being commissioned by California's Governor or Stanford to win a wager that all four feet of his trotter were simultaneously off the ground, made a famous series of photographs of the racehorse Occident. After his trek through South America, Muybridge was rehired by Stanford, who was pleased with the photographer's work, to take more horse pictures, resulting in the first motion picture shown in America. That was in 1879, seven years after Muybridge's perfection of instantaneous photography, which Hendricks claimed "dealt the deathblow for realistic painting."

Throughout his presentation of numerous paintings of horses in motion — trotting walkers, rearers, and striding gallopers (in "the rocking horse position") — Hendricks stressed that painters incorrectly depicted a horse's feet, which are raised diagonally in a trot and on the same side in a walk. Deftly applying his humor, and drawing the loudest applause of the evening, Hendricks said, as "Flight into Egypt," showing Mary and Jesus on a "jackass, if you prefer," was cast upon the screen, "If indeed this donkey were walking this way, there would be no Christianity now." Even after the invention of motion pictures, painters continued to misrepresent horses in motion. In "May Morning in the Park," Thomas Eakins (about whom Hendricks, who has also written *The Edison Myth, The History of the Biograph, and The Kinetoscope*, is writing a biography) "perversely" shows one walking horse teamed with three trotters — a physical impossibility. Hendricks said Eakins should have known better, because he had seen Muybridge's motion pictures. Hendricks suspects that the woman and her relatives in "May Morning" are in light, while her husband and his relatives are in

shadow, because she, and not her wealthy husband paid five hundred dollars for the painting; I suspect that one horse is walking because Eakins received only five hundred dollars.

Near the end of this talk Hendricks admitted that he was highly limited in his selection of paintings. He strayed from his subject by including human nudes — too many of Eakins' male subjects and too few female subjects, namely one reclining woman and the highly abstract "Nude Descending a Staircase." He showed the incorrect depiction of horses in motion in Etrurian painting, Byzantine sculpture, and the Trojan column, but he did not show Michelangelo's amazingly correct depiction in his studies for the Trivulzio and Sforza monuments, and also for the "Battle of Anghiari." In fact, Michelangelo was as exhaustive in observation as the nineteenth-century painter who, Hendricks did mention, had a horse canter and rear until it was ruined by exhaustion. Hendricks' attempts at guessing Muybridge's effect on painters working after the introduction of motion pictures, such as Degas, is mere conjecture, for how is such an influence to be determined, unless a painter leaves his fingerprints on a photographer's work, as Francis Bacon (of the modern age) did on Eakins? My contention is that Muybridge's photographs had little effect on painting, for before his work painters conventionally depicted horses as the futurists, who set out to "extol aggressive movement" and to "capture the beauty of speed," impressionistically depict horses as they think horses should be. In both cases a horse is seldom presented true-to-life. After all, art is not so much a question of scientific guess-work as it is of aesthetic appreciation. With respect to Mr. Hendricks, however, I quote T. S. Eliot:

"Pure artistic appreciation is to my thinking only an ideal, when not merely a figment, and must be, so long as the appreciation of art is an affair of limited and transient human beings existing in space and time. Both artist and audience are limited. There is for each time, for each artist, a kind of alloy required to make the metal workable into art, and each generation prefers its own alloy to any other. Hence each new master of criticism performs a useful service merely by the fact that his errors are of a different kind from the last; and the longer the sequence of critics we have, the greater amount of correction possible."

## Questions Asked Of Cal Department

(Continued from page 2)

calication." Mr. Sabasteanski also liked the idea that Bowdoin students are exposed to organized sports programs through Cal. "Why there are people on our sports teams who wouldn't even be allowed to try out at some other schools."

The discussions of the abolition of the Cal requirement haven't all been informal. In the last student council meeting of the 1968-69 school year Jim Sterling made a motion that the student council initiate a movement to eliminate the Cal requirement. Subsequently this idea was brought before the Student Faculty Committee on Athletics headed by Dean Gresson. Dean Gresson stated

## Student Was Stabbed On Sunday

Jonathan S. Younger of Brunswick has been charged with assault with a deadly weapon in connection with the stabbing of James Lavery, '71 early Sunday morning. Lavery, who was treated for a stab wound in the left arm, reported to police that he had run down the stairs of his Maine Street apartment to investigate what sounded like screams when he was confronted by a man. Lavery said the man stabbed him after a brief exchange of words.

William R. Gordon, of Maine Street, administered first-aid to Lavery and summoned the police. One hour after the incident, William R. Medary, radio dispatch clerk at the Municipal Building, noted a man at the police station fitting the description given by Lavery.

Medary alerted officer Dominique Vermette who placed Younger under arrest and charged him with assault with a deadly weapon.

Lavery, who majors in history and is a halfback on the football team, was treated by Dr. John B. Anderson and released Sunday.

For Letters To The Editor, Write: EDITOR, THE ORIENT, Monton Union, Campus

## Council Discusses Mixer Approves Meal For Biafra

By JEFF DRUMMOND

A fast for Biafra was the first order of business in the Student Council Meeting. Steve McIntire moved that the Council form a committee to organize, on the Thursday after Thanksgiving, a voluntary, limited fast with collection boxes placed around the school.

There were two prevailing opinions in the debate. Although McIntire had made clear in the introduction to his motion that almost all relief money goes to humanitarian aid (\$4,428,000 to doctors and medical supplies; \$199,000 to housing and orphanages; 2 million seeds, 3,000 tons of food), the argument was still raised that sending money could only prolong the war. This political argument was faced with the humanitarian argument of sending food to starving people. As George Isaacson explained, in almost every civil war (excluding, of course, Korea and Vietnam, among others) the United States refrained from entering the political argument and has sent only food and medical supplies. This

## Students Seen Pawns Of Commie Conspiracy

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — The chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security has charged that the New Mobilization Committee is "dominated by Communists," and that the Vietnam Moratorium Committee is "part of a propaganda maneuver designed and organized by Communists and other revolutionaries."

Rep. Richard Ichord (D-Mo.) said it is not surprising that "Americans have backed away from the November demonstrations of New Mobe" since, "90 percent of the revolutionizing Marxists in this nation" participated in the Oct. 15 Moratorium.

His committee, which used to be called the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) has released a "staff study" on the so-called fall peace offensive: Saturday's March on Washington, sponsored by New Mobe, the strikes for peace Nov. 13 and 14 organized by the Student Mobilization Committee, and locally-instigated Moratorium activities.

The study says Student Mobe is controlled by the Young Socialists Alliance, which is the front organization for the Socialist Workers Party, which is the front organization for the Trotskyite Communist Party in the U. S., which has been proven to be subversive.

Although many of the Moratorium leaders are "sincerely motivated," the study says, they have

unfortunately become "intimately allied with a distinctive, pro-Communist program and leadership."

The study calls Dave Dellinger, co-chairman of the New Mobe, a "self-styled non-Soviet Communist." Two news organizations present at New Mobe planning sessions, Liberation News Service and the National Guardian, are referred to as Communist organs, proving New Mobe's domination by Communist types.

The pattern of the fall peace offensive "is not one of legitimate, sincere protest against presumed inadequacies in our Vietnam policies," according to the study. "Rather, it is one of blatant Communist manipulation, exploitation and subversion."

"In the words of the Communist Party's west coast newspaper, the People's World, 'The Moratorium is being viewed, not as the climax or high point but the opposing shot of the fall offensive against the war.' The usage may have been inadvertent but it is nonetheless apt; the fall offensive is indeed a shot — a shot at the heart of America during a time of crisis."

"Let those who continue to participate in the fall offensive do so with no illusions. No matter what their intentions, the result will only be aid to the cause of the Communists — in Moscow, Peking and Hanoi — and their adherents and agents here at home," the study concludes.

## Weslyan Reforms Boards

Middtown, Conn. — (I.P.) — Wesleyan University's Board of Trustees recently voted a sweeping reorganization of the Board and a major restructuring of the administration aimed at creating a better balanced and more realistic system of campus governance. Major features of the plan include:

1. Addition of students and faculty as voting members of the five standing Board committees where most policy is formulated;
2. Creation of the offices of Chancellor, nominated by faculty and students, and Executive Vice President, each to share administrative responsibilities with the President;
3. Enlargement and diversification of the Board to include recent graduates, non-alumni and women (five non-alumni were named at the time of this announcement including two women and two black trustees);
4. Enabling seniors to be nominated and to vote in alumni trustee elections;
5. Enlargement of the Board (from 26 to 28) through a system which assures the election of at least three recent graduates as trustees.

The new Wesleyan program preserves the integrity of established University relationships, but is cited by the trustees as "a significant step" toward the ultimate form of University governance: "a blend of students, faculty, administration and trustees rather than a linkage of essentially separate bodies."

A U.S. Civil Service representative will be at the South Center to discuss "Federal Career Opportunities" on November 30, 1969 11:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.

The National Security Agency will be interviewing at the Placement Bureau on November 20.

# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX

Friday, November 14, 1969

Number 7

## Beatles Regress In Album

By MICHAEL JACKSON  
College Press Service

"GET BACK," Beatles' newest album produced by Apple Records. (Regression: the reversal to a pattern of behavior more appropriate to, or characteristic of, an earlier stage of development.) "Concept: Music, Philosophy and Politics" magazine describes the Beatles' "Get Back" as "a model of simplicity," and that it is, for the dominant theme of this, the Beatles' newest set, is one of regression. The set consists of an album, a studio-session photo book and an accompanying film of the recording session, all slated to be released in a package deal this December. The album itself contains 11 cuts, all recorded live in the new Apple studios at 3 Seville Blvd., London. The cover photo shows the Beatles posed on the steps of EMI studios, exactly as they appeared on the cover of their first album, "Please Please Me," in 1963.

In this album there is no background orchestration, no electronic effects, no Eastern influence and even no overdubbing. Only the Beatles and keyboard man Billy Preston are involved.

All of the cuts were composed and arranged before the Beatles went to the studio, so the result is very loose; looser, in fact, than "The Beatles." Listening to this album is like being in the control room of Apple's studios during a rehearsal. Nothing has been edited out or dubbed in, and many times the Beatles stop in the middle of one song and go to the next.

On occasion John Lennon may be heard discussing the merits of each song with producer George Martin, and the many breaks during and in between songs are filled with mini jams and warm-up sessions; the format of the album is not unlike a Kafka stream-of-consciousness novel.

The first cut, "One after 909," was composed by Lennon-McCartney in 1959 when the group was still known as the Quarrymen. The lyrics and deceptively simple rhythm of this song are not unlike "Take Out Some Insurance on Me, Baby," another 10-year-old work, but the guitar work, around which everything else centers, is definitely post-"Abby Road," giving the song a ubiquitous retrogression-proaction dichotomy.

To Lennon's cry of, "Do your own thing men," "Don't Let Me Down" begins. The tone of this version is definitely apart from that of the 45; one can sense the spontaneous cohesion — almost a desperate plea for release — that engulfs The Beatles' amplification process on the lead guitar gives that instrument the versatility of an organ, and the resultant crying sound is used extensively to offset Lennon's plea.

In "You Can Even Take a Pony," Lennon implies that each member of the Beatles is disjoining himself from the others, and the group itself from its followers (from now on "you can celebrate anything you want/you can penetrate any place you go"). "I've Got a Feeling" is McCartney's statement that he is going to stop being manipulated by outsiders.

The title song, "Get Back," summarizes their feelings about their followers: McCartney tells Jo-Jo (i.e. John Lennon) to get back to where you once belonged.

"Jo-Jo was a man who thought he was a loner, but he was another man," reaffirms the Beatles' decision to assert their individuality. Jo-Jo was, in fact, reputed to be a loner, and now this label is applicable to all four.

The theme of leaving their world of prominence that they have occupied for the last six years and going "home" appears again and again. In Harrison's "For You Blue," and Lennon-McCartney's "Two of Us on Our Way Home," the disenchantment with living a world-known ideal appears.

Paul's "Let It Be" and "The Long and Winding Road" set probably the most classically dramatic of the album. The former is a "hey Jude" type of thing, deriding sex, religion, and fanaticism. The same type of feel as that employed in "Happiness Is a Warm Gun" is incorporated here.

"The Long and Winding Road" is simply a depressing statement, not unlike "Julia" ("half of what I say is meaningless, but I say it just to reach you"). McCartney describes a love-hate relationship, and places this squarely on the heads of their fans. Paul states that it is useless to give himself to another (i.e., us) when the very act of giving negates all that he is. He begs to be released ("please don't keep me waiting here/take me down the long and winding road" back home).

The last segment of the recording is a "Get Back" mini-encore, and is extremely discontinuous with the rest of the recording. Its tone is one of sarcastic laughter and derision, but the guitar work is not retrogressive, rather it is hard and modern, similar to Jimi Hendrix's "Voodoo Child," (slight return).

Is the derision for us, for themselves?

There is something absolutely revolutionary about this album, outside of its new format. This is its presentation; it is no longer the Beatles that are performing, it is four individuals communicating to themselves. This is what they've been leading up to for the past six years — they are now alone with themselves.

The previous 16 albums were presentations of emotion, finished products that we reacted to. This album is concerned with stimulus, rather than with response, with act, rather than with re-act. The listener is forced to live what they are setting forth in order to deduce the result.

One thing concerning this album is definite: the regression towards "home" in "Get Back" marks an ending. The Beatles are finished. "Get Back" has taken them "home." They realize that the only way to produce "stimulus" material again is to not function as a group, but as individuals. They must not produce finished material, but continue, if they will, in the same manner as "Get Back."

### THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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THE BOWDOIN PUBLISHING COMPANY

A. P. Daggett, J. P. Granger, Alan Kold, Fred Langerman.

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## Bust Cal

We feel that the College's present physical education requirement is farcical. It is an expression of an educational philosophy that was already archaic in the nineteenth century. Whatever purpose physical education classes might serve is defeated completely by the total lack of enthusiasm common to both students and instructors. Little exercise and less instruction has become the rule rather than the exception. The time has come to question not only the role but the continued existence of any physical education requirement at Bowdoin.

Next week, two petitions will be circulated. The first, for those still involved with the requirement will read "If two hundred other people sign this petition, I agree to boycott physical education in its present form during the Spring, 1970 Semester." The second will read simply, "I am opposed to the present physical education requirement." We welcome any and all support.

Marc Bliesoff '71

Matt Hunter '72

Paul Craven '72

## Afro-Am Explained

One can prove or make an issue out of any statement, if that statement is taken out of context. On November 7, the Bowdoin Orient ran an article that covered the Keylor Committee meeting of which I was a participant. Ordinarily one can overlook such irresponsibility, but when the principles of other individuals are affected, then the act warrants a rebuttal. Specifically I am talking about the statement made about the membership of the Afro-American Society. The Orient editor, Fred Cusick, made a point of using my statements in such a way as to make the society look discriminatory. If he had really been alert he would have remembered that I also made the statement that the Society, as the name implies, was basically for Afro-American students at Bowdoin.

I feel that it is the responsibility of a college newspaper to make sure that all articles are accurate. We are all aware that commercial newspapers thrive on sensationalism and controversy, but a college newspaper, financed by the students should be able to find more cogent matters to print. For instance, if the newspaper was really interested in what the Afro-American Society was doing it could have approached me and simply asked. I would have been pleased to expound on how many brothers have been active this semester working in the Brunswick community, in churches and schools trying to dispel many of the myths that plague both Black and white. There are other projects that the society is working on now and will be working on in the future. Moreover one visible manifestation of our activism is the Afro-American Center. Many hours were spent in getting this whole program together and still there is a lot more work to do.

Our policy over the past year and a half has been to keep our meeting open to who would like to attend. During the present semester several white students have attended the meetings of the society to find the brotherhood very receptive. In addition personal invitations have been extended to the Deans to attend at anytime. At this point in our history on campus I feel that we have more than proven our sincerity through our efforts to bring this white community closer to the problems in the urban centers. One has only to look back on last spring's Black Arts Festival to under-

stand the depth of our commitment to the white community at Bowdoin.

Finally by printing a contrived statement that is wholly inaccurate Mr. Cusick undermines the goals and integrity of the society. Upon reading the Orient one would readily conclude, especially if one is new to the campus, that the Afro-American Society is segregationist. On the contrary we feel that it is imperative that Black college students prepare themselves to address the grave wrongs that exist in our society. It is to this end that the Afro-American Society launches its programs; the trivial matter of integration is of no importance. If upon leaving college we can affect some change, whereby we enrich, at least one Black child's life, then our present means will be legitimized. What I am trying to say is said more eloquently in two sentences by Brother Eldridge Cleaver: "We shall have our manhood. We shall have it or the earth will be leveled by our attempts to gain it."

Robert C. Johnson, Jr.

(Editor's Note:

We thank Mr. Johnson for his informative statement on the aims and functions of Afro-Am. Our article was not intended to be a critique of Afro-Am; it was, rather, a report on what transpired at the meeting of the Keylor Committee. We believe that it was completely accurate in its account of what was said at the meeting.)

## Record Set Straight

To the Editor:

I would like to correct two of the more glaring factual errors contained in your treatment of the orientation problem at Zeta Psi. First of all, I was not chairman of Zeta Psi's 1969 Orientation Committee (nor did I serve in any capacity on that committee, which was chaired by Brother John McPhillips). Secondly, no representatives of Zeta Psi fraternity were brought before the Student Judiciary Board at any time to answer charges of orientation violations. I would suggest that in the near future the Orient make a more conscientious attempt to secure the facts before writing an article.

Sincerely,

PETER MULCAHY

## Nixon Responds?

Sir:

I enclose a letter received from the White House in response to the letter signed by many members of the Bowdoin faculty and administration regarding Mr. Nixon's statement that he would "not be affected" by the October 15th Moratorium. This letter will be of interest to those who read the Bowdoin letter in the Orient and also to those faculty members who signed the communication to Mr. Nixon.

Yours sincerely,

HERBERT R. COURSEN, JR.

Dear Mr. Coursen:

On President Nixon's behalf, I want to acknowledge your letter and to assure you that your comments have been carefully noted.

In view of the concern you express, the enclosed exchange of correspondence between the President and Mr. Randy J. Dicks will undoubtedly be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

NOBLE M. MELENCA

Staff Assistant

to the President

## Newman Club Discusses Ethical Change

By JOE COVES

"The only permanent factor in life is change," said John Cardinal Newman scarcely one hundred years ago. As we approach the end of 1969, each minute is plucked from our existence and we are placed in a different situation, in a different time, demanding of us a totally different perspective on the problems we face. Weekly Fr. John Connor of the Bangor Theological Seminary has discussed recent developments and outlooks on Christian thought in the Chase Barn Chamber under the sponsorship of the Bowdoin Newman Apostolate.

Fr. Connor's discussion centered around the importance of personal conscience in deciding moral questions. Fr. Connor felt the need for birth control was a necessary good in the face economic and mental hardships placed on the Christian family. Several married women in the group agreed with Fr. Connor but could not understand why contraception was still condemned by the Church. These questions led to an analysis of the basic rift in Catholic theology today — the crisis in authority.

The Church, as Fr. Connor dis-

cussed it, is undergoing a period of transition in evaluating her position in a modern world. Torn between the needs of her people and the tradition with which she has been associated for nearly nine hundred years, the Church will necessarily be slow in meeting the demands of the twentieth century.

Vatican II succeeded in realizing the need to reform leadership in the Church and to return to the circular concept of authority, which, as Fr. Connor pointed out, could be the necessary means of hastening the Church's ability to meet the demands of the modern world.

The problem of change not only pervades the structure of the Church but the problems of defining the situations she attempts to treat. Fr. Connor in the last of his discussions opened the meeting with the intention of defining the "Just War." After some discussion practically everyone agreed that at the present moment there could be no definition made, yet the circumstances surrounding this decision were obviously urging the illegalization of war. So, where does this leave our system of moral values? Perhaps to the generations of scholars we

are fostering today in the midst of our queries. In any event, we must offer our thanks to men like Fr. Connor who care enough to challenge our sense of destiny.

## Concert Series

(Continued from page 1)

formal concert series was inaugurated several years ago a virtual musical vacuum existed in the surrounding community. Presently, however, a strong Portland Symphony Orchestra series and Portland community concert series offer opportunities for the area listener to hear first rate professional performers and performances. Artists like Goodman, Itzhak, Perlman, Hoolander, Van Cliburn, Watts and Farrell have been contracted by Portland management for public appearances. Bowdoin simply cannot compete with these names. With this in mind, the department feels an obligation — while preserving the standard literature and continuing presentations of very old and very new music — to strengthen the live music-making participation on campus in terms of student-faculty needs and growing interests.



The mural under progress in the Franklin Pierce Reading Room on the second floor of the Hawthorne-Longfellow Library is the work of Mr. Howard Warshaw who will be teaching art courses at Bowdoin for the fall semester during Mr. Cornell's absence. Mr. Warshaw comes to Bowdoin from the University of California where he has taught since 1955 and where he first met Mr. Cornell, who came to study under him. Previous to 1955 Mr. Warshaw taught at the Jepson Art Institute and the State University of Iowa.

Mr. Warshaw's career in art has included not only widespread teaching but also exhibitions in the Metropolitan and Guggenheim Museums, the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris and articles relating to his paintings in publications such as *The Nation* and *Art Forum*. Mr. Warshaw was educated at the Art Students League in New York and studied extensively the works of Rico Lebrun, whom he considers a major influence on his own art.

Mr. Warshaw's mural at Bowdoin shows the influence of the Northern Renaissance on his painting. The central figures of the mural are variations on the themes seen in Tintoretto's depictions.

## Concert Well Attended

By HERBERT LOVETT

The size of the audience at last Monday evening's concert was surprising but it was explicable partially because the Curtis String Quartet are established local favorites, having performed here annually since 1933 and partially because Music 1 (which requires attendance at, at least 4 concerts) has an exceptionally large enrollment this semester. At any rate, the audience size was the only surprise of the evening.

For the Haydn C major, the Quartet performed characteristically: at best, "solidly"; at worst, just plain stodgily. The performance was not terribly brilliant and the viola had a rather disconcerting tendency to miss notes in the attack.

Before the Bartok Sixth, Cellist, Orlando Cole gave the basic apology for the modern work. In the context, however, the description made the piece sound much more unapproachable than it actually is. It is hard to imagine that Bartok still requires audience preparation.

The Bartok is an excellent work; but, unfortunately, the performance was somewhat less so. There were times when the Quartet achieved clarity but many of the passages were muddy and illy executed. The situation with the

Mendelssohn was the reverse. The work itself is almost, campy (especially in the finale which incessantly repeats the same theme) but the performance was somewhat better than the Bartok. Still, their approach was foursquare and labored when what was needed was a lighter touch.

The need for such concerts alone has been diminished by the ever improving concert calendar in Portland. As a result, the programming beginning with some of this year and the next will largely consist of a number of soloists who will be on campus for a few days to give recitals, to conduct master classes and to be available for seminars and discussions.

### THE CURTIS STRING QUARTET

Jascha Brodsky, violin  
Yumi Ninomiya, violin  
Max Aronoff, viola  
Orlando Cole, cello  
Quartet in C Major, Opus 54, No. 2  
Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)  
Quartet No. 6 (1937)

Bela Bartok (1881-1945)  
Quartet in D Major, Opus 44, No. 1

Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847)

PICKARD THEATER

8:15 P.M.

NOVEMBER 10, 1969

## Schwartz Wins At Haverford

### ASCAP Award

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) announces today that Prof. Elliott S. Schwartz has won one of its 1969-70 awards. It was Professor Schwartz's fourth ASCAP prize.

Granted by an independent panel, the awards are designed to provide financial encouragement to new composers and authors on the contemporary scene and to pay recognition to those established writers whose compositions are a significant part of the nation's musical heritage.

Among other writers and composers receiving awards this year are Gian Carlo Menotti, Virgil Thomson, W. H. Auden, Judy Collins, Phil Ochs, James Rado, Jerome Ragni and Sherman Edwards. Rado and Ragni wrote the musical "Hair" and Edwards wrote the Tony Award-winning musical "1776."

A recent commissioned composition by Professor Schwartz, "Music for Prince Albert; on his 150th Birthday," was performed in October at the Composers' Theatre in New York. Recently performed at New York's Town Hall was his composition "Aria No. 1," a concert piece for Ten Players," another Schwartz composition, will be performed by the New Cantata Orchestra of London Nov. 20 in Wigmore Hall, London.

Professor Schwartz has been a member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1964 and holds A.B., A.M., and Ed.D. degrees from Columbia University. Last summer, the award-winning composer conducted research in England and The Netherlands under a Faculty Research Stipend from a Ford Foundation Humanities Grant to Bowdoin.

## Biafra Meal

(Continued from page 3)

and none of the student organizations which Kaplan talked to would be willing to foot the bill for any loss. Of course, as he pointed out, simple mathematics at an all-male school would seem to confine that loss to a minimum, but the Council still tabled the motion to figure how to absorb a potential loss.

Junior class elections were announced: petitions, which will be distributed all this week at the information desk, must be in to the desk or the Council by Monday night. The elections will be held Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week. Bruce Bragdon, Aleck Turner, and Chris Almy were named to the Committee on Governance. Audie Miller and Steve Fulchino to the committee on summer use of Pickard Theater. The final announcement was that the SCATE Committee would be handing out questionnaires soon.

## Curriculum Revamped; Requirements Dropped

Haverford, Pa. — (I.P.) — Haverford College recently announced a series of major changes in its academic program, all effective immediately. The changes emphasize the results of the educational process and reduce the traditional rigid structure in that process.

Haverford adopted a set of guidelines which define the broad goals of a liberal education.

It established a new written-and-oral examination which must be taken by every sophomore to determine how well he is progressing toward those goals.

It started a series of seminars for freshmen, with the student's seminar instructor usually becoming his freshman academic adviser.

It reduced the number of courses required in a student's first two years; and it eliminated the traditional requirement that a student distribute his studies through a prescribed number of courses in each of the college's three academic divisions.

The only such requirement left is for one year of a foreign language.

**GUIDELINES:** The guidelines for a liberal education describe four areas of learning: written and oral communication; foreign language; mathematics; and humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.

The new catalog explains, "The purpose of these guidelines is to help the student in planning a course of study at Haverford." The catalog cites "a consensus concerning the general shape of a liberal education." The guidelines outline that general shape.

**EXAMINATION:** The new examination is called the "sophomore inquiry," and it is required of all students in the spring of their sophomore year. The inquiry assesses the student's progress in three major areas of knowledge: humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. It is designed to determine whether the student has grasped the basic concepts of each of those three areas.

The first full sophomore inquiry will be held in the spring of 1971. Each student will receive a written evaluation of his performance from the examining committee. If the student's performance is unsatisfactory, the examiners will give specific recommendations about how he is to make up the deficiency. Later he will be required to take part or all of the inquiry again.

The specific form of the inquiry is still being planned, but some ideas under consideration include inviting select upper classmen to participate in the oral inquiry and setting clear standards of passing and failing, possibly with no other gradations. Also under consideration is using outside examiners to help design and administer the inquiry. While creating the new guidelines, Haverford also eliminated some of the more rigid structure traditional in the educational process.

**COURSE LOAD:** Until this year, students were required to have taken 36 courses to be graduated: five courses per semester for the first two years, and four courses per semester for the last two years. Starting this year, only 32 courses were required for incoming students: four courses per semester each year.

This change represents an effort to give students a better chance to adjust to college and to provide an opportunity for the concentration, reflection and experimentation that differentiates higher academic work from that which most students have known in secondary school.

While the norm is four courses per semester, a student still can take five courses if he wishes; and with permission, he can take less than four.

**COURSE DISTRIBUTION:** Under the traditional course-distribution requirements, Haverford students were required to take at least two, one-semester courses in each of the college's three academic divisions: humanities, natural sciences and social sciences.

In addition, they were required to complete two years' study in a foreign language. Now, because of the sophomore inquiry the distribution requirements have been eliminated completely; however a one-year language requirement remains.

College officials felt the combination of guidelines, effective advising and interested students would produce better results than a rigid set of course requirements.

Elimination of the course-distribution requirement, they felt, would allow the student and his adviser to tailor an academic program more closely suited to each individual student's needs.

**LANGUAGE:** In line with elimination of the distribution requirement, Haverford's foreign language requirement was cut in half. Previously, students had to complete two years' study in a foreign language. Now only one year is required, but the need for continuing language study is stressed by the inclusion of language prerequisites for other courses.

Some courses in non-language subjects prescribe readings in foreign languages for which the student needs more than the required one-year language ability. A history course, for example, "Topics in Modern European History" is listed in the current catalog as having a prerequisite reading knowledge of French.

**MAJOR CONCENTRATION:** The College affirms the responsibility of each and every department to make the work in the major field as fully consummatory as possible for the senior. There is need, in the senior year especially, to challenge the student's powers of analysis and synthesis and to foster the creative use of the knowledge and skills that he has acquired in his previous studies.

The new catalog continues: "There is also the need to evaluate the performance of the senior in the field of his major, not only to safeguard the academic standards of the College but to help the student discover where he stands at this moment in his career. In short synthesis and evaluation in some form are both essential."

"While upholding these educational objectives, the College recognizes that they may be achieved by various means, such as (1) the 100 course, at the end of which the student takes a comprehensive examination, (2) a thesis or advanced project paper, (3) a course or courses specially designed or designated, or (4) some combination of these or other means."

"Each department, therefore, in its statement of major requirements specifies the particular mode of synthesis and form of evaluation that it has adopted for the senior year."

"Examinations in courses in the major subject taken in the last semester of the senior year may be omitted at the discretion of the major supervisor."

## Fraternities Feel Financial Pinch

(Continued from page 1)

Maintenance: \$2,500 (Expenses in this area may be carried over into the next fiscal year.)

Rent: \$6,000 (This covers the mortgage, insurance and some of the maintenance costs paid by the house through its house corporation.)

Alumni Contact: \$300 (Christmas cards, newsletters, and appeals for support.)

The total ideal budget comes to \$16,900. Assuming that 70% of 750 freshmen, sophomores, and juniors were fraternity members the income of each house would be as follows:

Room rent: (26 members)	\$12,324
House dues: (48 members)	\$ 5,280

Total income: \$17,604

(Note: This budget assumes that there are 16 members in each class and that the house can hold 26. All but three houses can meet this requirement. They could pass the budget requirements if they received strong support from their alumni.)

As to whether the food problem would effect a fraternity's survival the former Director of Bowdoin's Dining Service has stated that "With a good chef and steward, I believe a fraternity could operate an excellent dining room with 45 men."

The College depends upon fraternities to feed and shelter a large portion of the student body. The figures above show that fraternities can survive only if the college takes certain measures. It should up a quota system of 48 men maximum, excluding seniors. This would distribute the number of fraternity men more fairly. The current inflated quota of 26 freshmen only serves to perpetuate a system in which some fraternities starve while others are glutted with members.

One final word of caution: the proposed system will only work for the 11 fraternities so long as the percentage of fraternity men remains constant. In the light of this year's rushing figures and the forecast for next year it would be foolish to be too optimistic over the fate of fraternities at Bowdoin.



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## ROTC Names Top Cadets

Eight senior ROTC cadets were designated Distinguished Military Students Monday in ceremonies which also included presentation of six Academic Achievement Wreaths for scholastic excellence in Military Science courses. Also awarded were 1969 ROTC Summer Camp Honor Company Awards, and Ribbons for participation in the ROTC Rangers and the ROTC rifle team.

Lt. Col. Ralph B. Osgood, Jr., head of ROTC, presided at the exercises. DMS designates are seniors who have maintained high scholastic standings and ROTC status and have demonstrated leadership ability. Cadets who have remained in the top 10 percent of their Military Science classes are awarded Wreaths. Summer Camp Awards are presented to those cadets who were members of the best company in

their respective ROTC summer camp battalions.

The eight DMS award winners are:

Cadet Capt. Richard H. Card, Cadet Maj. G. Christopher Crighton, Cadet Capt. John D. Delahanty, Cadet Capt. John F. Erkinen, Cadet Maj. Alfred J. Jessel, Cadet Capt. Stephen B. Lang, Cadet Lt. Col. Wayne C. Sanford, Cadet Capt. Dale H. Tomlinson.

Receiving wreaths were:

Cadet Lt. Col. Sanford and Cadet Maj. Crighton, both for the third time; Cadet Plt. Sgt. William M. Menning '71, and Cadet S. Sgt. Stephen S. Carey '71, both for the second time; and Cadet Cpl. William A. Burroughs '72, and Cadet Duane R. Taylor '72, both for the first time.

Receiving Summer Camp Awards were:

Cadet 1st Lt. Richard D. Barr '70, Cadet 2nd Lt. James H. Burr '70, Cadet Plt. Sgt. David J. Corcoran '70, Cadet 1st Lt. Henry P. Day, Jr. '70, Cadet 1st Sgt. Bernard J. Kubetz '70, Cadet 2nd Lt. Frederick R. Pekrul, Jr. '70, and Cadet Capt. Tomlinson.

Receiving Ribbons for participation in the Rangers were:

Cadet Maj. Crighton; Cadet 1st Lt. Day; Cadet 2nd Lt. Bruce C. Dow '70, Cadet Dale B. Flora '72, Cadet Plt. Sgt. Steven H. Plourde '70, Cadet Plt. Sgt. Menning; and Cadet Taylor.

Receiving Ribbons for participation in the ROTC rifle team were:

Cadet Russell G. Gabrowski '72, Cadet Flora; and Cadet Taylor.

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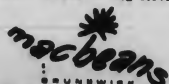
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## The new college band

# "Avant Garde of Intermission Intellectuality"

By MARTIN FRIEDLANDER  
Orient Sports Editor

(Ed. Note: the bulk of information for this article was derived from an article appearing in the November 9, 1969 edition of The New York Times.)

For a change, they didn't mention Bowdoin. Lauding the "brassy and brisk" American college halftime band, The New York Times proceeded to keep up with the times by introducing the latest format in halftime entertainment: "In the Ivy League in recent years, traditional routines have been abandoned for a much more sophisticated entertainment — essentially satiric, in style a parody of the precision-proud quasimilitary bands, in substance a social comment on politics, sex, and other campus concerns. These bands are the avant-garde of intermission intellectuality." From the incompleteness of the article, one must only assume that Bowdoin's antics are either out of line with the 'intellectual avant-garde,' or merely not of a status warranting similar press recognition. Both are dubious conclusions.

It is interesting to note, that while the antics at the Ivies are amusing, they are more rigidly controlled than those of Bowdoin, and at times even censored. The Times notes, "These scripts are devised, and the routines worked out, by student groups. There is, inescapably, a veto power over material exercised by school authorities, and the most persistent battle is against over-explicit sexual terms and other impolite expressions." It seems that the Columbia band's rendition of an abstract sexual act (merger of symbols for the male and female) is acceptable to 'the authorities,' but one of its birth control scripts was confiscated by the athletic director of Dartmouth a couple of years ago. Bowdoin similarly ran a script, uncensored about coeducation earlier this year, and performed a most elaborate series of acts which must amount to the most liberal interpretation of the coeducational experience ever seen on Whittier Field.

However, the Ivies do devote their efforts in devising scripts which do deviate from the deviate. Columbia, in addition to its phallic symbols, marches with an authentic Australian Aborigine Didgeteedoo (a hollow log, two note super kazoo), the world's largest triangle, and the "only E-flat double-reed contrabass marching Sarrusa-phone in Civilization."

Modern themes seem to prevail for script material.

While Bowdoin's antics pretty much gravitate about local issues (like coeducation, a new president, etc.), other cago, Mayor Daley, and the Pentagon. The themes of a schools deal with such all-time college favorites as Chi-Harvard show dealing with the Democratic Convention were "Beat the Press" and "Mace the Nation." "Oink" was derived from a "Dick" formation, while the music heard was "Chicago." At this year's Brown game, Yale dealt with troop withdrawal from Vietnam by having two of its 100 band members "withdraw" — and promptly return. Back in the pre-election days of 1968, the Yale band commented on the "creeping communism" issue prevailing in the campaign — they played the Marche Slav while marching in a creeping formation.

Upton Sinclair would have been pleased had he been in the crowd at the Princeton-Columbia game this year when the Princeton band centered its script on the meat-packing industry. It read: "(the meat-packers) have been putting chicken in hot dogs to make them cheap. And speaking of meatpacking, the band observes that Wall Street secretaries have been shaking the foundations of the financial district by shunning the traditional brassiere. By provoking a rising interest rate, this practice has understandingly contributed to a bear market . . ." etc.). With the advent of girls at Bowdoin, maybe one will see the "understandable contribution" to a Polar Bear market. In any case, one can safely assume girls will certainly increase the interest rate.



photo by Dave Sperling



photo by Dave Sperling

## "Seasonal Review"

### Setting the Record Straight

#### Football

Varsity	3-4
Frosh	1-5

#### Cross Country

Varsity	1-5
Frosh	1-5

#### Soccer

Varsity	4-5-2
Frosh	7-0

#### Sailing

Fifth in New England Conf.

#### Water Polo

1-1



photo by Dave Sperling

## Bears Overpowered 35-17 Despite Benson's 325 yds

By CHRIS PIERCE  
Orient Sports Writer

Quarterback Peter Cohen hurled three scoring passes in the first half to ignite Tufts to an explosive 35-17 win over the Polar Bears last Saturday at the Frederick Ellis Oval. Cohen completed 16 of 22 passes in the first half for 246 yards as the Jumbos amassed a 21-3 lead and put the game out of reach early in the third period when fleet soph halfback Pope returned Bowdoin's second half kickoff for a 95 yard touchdown run.

### Delahanty Opens Scoring

The Polar Bears held their only lead of the day when Captain John Delahanty closed out a brilliant end-kicking season with his 15th career field goal, a 26 yard shot that gave Bowdoin a short lived 3-0 lead midway through the first period. However, Tufts bounced back almost immediately, when Cohen hit Pope with a 25 yard scoring aerial, his fifth straight completion on a drive that covered 73 yards. Tufts upped the score to 14-3 at the end of the period when Pete Pascuico hauled in another Cohen bomb for 55 yards and the touchdown. A few minutes later Pascuico again scored on a pass from Cohen, this time taking a pass standing in the end zone when Cohen was forced to scramble.

### Benson Throws 325 Yards

After Pope's fancy kickoff return to open the second half, Bowdoin moved the ball consistently

well. Quarterback John Benson had his best day ever statistically as he completed 25 of 40 passes for 325 yards and two touchdowns. Early in the fourth period Benson alternated between sophomore Cliff Webster and junior Paul Wiley on a scoring drive of 82 yards, finally hitting Webster with a ten yarder for the touchdown. Following a Tufts score on an 11 yard run by Peter Watson, Benson started another aerial drive, this one also culminating in a ten yard payoff pitch to Webster.

### Directions of Polar Bearings

... Statistics were quite deceiving in the Tufts game — Bowdoin outgained the Jumbos, 468 to 380, but Tufts controlled the game. ... A good deal of the Bear yardage came in the fourth period when Benson completed 14 passes for 175 yards. ... Cliff Webster caught ten passes for 117 yards and two touchdowns as he filled a spot left by injured Mike Denoncourt. ... Paul Wiley grabbed 11 for 184 yards including one of 59 yards with which he almost went all the way.

### The Final Tally

The Polar Bears ended up 3-4 in Coach Lentz's second season, an improvement over last year's final tally of 2-5. ... With the interior offensive line of Gordon Sewall, Burt Richardson, Tom Carey, Al Cappellini, and Ray Linnell back for the third consecutive year next fall, prospects are bright. Only four seniors started this year. ... If injuries are held down early next season, prospects might prove even brighter.



photo by Dave Sperling

THE ARMS OF THE LAW ... belongs to the ref on the football field.

## Hoop Rule Clinic Here: Shooting Season Starts

The Western Maine Board of Approved Basketball Officials will hold its annual compulsory interpretation meeting here Sunday (Nov. 16). The meeting will begin at 1 p.m. in the Morrell Gymnasium.

Bowdoin varsity basketball coach Ray S. Bicknell said a clinic with slides and players will be held to demonstrate rules interpretation. Conducting the clinic will be Norman VanArmsdale of Princeton, N.J., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials. He has been an active official in college work and is generally considered the top official in the Ivy League.

Following the clinic, the approximately 150 participating officials will dine in the College's Moulton Union. A business meeting will be held in the Colbath Room of the Morrell Gymnasium after dinner. Presiding will be Michael DiRenzo of Auburn, Me., President of the Western Maine Board of Approved Basketball Officials.

### Shooters Aim at Norwich

The varsity rifle team will be looking for its first victory of the current season when it plays host to Norwich University Saturday (Nov. 15).

The Polar Bear riflemen, coached by M/Sgt. John P. Breen of the Bowdoin ROTC staff, lost its first two matches — to Maine and Nasson.

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## Polar Bearings

	Football	
Bowdoin	17	Tufts 35
Bowdoin Fr.	13	Harvard 3-4 14
		Soccer 1-5
Bowdoin	2	Colby 1
	4-5-2	
Bowdoin	46	Vermont 15
	1-5	
Bowdoin	5	MIT 15
	1-1	
Shooting Schedule		
Norwich	H	Nov. 15
Dartmouth	A	Nov. 22
Nasson	H	Dec. 6
Norwich	A	Jan. 10
Nasson	A	Feb. 14
Dartmouth	H	Feb. 21

## Pre-Season Hockey Play Starts As Icemen Meet Salem State Tonight

By JOHN BARRY and others  
For the Orient

Once again, Bowdoin College promises to thrill the fans with their magic on the ice, as another hockey season gets underway in New England. As in years past, they will be led by a strong defense and a potent scoring threat.

Captains Steve and Earl Hardy will lead the hard hitting squad. Although graduation took four players from last year's division champion team, the return of 11 lettermen and a strong soph class lends an air of strong optimism for at least equalling last year's output.

Pre-season activity begins with a scrimmage against Salem State tonight. This will be followed by a two game series against Providence College next Thursday and Friday. The following Wednesday, the highlight will be a match against Boston University, a perennial Eastern power.

### VARSITY HOCKEY

	Dec.	
6	Hamilton	A 8:00
10	Boston State	A 8:30
13	Army	H 7:30
17, 18, 19	2nd Annual Cleveland Cup Turney	at Cleveland
	Jan.	
10	Connecticut	H 7:30
13	Colby	A 7:30
16	Vermont	H 7:30
17	Williams	H 4:00
20	Northeastern	H 7:30
	Feb.	
6	Massachusetts	A 7:00
7	Amherst	A 2:00
11	Merrimack	A 8:00
13	Middlebury	A 8:00



photo by Dave Sperling

SOME OF THE BOYS IN THE BAND ... blow their horns.

*Wherein lies bear precision?*

## Marching Band Goes Undeclared

By BRIAN DAVIS  
Orient Sports Writer

Why is the Bowdoin Precision Marching Band? The blame can be most appropriately placed on the shoulders of nineteen "musicians" and Professor Rothlisberger. The actual director of the band is Bernie Kubetz. Bernie's interest in music is a carry-over from his high school band days. At Bowdoin, the Tailgaters, a Dixieland Band, was organized during Bernie's Freshman year and so he continued his musical calling. However, the B. P. M. Band, then a thirty-piece unit, caught Bernie's interest and he attempted to change the band from a laughed-at organization to an organization that intentionally spread joy and merriment throughout the stands at Bowdoin games.

To assist him, Bernie has help from man-

ager Augie Miller who is in charge of music, money, and uniforms; assistant manager Bob Stewart who will automatically be next year's manager; and his roommates George Isaacson and Rich Morely.

Since George announces the games, the creation of the half time commentary is made much easier. The formations themselves are invented by Bernie, but practiced by the entire band every Wednesday. Practiced? Well, at least rehearsed. The major concern in the formations is that everyone scrambles properly and eventually everyone is stationed in the correct place. An interesting note is that through the efforts of Bernie Kubetz, the band was awarded cal credits for the practice sessions.

The man, however, who is responsible for making people laugh at what the band is do-

ing and not how they are doing it, is Professor Rothlisberger. Although Bernie picks the music, Professor Rothlisberger makes certain that it sounds as it should. He rehearses the band twice a week. As one band member said, "He is the first band advisor to do more than sign for bills and it has been a lot more."

The Bowdoin Precision Marching Band does not take itself seriously and yet it is still a raging success. Coaches have praised it for everything from drawing spirit at home contests to being spirit when they travel to away games. This is a long way to come for a band that was to be replaced by a rented unit two or three years ago. With the hockey and basketball seasons still ahead, the B. P. M. B. is far from calling it quits for the year — even if the fans wish they would.





# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1969

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## Capitol March Ends In Violent Protest

By JAY SWEET

On Thursday, November 13, every Howard Johnson's on the New Jersey Turnpike was gently occupied by the armies of the young. They came in VW's and denim, like a column of ants engulfing everything in its path. The men who run Howard Johnson's and their normal New Jersey clientele were taken very much aback. They were at first furious, then bewildered and finally entertained, for the great weapon of the gentle army is good theatre. Solemn, self-conscious warriors of flute and harmonica and their soft women-children in God's own living bra, marching on the American eagle, watching it happen once again through eyes wide and cynical. And remembering the experience, the sustained erotic surge of bringing all that good theatre right down on a little chunk of Uncle Sam's celluloid, and feeling it bend, and maybe break? ... Like it did once up in the hills of New York. So the caravan was moving again, gypsies and gangsters, down to D.C., down to see the Man. Howard Johnson was rolling with the punch.

I went in to get a cup of coffee. The man behind the counter was middle aged and black.

"Going down to D.C.?"

"Yes"

"Peace March?"

"Yes"

"Good luck to you."

He refused to let me pay for my coffee. He was on our side, the first defector I met.

The churches of Washington had been opened to the New Mobilization as staging, feeding, and housing centers. Buses were chartered to take demonstrators to Arlington National Cemetery so that they could march six miles back to Washington and parade past the White House. Each marcher paused for a moment in front of the White House to call out the name of a person killed in Vietnam. Security forces had set up huge arc lamps in front of the White House, and it was impossible to see past them. It was later claimed that Richard Nixon was in the White House during the demonstration. No one seems to know whether he could either see it or hear it.

I arrived at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church just in time to miss a bus. It was the middle of the Washington rush hour and the transit workers were on strike. It was drizzling and hailing, about thirty degrees with a gusty wind. The New Mobie transportation Marshals had no idea when the next bus would come.

Inside the church, about 300 people were milling around eating cheese sandwiches and drinking coffee. Buses from all parts of the country were unloading passengers and then driving away to parts unknown. The New Mobie people were trying to get as many people as possible into the second floor of the church, where they could wait for the buses. Periodically announcements were made regarding the buses, generally that they were on their way.

At one point, a member of the Yippies got up and began to recruit people for a march on the South Vietnamese embassy. Several groups had announced plans to occupy that building by any means necessary. A New Mobie marshal cut the speaker off, saying, "anyone who participates in that march, which is not sanctioned by the New Mobie, is just going to fuck up the system." I began to wonder about the New Mobie.

Later, a little girl ran up one of the aisles knocking the reserved

(Please turn to page 5)



## Radical Lawyer Talks Of Military Injustice

By JEFF DRUMMOND

Kent Spriggs is a radical; what's more, he is a radical philanthropist; and what's more, he is a radical philanthropist lawyer. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1961 after he was expelled from the College for much of his last semester. A Government major, he went to NYU Law School and then joined the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). He is now Assistant to the Director of OEO Legal Services in Mississippi.

He was talking mostly, he said, to those thinking of entering law. Since "law is the Man's game," he cautioned all those who were radical and liberal that being a lawyer is a down; because the law is a "reflection of the dominant views" of those who have most economic power, there are incredible contradictions in the phrase "radical lawyer;" to be in law, one has to "play in the Man's ballpark."

After taking a hand count of of the "radicals, liberals, centers, and right-of-centers," Spriggs continued to define the role of law in the United States. The highest role for a lawyer to play is that of protecting the leaders of the "Movement," whether that movement be Civil Rights, GI organization, welfare reform, or whatever. The second role is to search for the fissures and cracks in the American legal system which permit the Movement to gain any slight advantage possible. If he can do neither of these, Spriggs believes, a lawyer deserves to work in corporation law.

He made one more point about

(Please turn to page 3)

## Fiorello Will Provide An Amusing Evening

By FRED CUSICK and PETER WILSON

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the real Fiorello H. LaGuardia, was an ambitious, often ruthless New York politician. As a congressman he helped to create the hysteria that got this country into World War I. After the war he capitalized on his combat record by waving the "bloody shirt" at every speech and rally. Somewhere in the banal musical which bears his name he is characterized as "a man who hates tyranny and injustice of any type." His hatred of tyranny and injustice, however, didn't prevent him from sacrificing Bertrand Russell to the voting bigots of New York in the CCNY case of 1940. Contrary to legend LaGuardia did not destroy Tammany. Judge Seabury did that. LaGuardia, who won only because the Democrats were divided between two candidates, reaped the benefits of Seabury's work. The difference between the "Little Flower" and his Tammany opponents was that he was an honest demagogue.

Musicals, like the people who write them and the people who review them, for that matter, are not concerned with what is true but only with what is superficially true. This Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings a very superficial, schmaltzy, and cornball musical version of the life of LaGuardia will be presented at the Pickard Theater.

Fiorello is one of those musicals that has everything necessary for success on Broadway: a New York hero, pretty girls, Jewish humor, and a paper thin plot. As the musical opens Fiorello is a politically ambitious, but warm-hearted lawyer in pre-World War I New York. He plays coronet for the Ancient Order of Hibernians, fights for striking women workers, and convinces an entire smoke-filled room of poker-faced politicians that he is the man to run for Congress. He is elected to Congress with the help of his love-sick secretary and two assis-

stants. In Congress Fiorello fights for a draft law against those who think that we shouldn't send the boys "Over There." Of course Fiorello too must enlist, and fight, to prove that he's not a hypocrite and come back an air ace covered with glory. We next see him ten years later as a candidate for mayor against Jimmie Walker. He is married, although not to his still love-sick secretary. He manages to lose the election, his wife, and his cool in the space of five minutes. Fiorello is not defeated. He vows to continue his fight against Tammany. Three years later (roughly eight minutes stage time) Fiorello is again running for mayor, thanks to the good judge Seabury, and he has a new wife (The secretary finally caught him). The musical ends on that happy note.

The Pickard Theater production under the direction of Jed Burke and Professor Rodney Rothlisberger is extremely good considering the time and personnel problems that have afflicted it. Jed Burke is to be congratulated for his imaginative use of both the stage and the audience area. Professor Rothlisberger triumphs over a rather thin musical score to produce a well balanced and restrained performance. Individual musicianship, particularly the imagination of Hilliard Goldfarb at the piano, is uniformly excellent.

With the exception of two songs, "Politics and Poker" and "Working on the Side of the Angels," the score is hideous. Tunes like "I Love a Cop," "Twilight Descends," and Marie's unforgettable swansong belie the report that this musical won a Pulitzer prize.

Tom Peckenham plays the title role with great energy. His performance is a caricature of LaGuardia. He rushes about doing good deeds with incredible speed but little sensitivity. The "Little Flower" was a more interesting man than the overgrown boy

(Please turn to page 4)

## Afro-Am Study Requires Moral Context

By PROF. REGINALD LEWIS

(Editor's note: Professor Lewis is chairman of a committee charged with setting up a program of Afro-American studies at Bowdoin. The following is his explanation of the motives and methods necessary for such a program.)

Bowdoin's commitment to establish an undergraduate major in Afro-American Studies is not only timely and needful but pregnant with enriching intellectual and cultural possibilities. However, the maximum vitality and worth of such academic programming can only be tapped if the College recognizes, understands, and deals with the social and intellectual factors which gave rise to the demand for Afro-American Studies in the first place. Briefly, I have observed that:

- 1) Students increasingly reject Western Cultural (White) arrogance as de jure and normative.
- 2) Students increasingly disavow the legitimacy of personal and group conformity as the price for inclusion in social systems and reward systems.
- 3) Students increasingly reject the "process" and "content" of formal education which symbolically and concretely advocates individual private regarding values as superior to group public regarding values.

The preceding analysis suggests the following program objectives:

- 1) To provide students with the opportunity to study and research the African background of Afro-Americans with emphasis on their pre-European contact.
- 2) To provide students with the opportunity to analyze the philosophical, psychological, economic, and political roots of American racism.
- 3) To provide students with the opportunity to systematically explore the question of institution-building in the economic, political, and social realm in Black Communities.
- 4) To encourage students to systematically explore the creation of new social norms and organizing principles as policy alternatives to the status quo in America's national life.

### Program Format

- A. Each student would complete 6-8 semester courses from the College's offering approved by the Committee on Afro-American Studies.
- B. In addition to the above, the student in his junior year would participate in an interdisciplinary seminar (AA4-5)\* designed to analyze the range of discrete problems and priorities facing the Black Community within

(Please turn to page 3)

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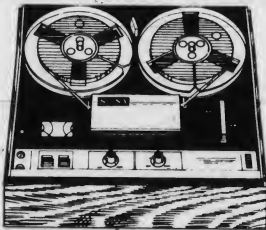
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## OEO Lawyer ...

(Continued from page 1)  
his law work before he threw the floor open to a discussion of specific cases and beliefs. In his work in Mississippi, the most important thing for him to do is to get a case resolved before it goes to the courts. Once the courts take jurisdiction, no matter what the decision, the law will be forced on the community from the outside.

If the people of the community, in most cases blacks, can take the political power of a just cause before it gets to the court, they will have powerfully increased their political clout. This must happen, because only when the poor can fight for themselves will they be a free people.

As far as Spriggs is concerned, it will be a great achievement if

the Nixon Administration does not slide back into the past. Even the conservative judges are balking at many of Nixon's acts. In the recent desegregation trial in Mississippi, when Finch, of the Administration, sent a recommendation to a Federal Court, one Judge, a persistent conservative thorn in the side of Civil Rights lawyers, tried to convene the largest court of appeals in the country to censure Nixon for his clear breach of the Constitutionally-defined separation of powers. "In Mississippi," continued Spriggs, "you can feel the enthusiasm (for Nixon's Administration) on the part of the most irresponsible elements of the white society." Indeed, were there to be another election today, Nixon is doing so much for the South that Wallace would not even threaten to run, and Nixon would win the whole Southern swath.

Military injustice is another of Spriggs' main concerns. At present an enlisted man can be court-martialed on the arbitrary decision of a commissioned officer; in the court martial, the commanding officer of the base chooses the prosecuting attorney, the judge, and the defense attorney: the defendant cannot even choose the man who will represent him. The other incredible problem is the racism in the military. In battle, it is easy to shoot a man you don't like, he said, and he has personally talked to men who say they have shot blacks, and they know many other who have or would like to. One of Spriggs' present cases concerns military racism.

At Fort Bragg, there is no question that blacks are not welcome in the white on-base bar. Consequently, the blacks drink and party in the fields on base property. One night, as eight "plowed" blacks were returning to their own barracks, they were jumped by 15-35 (depending on whether you count the spectators) whites with sawed-off broomhandles. The blacks won. From there they went to the white bar and caused a great deal of damage.

Assault and battery court-martial charges have been brought against the blacks. Currently five of them are being tried on five counts, including two for rioting and one for conspiracy to incite riot: the counts carry a maximum penalty of 86 years. No charges have been brought against the whites. Fortunately, when Spriggs brought the case before the Appeals Court for an injunction prohibiting the trials, the judge, in refusing the injunction, promised that the proceedings of the court-martial would be watched in great detail: This will ensure at least a minimum of justice in the military court. Nevertheless, Spriggs, stated, "if we succeed (with military injustice) beyond our wildest dreams, we won't be near anything that could be called justice."

Kent Spriggs is definitely pessimistic. He has so little faith in the American system at present, and especially the Nixon Administration, that his goal for the 1970's is only to so thoroughly screw up American government that it can no longer impose its injustices on the other peoples of the world.

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## War Protesters Attacked

By JEFF DRUMMOND

Last Friday night a group of anti-war demonstrators was attacked on the Brunswick mall. Under the direction of a committee formed of Aleck Turner, John Murphy, and Bob Loeb, a group of students and townspeople had received permission from Town Manager Bliber to read, on the Mall, the names of all the men killed in the Vietnam War. The committee had also received the use of a town house and the amplifying equipment of high school student David Hunt.

Friday night, at nine o'clock the committee turned off the amplification equipment. Suddenly at ten

o'clock seven men and two women came from the bar across the street. According to Loeb, at least some of the men were "obviously intoxicated." Some of the men charged the readers and equipment, cursing and shouting obscene threats. The three students were, reportedly, physically attacked and the bench holding the equipment was overturned. The students moved the equipment back to the lawn of the house and continued reading from there. The table, chair and equipment were moved back to the Mall in the early morning, and the reading continued without further incident.

According to Hunt, the damage to his system was approximately \$300, and Loeb signed a civil complaint against three of the men for that amount and for two counts of assault and battery. As far as Loeb was concerned, though, the main point of the trial Thursday morning at 10:30 was to recover the money for the damage.

## Poet, Laborer Rick Masten Performs

By FRED CUSICK

California is the only state in the Union with two cultures, northern and southern. Southern California has given us such modern folk heroes as Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan, and Walt Disney. Northern California has popularized Dylan, Dustin Hoffman, and LSD. Together they resemble a swimming pool on a smog free day. One side, the northern, is slightly deeper than the other, but the general effect is one of glare.

Last Monday night there appeared in the Terrace Under a genuine, uncensored example of California culture. Ric Masten, dropout turned songwriter turned dropout turned Bahai follower turned dropout again turned Unitarian, sang songs, read poetry, and talked about himself to an audience that wandered in and out.

Masten, in appearance at least, was a synthesis of California's two cultures. He was over thirty, balding, and wore glasses (the Southern California look), but he also had a beard, a guitar, and a long-haired friend (the Northern California look). He spent several years in Hollywood as a songwriter for Elvis Presley and other giants before fleeing to the Big Sur and a job as a day laborer. "The thing about being a day laborer was that I could go away for a couple of days and sing somewhere and come back, and the job would still be there. If you dig a ditch well you can always find a job."

"I spent some years in Hollywood as a songwriter during the Presley era. Perhaps you remember my biggest song 'BABY! . . . BABY!! . . . BABY!!!'. You're a thinking man's girl." Well, you may laugh but that song got me four thousand. That's one of the reasons I left."

Not many people showed up for Masten's sing-in and I think I know why. He was billed as a poet and singer. Everybody has seen a poet or singer but when was the last time you saw a day laborer perform at Bowdoin.

## Council Plans Mixer, Meal For Biafra

By ERIC WEISS

The Student Council met briefly last Monday night to complete plans for Bowdoin's first mixer. The mixer is scheduled for Saturday, December 13, the day of the Bowdoin-Army hockey game (A reception and dance are scheduled; any student wishing to "mix" at these will have to pay \$2.00.) Despite the "service charge" many Council members were worried about the mixer's success. It was felt that if this mixer doesn't go well any future mixers will suffer. The Council voted additional funds to cover the possibility that they may wind up in the red.

The Council also voted to postpone the Junior class election because half of the candidates' petitions had not been turned in. The date of the "Give Up a Meal for Biafra" day was set. It will be December 4th.

## Profs Enter Town Race

By JOE COVE

One year after the wildest, most violent Presidential election in American political history, Bowdoin College is witnessing one of the more docile races to the polls, the Town of Brunswick election on Dec. 1. The elections are particularly pertinent to Bow-

doin since four members of the college community are campaigning for offices. Mr. Harry Warren, director of the Moulton Union, Prof. Edward Pols of the Philosophy Department; Mr. Thomas Libby, the College Bursar and Mr. Wolcott Hokanson, Vice President of the College are all seeking election to the town council from their respective districts.

Mr. Warren has served as Vice Chairman of the Town Charter Committee and has been as he terms it, "a summer complaint in the town for the last twenty years." Prof. Pols is seeking political office for the first time in town while Mr. Libby had served as Town Manager for ten years before becoming Bursar and is presently one of five town selectmen. Mr. Hokanson is currently Chairman of the Town Finance Committee and a long-time resident of the town.

Bowdoin College has always played an integral role in community relations. Presidents Sils and Coles served on the Brunswick School Committee; Dean Greason is presently an active member of the Committee. For one hundred and eleven years Brunswick has been struggling to change its present town meeting form of government to a nine man representative council. To do this a new charter had to be drawn up by the town and approved by the state legislature. A committee headed by Prof. Donovan of the Government Department and Mr. Warren wrote a new charter and presented it to the Maine Legislature. Bowdoin is a vital part of the Brunswick Community; as Mr. Libby commented, "We have the type of people in the college community who do care and do participate."

DECEMBER INTERVIEWS	
Nov. 20	National Security Agency Civil Service Commission (at Senior Center)
Dec. 2	Rutgers Graduate School of Accounting
Dec. 4	Ernst & Ernst
Dec. 4	Syracuse University Law School
Dec. 5	Lincoln Electric
Dec. 5	Univ. of Rochester Graduate School of Business
Dec. 8	Worcester County National Bank
Dec. 8	John Hancock Insurance
Dec. 8	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Wharton School
Dec. 9	Travelers Insurance
Dec. 9	Brown University MAT (at the Senior Center)
Dec. 10	Royal-Globe
Dec. 10	Pittsburgh - Des Moines
Dec. 10	Chubb & Son
Dec. 11	Warren Paper Co.
Dec. 11	National Insurance Co.
Dec. 11	Babson College Business School
Dec. 12	Arthur Young
Dec. 12	Andover Company
Dec. 16	U.S. Treasury

## Lewis Discusses Afro-Am Problems

(Continued from page 1)

the United States. This seminar would acquaint the student with the research methods and bibliography of Afro-American Studies. C. In his senior year, the student would participate in a policy colloquium (Economic Development, Politics, etc.) and pursue a problem of special interest. This independent research under faculty guidance would be carried out individually or collectively by members of this colloquium (AA 6-7).\*

\* (Afro-American Studies 4-5 and 6-7) are offered under the sponsorship of the Committee on Afro-American Studies.

D. Each student with the Committee's approval shall establish a minor by the pursuit of at least four courses.

It is of the utmost importance that the college or university have a context of values for a program

in Afro-American studies. Implicit in a relevant value framework is the commitment to action for the attainment of social justice and human progress. While it may be argued that detachment and objectivity are required for the discovery of truth, and it is possible to study a black ghetto in this manner, of what value are the results? Truth requires meaning, and meaning requires a context of values. Colleges and universities concerned with humanity and justice would not study physical sickness in society except to cure it. Therefore, meaningful or relevant truth requires commitment to actions that will facilitate human advancement and survival. In sum, the college or university which establishes a program in Afro-American studies, in the foregoing context becomes relevant not only to the black masses in America, but also to the modal society. Thus it becomes committed to resolving the major domestic issue of our times.

## War Veterans Warn Protesters Commies Will Get Them Next

By RICK FITCH  
College Press Service

"Oh, we don't smoke marijuana, don't take trips on LSD, don't burn draft cards on Main St. we like livin' right and free."

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — Let's hear a big round of applause for J. W. Martin and the Starlighters. In fact, forget that. Let's all clap for good old America. Don't be bashful. We are proud to be Americans.

The place was the Washington Monument, the time, Veterans Day, and the event, a "Freedom Rally" sponsored by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) to show that silent American is behind President Nixon's Vietnam policy.

The homespun country lyrics of the Starlighters, curiously enough, drew more response from the crowd of approximately 10,000 than the rhetoric offered by the rally's "big guns" — Sen. John Towers (R-Tex.), Rep. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.) and Rep. Donald Lukens (R-Ohio).

The sights were slightly surreal. Just to the south of the monument, a dozen or so people stood silently on an elevated wooden platform holding American flags and three posters which read like Burma Shave signs: "Communism is the Enemy/Russia is the Quarterback/Peace through Victory."

Flags were everywhere. Minutemen sprouted from thousands of breast-pockets; ladies put them in their hair. Many wore red-white-and-blue armbands. Next to a 20-foot high American flag that provided the backdrop for the stage was a small flag representing the Republic of South Vietnam.

Lukens told the gathering it is not enough for the U.S. to be concerned with providing freedom for the people of South Vietnam, South Korea and West Germany; we must make North Vietnam, North Korea and East Germany free too. He compared our previous dealing with the Communists to a man who sits in his front room talking to a burglar, discussing when it would be convenient for the burglar to leave.

"He's got no right to be there in the first place," Lukens shouted.

A southern business executive took the podium and cried out that "The south has risen again, this time under the banner of the stars and stripes." He accused those in the peace movement of spreading the "lie" that God is dead in order to subvert the country's morals. Another speaker declared there is "more goodness" in one boycott holding an American flag than in the whole antiwar protest.

There were scattered contingents of the enemy. Long-haired Mobilization workers handed out leaflets and engaged in occasional arguments with the "loyalists." Back at the wooden platform, one man, carrying the "Russia is the Quarterback" sign, pointed at a freaky-looking person and said, "You are next, you are the next victim of Communism."

But antiwar people stayed away for the most part, as did young people. Perhaps one person in six at the rally was under 21. The 64-year-old Rivers, white hair blowing in the wind, said in a cracked and crusty voice, "There are more of us patriotic Americans than those pro Hanoi-evils. Keep up the fight. Spiro Agnew is helping us. You back up Spiro and he will continue to pour it on." Whistles, cheers.

The placards in the crowd reflected a startling political orientation. One said "Spock has colic," another "100,000,000 dead from Communism, will You be Next," another, "Kill the Commies." People passed out buttons saying "Tell it to Hanoi," and "America — Love it or Leave it."

A pamphlet entitled, "It's Time for Reason . . . not Treason," called upon businessmen to stop all production that might eventually aid Communist countries.

Everyone awaited Tower of Texas, and his speech was country lickin' good, as they say. "The silent majority has become very vocal indeed," he said in deep-throated, manly tones, gazing commandingly down at the crowd. Though we all know the war is ugly and despicable, he said, those who are against it are cowardly.

"We did not ask to be a great military power," he said. "It was the Communist aggressors after World War II who started the arms race." He lost a few points when he declared, in the midst of thousands of greying veterans, that, "This generation of fighting men is the greatest this nation has ever seen."

But he gained the points back when he said Americans would rather die as free men than live as slaves, and intimated that "some men in public life who should know better" are Communist sympathizing, sell-out artists.

The rally ended after 2½ hours with everyone singing "God Bless America," and people passing out bumper stickers with these words: "Thank You for Loving America."

## Hexter Will Lecture

Professor Jack Hexter, a noted authority on 16th and 17th century English History, will speak at Bowdoin Monday, December 1 at 7:30. The subject will be "The Annihilation of History," and Mr. Hexter has furnished us with the following statement about this subject:

This lecture takes a new look at an old question: what is the use of history? It does so by taking the question seriously enough to suggest that if history is of no use it should be annihilated and then raises the question of whether we are willing to accept the consequences that such annihilation entails.

Mr. Hexter has also written an article entitled "Publish or Perish — a Defense" which has been published in the Fall, 1969, issue of the journal, *The Public Interest*. The starting point for this article is the question of student

participation in faculty evaluation brought out at Yale by the Bernstein case. Mr. Hexter attempts to show why it is not realistic to use student estimates of teaching performance as a basis for promotion and tenure. He regards scholarly research and publication as a far more realistic basis for academic preferment at universities and colleges of top quality.

A native of Memphis, Tennessee, Mr. Hexter began his first teaching job at the University of Cincinnati in 1936 and the following year he taught at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was a member of the faculty at Queens College from 1939-57, before his appointment as professor of history and chairman of the department at Washington University, St. Louis.

He has held two Guggenheim Fellowships in 1945-46 and 1947-48; two Fulbright Fellowships, in 1950 to France and in 1959-60 to



# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX

Friday, November 21, 1969

Number 8

## The Experience Of Politics

Why Washington? What is the significance of the marches, rallies, and proto-riots that took place in Washington, D.C. last weekend? The answer depends on who asked, not because each participant has his own theory about the "real" meaning of the events, but because the real meaning is the significance of events for each participant. The protests were part of a two day anti-convention. At a political convention people with a nominal agreement gather to fashion a compromise on substantive issues. In Washington, individuals with agreement on substantive issues gathered to reinforce their own individual ideas in the protection and security of crowds of supporters. They could afford not to form a working compromise because they can do nothing that will change the course of the war. One is responsible only when one feels there will be a response.

Of course, the march on Washington was not intended to be an anti-convention. Many participants suffered from the delusion that protest will work. The New Mobo organizers believe that if the protest is kept peaceful, orderly, and vague it will change the mind of the silent majority, i.e. Nixon. Others, the radicals, think that things will change if the protests become more militant and violent. They both want an establishment, only a "better" one.

The peaceful protesters enjoy taking credit for changing American policy. Dick Gregory remarked Saturday that Nixon can find out how much he will be moved by protest by calling the LBJ ranch. "A little more pressure," they think. "Wait till six million turn out."

Yet, there is no justification for their self-esteem. No one has shown in what way the protesters toppled Johnson. In fact, the acclaim for the Spock trial, the support for Mayor Daley, and the election of Nixon belie the New Mobo's theory. Furthermore, there is reason to believe that even the most sincere President would not be moved by peace demonstrations, for the President is the creature of those around him. Recent studies of the making of policy reveal that the President is easily susceptible to the belief that the information he gets from his advisors makes him better able to decide than any of his critics. Kennedy allowed the CIA to mislead him, and Johnson let the Joint Chiefs of Staff lead him by the nose. No matter how many came out, Nixon might still feel the silent majority is behind him.

The New Mobo is moribund because the Spock trial, the Chicago Eight trial, at the police riot in Chicago, and the tactics of the Nixon Administration have created a new outlook. People can really no longer take the traditional politics of the New Mobo seriously; they can no longer take politics seriously. The demonstrations were, for many who took part, a parody of dissent against a parody of a government. More people will embrace the nihilistic irresponsibility of Abbie Hoffman.

More people will turn to violence and more will play games with their opponents; they will try to tease them into absurd and outrageous behavior. They will try to goad the great silent dinosaur into self-destructive action.

Others will loose interest in politics and compromise. Their commitment will be to life and enjoying life.

## Hexter . . . Fiorello . . .

(Continued from page 3)

the University of Edinburgh, and a Ford Foundation Fellowship in 1954. In 1966-67 he was a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

Professor Hexter is known among historians for his challenging essays in historical interpretation. His book, *Reappraisals in History*, has been acclaimed as one of the most searching works of recent years in the field of historiography. He also has written authoritative studies of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* and of the early history of the Long Parliament in England.

He is the author of *The Reign of King Pym, More's Utopia, The Biography of an Idea, and Reappraisals in History*. He is a member of the editorial board of *The Journal of British Studies* and *The Journal of the History of Ideas*, and is co-editor of *The Complete Works of Thomas More* and general editor of *The Traditions of the Western World*.

Degrees:  
B.A., University of Cincinnati, 1931

M.A., Harvard University, 1933  
Ph.D., Harvard University, 1937  
Litt.D., Brown University, 1964

(Continued from page 1)

scout that the script and Peckham make him.

Louise Stoddard is superb in the part of Marie, the love-sick secretary. Her unshakable goodness and courage keep the play going even in the dead spots.

Larry Cohen as Fiorello's Jewish assistant and Steve Sylvester as Ben Moreno provide the best musical and dramatic performances of the evening. Cohen's continuing battle with his wife and Sylvester's lament for La Guardia's election are the funniest moments in the production. It is difficult to decide who is the better scene stealer.

A few actors deserve special praise for expanding their tiny roles. Gretchen Nash overacts gloriously in the part of Dora. Greg Darling plays her stupid husband to perfection and Rick Ludmerer, a non-drinker, plays his drunk scenes with considerable skill.

The other actors and the chorus range from good to terrible. The chorus girls in the Charleston number are the most persuasive argument we have yet seen for co-education at Bowdoin.

Fiorello is a soothing evening at the theater. It is not profound or very moving, but it's at least fun to watch if not to think about.

## D.C. March

## Moratorium: Pigs On Both Sides

By ALAN KOLOD

We stood around in the cold drizzle waiting for the bus to Arlington Cemetery where we would begin the long walk towards the White House. I felt a bit ill about the prospect of taking part in the March Against Death, because I don't believe that 40,000 dead G.I.'s are what's wrong with our involvement in Vietnam. It seemed dishonest to use the name of a dead man one doesn't care about in order to show how much one cares.

I'm too touchy about hypocrisy and oversimplification to enjoy mass rallies. I only bought those peace buttons I could interpret to mean things I agreed with. That left me with "RESIST" and "If you're not part of the solution, then you're part of the problem." It probably would have offended some of the people down there that I was resisting them and wondering whether we were really part of the solution.

The long wait, the cold rain, and my uneasiness about the march finally induced me to head for George Washington University where Abbie Hoffman and other luminaries of the Movement were to speak. Unfortunately, things weren't going to begin until 10:00 and the march against the South Vietnamese embassy was scheduled for 9:00. I left for Dupont Circle after listening to some student speaker trying to use the word "fuck" casually when it obviously gave him a thrill to say it before a large audience.

I arrived after the first pepper gas canisters had been set off and watched a TV cameraman get shots of the few people with Viet Cong flags as they retreated. This was the first of several experiences which made me aware of how mass media coverage can be. I'd never been gassed before, and the little I was tasted then reminded me of some pepper-gum I once bought in a joke store. I cautiously walked forward while people around me moved in both directions. Some guy screamed that these were the people's streets and that they had a right to be there.

When I got about half a block away from the embassy, the police set off a few more canisters. Within a few seconds I couldn't see; mucus ran from my nose and I choked on the gas. About ten minutes later I was able to open my eyes and discovered I was two blocks on the other side of Dupont Circle.

You're helpless without a gas mask, so there wasn't any point in going back. I stepped into a bar on Connecticut Ave., and laughed about the whole thing. George Orwell once said he was glad he had been shot in the Spanish Civil War because he knew afterwards that getting shot wasn't so bad and wouldn't have to be afraid when the Revolution came.

The bar was crowded with freaks who had been driven off the street by gas. The waitress obviously didn't care for her customers and complained about how rude and obnoxious they were. "They think I've got 2000 arms." Someone liberated her cigarettes and she swore at the freaks. "They're not hippies, they're thieves." I smiled when ever the bartender made a crack about somebody's hair, so he thought I was on his side.

An older man with a gas mask came in and ordered a shot of tequila with lemon and salt. I asked him if the gas mask worked. "No," then he muttered, "Those radicals think they're fighting a war." He pulled out a notebook and wrote, "Did you see that radical asshole throw that garbage can in the street?" He stood up, adjusted his mask, and was off

again into the night.

Next a drunk fellow sat down. He reported that the military police were on the street and that he had seen them earlier at 14th and New York. He asked me how I felt about the war. I told him. Then I asked him. He said he didn't know too much about Vietnam, but he had taught high school in Syria and become anti-Israel and pro-Arab and had taught in Nigeria and become anti-Biafra and pro-Federal Government and that he suspected if he ever taught in Vietnam he would be anti-U.S. I asked him what he thought of the Nixon Administration's tough talk about protesters and crime; he said he had been mugged twice that month and didn't want to talk about it.

Two young guys, who looked as if they might be soldiers on leave, came in and announced that the M.P.s had ordered everyone off the streets. They told the teacher how upset they were that they

led him to believe the police had acted with restraint. The Observers might be called the referees of the Revolution; they are young lawyers who make sure that everybody acts properly in case of a riot, and issue a report on what they've seen from the vantage point of their church or bar outpost.

Some radicals were driving U-Haul trucks and dropping off crates of apples at street corners. I asked one person if he was watching or was involved; he said he had eaten an apple and once you eat one of the Revolution's apples you're involved. Up the street a man was trying to throw apples through a plate glass window while newspaper men photographed him. The apples kept splattering, so he finally had to borrow a bottle to smash the window. Then he drove off in his U-Haul truck.

The police set off more pepper gas. The second time you see gas go off, you don't hang around to



couldn't go to the movie. (I Am Curious (Yellow) was playing up the block). He remarked that, "It's a terrible injustice when you come to see a dirty movie and the cops order you off the street."

Before I left he asked me what I was doing in D.C. I told him I was covering the peace demonstration for a newspaper. He agreed it was probably better to talk to people in a bar about it than go out and watch; then he said that when he had written a poem about a horse's funeral he decided to listen to the radio instead of going.

The crowd had moved up to Dupont Circle. As I walked around I heard people mutter angrily about being gassed. How could anyone hang around a mob that had tried to storm an embassy and be offended about being gassed?

A man with a tape recorder stepped a man with a blue 'Observer' ribbon and asked him whether the police had acted with the proper restraint. The Observer said he had spent most of the evening in a local church where people were treated for gas inhalation, but that what he had seen

find out what's happening. It was getting late, so I headed for Alexandria.

The next morning we drove to the Mall and waited for our turn to March. We milled around and waited, and watched a guerrilla theatre group do a play about the people's park in Berkeley, and waited. At 12:15 someone announced over the loudspeaker that the March permit expired at 12:30 and those who hadn't got out yet were to turn around and walk across the Mall to the Washington Monument. Lots of people were angry and shouted that we march anyway and refused to turn around. Other people got angry because those people might start trouble with the police. Finally, everyone turned around and walked to the rally.

When we all sat on the grass everyone was amazed at how many people had come. Mayor Walter Washington told us that there must be a million, and I think he was right. The first speakers were rotten. A former Secretary of Commerce or something said the Nixon Administration should take a lesson from (Please turn to page 5)

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# Peace, Violence, Theatre Make Up Washington Protest

(Continued from page 1)

signs off the pews. A New Mobe marshal, after a deal of running, caught her and returned her to her parents. I could imagine him muttering under his breath, "Damn kid! Just gonna screw up the system. . . . I was on the girl's side, which makes me the second defector."

III

After waiting three hours, it struck me that it was perhaps absurd to wait any longer for a bus that would take me six miles out of town so that I could walk back in. One demonstrates, I think, for two reasons: because it feels good and because it may accomplish something. The march would not feel good, and I have doubts about whether Richard Nixon can see or hear any thing other than Henry Kissinger. I left.

A mass rally had been scheduled at George Washington University, featuring a variety of mass rally acts, and starring the defendants of the Chicago conspiracy case. With a friend, I began to walk in the direction of G.W.

While the New Mobe was trying to find its buses, the more impatient revolutionaries were walking. At Eighteenth St. we came across a column of Weathermen on their way to evict the Saigon embassy. The Weathermen take themselves very seriously. Male and female, they were all wearing helmets, fatigue jackets, and heavy boots. The police wear the same sort of costume. The two groups enjoy battling each other, which is why they dress alike. It's all in the American tradition of fair play. Unfortunately, the police were forbidden to play Friday, so they used CF or pepper gas, which sent the Weathermen home crying.

The GW rally had been moved outside because of the size of the crowd. We were among the first

great cock on the Potomac" to the "Injustice Department." The purpose was to "pick it up and take it away." The two speakers, Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman both had tremendous theatre. At the end of their talks, they led the crowd in a chant. "1-2, stop the trial, 3-4, stop the trial, 5-6, stop the trial, 7-8, smash the state." Amid shouts of "Right on!" they left for another rally. A grey haired lady had been sitting on the hood of the car all evening. Perhaps she had even appeared in the film of the way things really are. She was an enthusiastic chanter. I watched her yell "7-8, smash the state" several times, her gloved fist in the air. She was the third defector.

IV

Saturday was sunny but cold. The gentle army had swarmed over the city. We slept in the apartment of a GW student. She had nine people staying with her. The walls of her building were full of people, sleeping close together to stay warm.

We walked to the Washington Monument past lines of police. Inside a government garage, four armored trucks and a group of soldiers were visible. Official observers were on top of all the buildings with walkie-talkies and cameras. There was an atmosphere of going to a football game. . . . "our traditional rival, the game that can make or break a season." We arrived at the monument about ten, and the crowd was vast. By dodging past the New Mobe marshals, we were able to join the march quickly. There were three distinct groups involved, identified by their chants. The Peace Now group was the largest. "What do we want? Peace. When do we want it? Now." "All we are saying is give peace a chance." The political people went next. . . . "1-2-3-4, we don't want this fucking war, 5-6-7-8, we don't want

At about 4:00, we left the theatre and began to walk toward the Washington Monument. The sky was overcast, and Pennsylvania Avenue glistened where sanitation crews had washed it down after the morning's march. The atmosphere was entirely different now; paranoia was in the air. The police were armed and helmeted,

but it was not strong enough to drive people any farther. The retreat was completely disorganized; the police were using gas to drive the crowd back down Constitution Avenue and then down Tenth Street to the Monument. Around the park the trash barrels were being burned, partly as protest and partly to

Perhaps the gentle army realizes that. The Howard Johnson's on the New Jersey turnpike have all gone back to normal. Despite the gas, however, Washington was an affirmation of an alternative. At least some of those who were there are not going back to normal.



and were standing in tight little bunches smoking. Completely accessible and helpful in the morning, they were now unapproachable. About a block away, there were sounds of marching and chanting.

The march on the Justice Department came around the block up Tenth St. to Pennsylvania, down Pennsylvania to Ninth St. and down Ninth St. to Constitution, which runs in front of the Justice Department. The mood of the marchers was wholly tense and wary, many were silently born along with the crowd. The chants were different: "Free Bobby Seale" . . . "Stop the trial." . . . "All power to the people." No one was marching for fun. Suddenly, things were too real; where was the British film crew?

Silent onlookers thronged the sidewalk. The police cordon was unbroken; to get into the march, one had to go between two policemen. We joined on tenth street. One block of Constitution Avenue had been cordoned off. Marchers poured from Ninth St., packing people who were already there against the cordon and the front of the Justice Building. The Yippies and some Mobe marshals were up front. A red flare went off. People were pressed against the doors of the building, some pounding and chanting, others struggling to move back. As the American flag started to come down, two windows were smashed. The Mobe people were yelling, "No Violence."

The first canister of gas was thrown by the chief of police. Simultaneously, several large canisters were dropped by an Army helicopter. They were dropped on people more than half a block from the Justice building, who had assembled with a permit and were apparently orderly.

There was a panic of people nearest to the exploding canisters surged backwards. . . . Everyone was shouting, "Be cool, walk." As much to maintain their own courage as to maintain order. As more and more gas was thrown in, the crowd retreated, almost grudgingly. The wind was blowing the gas away from the mass of demonstrators.

It is difficult to describe the effects of the gas. Almost immediately, you cannot breathe or see, your skin stings, and your lungs and nostrils begin to burn. When the gas reached me, I was retreating and it was diluted; I cannot imagine how it must feel to have a canister explode near you. I walked with Harv Prager until we were beyond the gassed area. Although we were more than a block away from the Justice Department, we could see the police spotlights and hear the explosions of the gas. For the first time, the crowd was shouting anti-police slogans.

We reached the park which surrounds the Washington Monument. The gas was everywhere,

keep warm.

The first gas had been thrown. The police were now using grenade launchers in their efforts to disperse the crowd. The canisters were coming in about twelve feet off the ground, and first ringed by sparks and then completely invisible in the darkness. The police were firing directly into the crowd. The canisters are over a foot long and are heavy; when they hit the pavement, they rolled and skipped about thirty feet before exploding.

As the marchers were driven closer to the Monument, some began to resist. In the glare of a police spotlight, a figure would pick up a canister and heave it back toward the police lines. The wind was blowing the gas towards the police, several of whom were badly gassed. As the last of the crowds reached the monument, perhaps a hundred people began to wage a pitched battle against the police. . . . Constitution Avenue is lined with benches. Persons dressed in helmets and gas masks were down on the street, fending the canisters and hurling them back. As they retreated they set the benches on fire, so there was a row of burning benches to mark the battle's progress.

By 7:30, there were over a hundred police at the Monument. We went down to the New Mobe headquarters, a plastic tent on the far end of the mall. The New Mobe people were almost crying. We asked the director if we would be able to meet our ride at the Monument at nine. He told us that over sixty canisters of gas had been exploded in the last quarter of an hour and that everyone should get out now.

The buses, many of them parked in the gassed area, had been moved out of the city. Many were filled with the gas, which clings to fabric. A man of about forty asked me for a cigarette. He was the leader of a group of fifty from New York. He had located three of them. His face was swollen and he was crying from the gas. He asked me whose fault it was.

VI

And so it ended. The largest mass demonstration in American history ended with a mass of people confused and bewildered, and a few crazies on Constitution Avenue playing games with the police. Washington taught two lessons. First, the day of the peaceful demonstration is over. Anyone who believes that another demonstration is going to have any effect on this country's government is deluding himself. The New Mobe was revealed for the absurdity it is.

The only possible reason to go into the streets again is to talk to ourselves. If we dissipate our energies in delusion, the celluloid is always going to spring back.

## Pigs . . .

(Continued from page 3)

management; a lot of people booed at that. A professor of biology at Harvard delivered a speech that consisted of clichés strung together; I had never heard some of them. Some guy next to us said the New Mobe had sold us out by getting a parade permit for only 1½ hours. He said there wasn't anyone under 25 on the New Mobe Committee and that he had come to march not listen to a rally. He insisted that a march would have been more effective for ending the war than a rally and said he didn't want to have to come back in six months for more demonstrations. As I left, I heard a speaker ask for contributions to enable the New Mobe pay off its debts and begin plans for next month.

I left Fanny Hill at 4:45 to go to the Justice Department. I stayed there for about an hour cursing myself for not having bought a gas mask. Some U.S. Marshals pulled up in a car and a student asked them if they were from the Justice Department; they ignored him. He said that if they were from the Justice Department he wished they would tell the police not to use tear gas on innocent people. They told him to tell the police himself. He said he couldn't without getting gassed himself. I think the Marshals realized that.

By the time I finished dinner several blocks away at the Gung Ho American-Chinese restaurant the trouble had moved to meet me. Every window in a large department store was broken and some students stood around debating whether they should take the African wood carvings from the American Express office. They decided not to.

I had made some arrangements to meet some friends at the Washington Monument, but I discovered that the entire Mall was guarded by police. I walked around to the Southern side where people were warming themselves in front of fires they had built in the street and in trash cans; I warmed myself and started hitch-hiking back to Alexandria.

The 11 o'clock news divided its coverage equally among the millions who had demonstrated for peace, the twenty who had demonstrated for peace without surrender, and the fifty who had marched behind a Baptist minister to place a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier only to be turned away for not acting in a dignified manner. It was good to find a station that took Agnew seriously and tried to make its news representative and unbiased.



to arrive. One of the sound men had parked a car in front of the stage, and we sat in it to keep warm. We smoked and listened to the revolution on the radio.

An Englishman was making a film to depict "things the way they really are." He pleaded with the crowd to be more "real," but no one was sure just what he wanted, and everyone was too cold to care. Finally, he filmed us sitting and smoking in the sound man's car. After that, no one else would come in. They did not want their parents to see them in the film of "the way things really are."

The Chicago conspiracy group, finally arrived at about 9:30. Airport police had detained them because Abbie Hoffman stood on the seat. They were recruiting for a march Saturday from the Washington Monument, "that

this fascist state." . . . "Ho, Ho Ho, Ho Chi Minh, NLF is gonna win." The smallest group was having fun. "What do we want? Ron Swoboda. When do we want it? Now." "Let's go Mets." . . . "All we are saying is pull down your pants."

There was a business suited man in the window of the Federal Trade Commission Building. He was beaming and giving the peace sign. I'm not sure which group he was in, but he was the fourth defector.

V

The rally at the Washington Monument was cold. The speakers and the sound system were on a raised platform. The wind blew the sound away so that if you were any distance away, you could only hear every third word. We went to a pornographic movie and fell asleep.

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# Ears Heard

By PETER WILSON

On Monday evening of this week an enthusiastic, curious and open-minded Wentworth audience tuned in to the first in a series of new chamber music concerts sponsored by the Department of Music. Both faculty and students assisted in the preparation of this series' first exposure to very recent contemporary works.

The evening's first piece, *Sound Patterns No. 1* for voice and hands, was originally composed as a "teaching piece" intended for classroom performance. The work makes wide use of a wide variety of sounds using those sources. All are clearly specified — with little room for chance — and placed within a series of beats indicated by the conductor. The work was performed spatially with the two choirs distinctly separated, one remaining on the ground floor and the other being positioned on the two upper balconies. Amplification of the sounds aided the articulation although there was some minor difficulty with the lower microphone.

Toshiro Mayuzumi's *Metamusic* for saxophone, violin, piano, and conductor demonstrated the use of pantomime in contemporary composition. This work consists of four "parts" which, while co-existing simultaneously, have no relationship to each other except that of common duration and performance space. Many of the gestures are silent (in fact the entire saxophone part was without sound), set in a frame of isolated audible "points" of tone. The conductor's score was particularly amusing in its grandiose style, twelve-second up-beat, and juxtaposition of a variety of tempos. The audience did not withhold its enjoyment of the performance.

The concert's third presentation was Cornelius

Cardew's *Autumn 60* for ensemble. The composer, who has studied with Stockhausen in Cologne and held a residency with Lukas Foss' "Creative Associates" program in Buffalo, is one of the prime figures of the recent English avant-garde movement. The work, like all of the others performed, is an interesting study in the techniques of very recent notation. Its complications are not unlike those presented in Medieval systems. The composition follows Cardew's general procedure of using "indeterminate" notation as stimulus for precise, notated performance, rather than improvisation. The number of instruments is not specified and each performer writes out his own "part" according to his realization of the "score." Every item of information on the score (clef, note, name of instrument, dynamic marking, etc.) counts as an "indication." If there are more than two indications in a beat, the performer is to ignore two of them; if only two indications, he is to contradict them both; if only one, he is to do it if at all possible. Adherence to the indications may be accomplished by the performers in a variety of ways and the ensemble admirably adhered.

The final composition of the evening was a delight for most of the audience. Terry Riley, a San Francisco musician, is the composer of the fascinating and highly acclaimed *In C* which has been performed many times throughout the world and recently recorded for Columbia records. The work can be played by any number of instruments; all performers play the same series of fifty-three phrases, repeating each as long as they choose before going on to the next. Tempo given initially, and sustained, by repeated eighth note high C's in the piano. These are continually repeated throughout the work (with proper recognition) to the endurance of Professor Beckwith, the total duration of which is entirely free.

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## OSU's plight

# "If We're Number One"

(Continued from page 8)  
Finally, post-season exposure is essential to those college players who wish to play professional football. Scouts and pro coaches study these encounters intensively.

ly, thus influencing their future decisions concerning draft choices. Buckeye players, of course, will be denied this critical exposure.

Perhaps Buckeye flanker Jan

White assessed the situation best when he said, "If we're Number One, why won't they let us prove it to everybody?"

## WRITERS' POLL

## FOOTBALL RATINGS

By The Associated Press

The Top 20, points figured on a 20-18-16-14-12-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis for first through 20th places (first-place votes in parentheses) and won-lost-tied records.

	W	L	T	Pts.
1—Ohio State (81) .....	8	0	0	736
2—Texas (7) .....	8	0	0	685
3—Arkansas .....	8	0	0	555
4—Penn St. (11) .....	8	0	0	554
5—Southern Cal. ....	8	0	0	416
6—U.C.L.A. ....	8	0	1	390
7—Missouri .....	8	1	0	352
8—Notre Dame .....	7	1	1	294
9—Tennessee .....	7	1	0	249
10—Louisiana St. ....	7	1	0	240
11—Auburn .....	7	2	0	214
12—Michigan .....	7	2	0	119
13—Mississippi .....	6	2	0	110
14—Stanford .....	6	2	1	88
15—Florida .....	1	1	1	67
16—Nebraska .....	7	2	0	43
17—Purdue .....	7	2	0	37
18—West Virginia .....	8	1	0	29
19—Houston .....	6	2	0	20
20—Toledo .....	9	0	0	6

## Editor's note:

(Continued from page 8)  
budget of nearly \$3.5 million. This would seem to add weight to the cry of the school-spirited and fair-play criers.

Bowdoin, though in a different financial booklet, likewise suffers from the inadequacies of the archaic league rulings, and last season's hockey team was a prime example of not receiving credit where credit was due. After rising to the number one position in their ECAC college division, the squad was prohibited from playing in post-season championship playoffs which could have given them official status. A clause in the Pentagonal prevents post-season play in hockey. This is a new season, and the fight will be led once again, or so it is

## COACHES' POLL

## FOOTBALL RATINGS

By United Press International

The Top 20, points figured on a 20-18-16-14-12-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis for first through 20th places (first-place votes in parentheses) and won-lost-tied records.

	W	L	T	Pts.
1—Ohio State (33) .....	8	0	0	348
2—Texas (2) .....	8	0	0	305
3—Penn State .....	8	0	0	228
4—Arkansas .....	8	0	0	212
5—Southern California ..	8	0	1	183
6—Missouri .....	8	1	0	174
7—U.C.L.A. ....	8	0	1	168
8—Louisiana State .....	7	1	0	82
9—Notre Dame .....	7	1	1	71
10—Tennessee .....	7	1	0	49
11—Auburn .....	7	2	0	33
12—Michigan .....	7	2	0	22
13—Mississippi .....	6	2	0	18
14—Stanford .....	6	2	1	17
15—Houston .....	6	2	0	6
16—Florida .....	7	1	1	4
17—Purdue .....	7	2	0	4
18—Georgia .....	7	2	0	3
19—Nebraska .....	7	2	0	2



ROWING. Lee Rowe gets off the ground early in the season.

## Rowe Breaks Five College Soccer Scoring Records

While Girma Ashmeron was pacing the frosh with his Olympic style, a quieter figure on the varsity left his name five times in the college record books. Lee Rowe, senior letterman and center fullback, broke five scoring and point records in his final Bowdoin season.

Rowe's hat trick against Maine gave him the record for the most goals in a game. These, added onto five previous season scores, also handed him the record for most goals in a season. His eight, topped previous record holder Bill Barthelman's six goals made in 1962. Rowe's 16 career goals also gave him that record, topping the previous mark of 11 set from 1966-68 by Bill Williams.

Point-wise, Rowe grabbed two records. Tallying ten points this season with eight goals and two assists, he surpassed the old record by two set in 1963 by Joe Giesler. Rowe's career total was 21, seven points higher than the old record of 14 set by Dave Mather from 1965-67.

## Hoopmen Led By Chip Miller

(Continued from page 8)

have many returning players and show both speed and excellent ball control. These teams, however, are not encountered until February, by which time, both experience and momentum will have had time to develop.

## Swimming Potential 'Great'

(Continued from page 8)

Springfield in the Curtis pool. For the remainder of the semester, the squad leaves Brunswick only twice, with the bulk of the road trips coming after inter-session.

Captain John Spencer, who was down in the 5:20's for his 500 time last season, had some comments from his landlocked position; "I guess I'm really looking forward to a successful season, though we are going to have to work hard to make it a really good one. Our real potential for success lies in

the development of the stronger members of the sophomore class and their potential to fill out our shallower spots — that is, our depth should come from them. I'm really anxious to get into the water myself, and Doc Hanley keeps telling me I'll have that much more fresh incentive to swim come December, as I will not have been in for the month and a half the rest of the squad has.

"The meets we'll really be shooting for will be those against MIT and Amherst. With MIT, I'd say it's a matter of revenge for last year, and Amherst is more the continuing competition. We've pretty evenly split our meets with them in past seasons, and I would like to see us defeat them two in a row. Springfield is our first meet, and they perennially have a really strong squad.



HARDY HARDIES. Hockey co-captains, Erland (center) and Steve Hardy, with Coach Sid Watson. The ice men edged Providence, 6-5, in an overtime scrimmage last night and face that team again this afternoon. Last weekend, the Bear squad scrimmaged Salem State, and won, 7-5.

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## Swim Captain Casted; Team Fills Out Role

The cast around varsity swimming captain John Spencer's fractured wrist will impede his swimming efforts until at least Christmas, but the opportunities for the rest of the team's success remain unbounded. The squad boasts six returning lettermen from last year's twelve man team, as well as one All-American and nine promising sophomores.

Ken Ryan leads the swimming prospects this year, after landing an All-American title in the 200 I.M. last March. His versatility in events will lend depth to the squad where they might be shallow. One of the leading sophomore swimmers is Pete Robinson, who managed to break nearly every one of the Bowdoin freshman swimming records last season.

Leading the distance men once his cast is off, will be captain Rick Spencer who made the consolation in the Mile at last year's New England Swimming Championships. Filling the distance spots until his return will be junior Marty Friedlander and sophomores Tom Progin and Bow Quinn. In addition to the middle distance 200 Freestyle and the long distance 500, the team anticipates the addition of a 1000 Yard Freestyle in the meets with Springfield, UNH, U Mass, and possibly other schools.

In the shorter freestyle events, junior Parker Barnes will be setting the pace in the 200 and 100 Yard events. Also under two minutes in the 200 are Peter Robinson and Bow Quinn. Other sprinters are Jeff Meehan, Simon Edkins, Jim Waltzer, and Tom Rice.

In the butterfly, senior letterman Barry Stevens, last year's freshman record holder, Pete Robinson, and junior Gary Been will be filling the spots. Quinn has also been working out with the fly. John McPhillips and John Wizebicki will swim the breaststroke events, and Mark Detering will join Ken Ryan in the Individual Medley. Senior letterman Bob Stuart will hold down the backstroke events and John Wendler will be working the diving boards as well as swimming in the final freestyle relay. Tom Progin will dive for points, too.

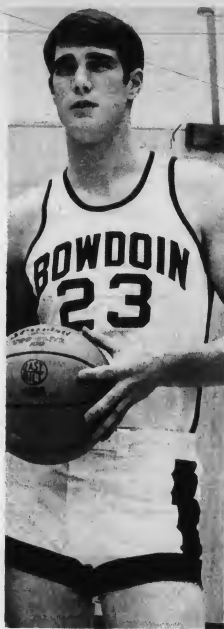
The squad has their first test December 6 when they meet (Please turn to page 7)

### Swimming, '69-'70

VARSITY SWIMMING		
Coach: Charles J. Butt Capt.: John S. Spencer Manager: Mark Levine		
Dec.		
4 Springfield	H 2:00	
12 Massachusetts	H 2:00	
Jan.		
10 New Hampshire	A 2:00	
13 MIT	A 2:00	
17 Williams	H 2:00	
Feb.		
7 Wesleyan	A 2:00	
14 Connecticut	H 2:00	
21 Trinity	A 2:00	
28 Amherst	A 2:00	
Mar.		
7 Tufts	H 2:00	
12, 13, 14 New England at Springfield		
19, 20, 21 NCAA College Div. at Oakland, Mich.		

FRESHMAN SWIMMING		
Coach: Charles J. Butt		
Dec.		
4 Springfield	H 3:30	
12 Huntington Prep	H 12:00	
Jan.		
10 New Hampshire	A 3:30	
13 MIT	A 6:30	
14 Deering & Hebron at Portland Y		
Feb.		
11 Brunswick	A 4:00	
14 Hebron	A 4:00	
25 Portland	H 2:00	
28 Exeter	H 4:00	
Mar.		
7 Tufts	H 3:30	
12, 13, 14 New England at Springfield		

VARSITY SQUASH		
Coach: Edward Reid Capt.: Bruce E. Cain		
Dec.		
4 Harvard "B"	H 4:00	
Feb.		
4 Williams	A 4:00	
7 Wesleyan	A 2:00	
20 Trinity	A 1:00	
21 Amherst	A 2:00	



**BALL BOUNCER.** Varsity basketball captain, "Chip" Miller.

Miller will lead his squad against New Hampshire December first in Durham for the season's first official encounter.



**DEADWEIGHT.** Weightlifting team captain Rick Spill (left) deadlifts 505 lbs. as John Benson (right) manipulates 475 lbs. (See article in next Orient.)



## Hoop Season Opens; UNH Road Trip Dec. 1

By BRIAN DAVIS

Bowdoin's fifteen-man varsity basketball squad met officially for the first time this year on November first. Of those present, there were four returning lettermen: Chip Miller, captain and senior, and three juniors, Steve Carey, John McCellan, and John Walker. The relatively young squad boasts only one other senior, Rollie Ives. This means that only a third of the team has had any experience on the varsity competition level.

### Basketball, '69-'70

VARSITY BASKETBALL		
Coach: Ray S. Bicknell Captains: Richard C. Miller Manager: Neil Hamlin		
Dec.		
1 New Hampshire	A 8:00	
6 Amherst	H 7:30	
13 Wesleyan	A 7:30	
16 MIT	H 8:00	
Jan.		
2-3 Tournament at Central Conn. State College		
10 WPI	A 8:00	
14 Colby	A 7:30	
18 Brandeis	A 4:00	
17 Williams	H 4:00	
Feb.		
6 Coast Guard	H 7:30	
7 Middlebury	H 3:00	
11 Bates	H 7:30	
14 Tufts	H 4:00	
16 Maine	H 7:30	
20 Trinity	A 8:15	
21 Springfield	A 4:00	
25 Bates	A 8:15	
28 Colby	H 7:30	
Mar.		
4 Maine	A 7:35	

FRESHMAN BASKETBALL		
Coach: Edmund L. Coombs		
Dec.		
1 New Hampshire	A 6:00	
10 MCI	H 4:00	
13 Exeter	H 9:00	
16 MIT	H 6:00	
Jan.		
10 Andover	A 4:00	
14 Colby	A 5:30	
17 Gorham	A 5:30	
Feb.		
11 Bates	H 5:30	
18 Maine	H 5:30	
25 Bates	A 8:15	
28 Colby	H 7:30	
Mar.		
4 Maine	A 5:15	

Coach Ray Bicknell, however, expects a better than 500 season from this year's team. Among the major strengths of the Bears is their rebounding and general "board" power. The back court, while far from being in bad shape, will miss last year's captain, Bobo McFarland '69, who is the highest scoring player in Bowdoin's history as well as Maine's Athlete of the Year last season.

To overcome this loss and inexperience, fast breaks are being perfected during practice sessions. Defensively, the Bears are staying with their "man-to-man." Several players have expressed concern over a possible "slow start" this year, but others feel that the team will gather momentum in their first two games.

The opening game against the University of New Hampshire on December 1 (at UNH.) is expected to create the usual opening game "psyche" factor that will spark the team. The first home contest with Amherst on December 6 should have the same effect augmented by the loss to the Lord Jeffs last season that was one of the few mars on the Bears' 16 and 5 record.

As for preseason competition, the squad has scrimmaged two teams. In both cases the Bears tied their opponents by winning two of the four scrimmage periods. The teams encountered thus far are Gorham State and Dalehouse of Nova Scotia. Tomorrow, the Husson College team is scheduled for a scrimmage on the Morrrell floor at 2:00.

The other concern of this year's team is the Maine State Series, of which Bowdoin is the two year defending champion. Maine, as always, is big, but this has been dealt with in the past. Of greater worry are the Colby Mules who

(Please turn to page 7)

## Football Bowl Time Approaches...

# Yet, No Play For Top-Rated OSU

Orient Sports Analysis  
By BILL FINK

Can anyone beat Ohio State? Throughout the 1969 college football season, this question has become increasingly pertinent as Woody Hayes' gridiron powerhouse has proceeded to systematically annihilate all opposition and continually sport an 8-0 record during nine weeks of play.

The nation's number one college team fittingly leads all rivals from the standpoint of offensive and defensive statistics, scoring an average of 45.7 points per game while yielding a mere 7.8 points. Many distinguished college coaches, among them Ara Parseghian of Notre Dame, Duffy Daugherty of Michigan State, and Tommy Prothro of UCLA are convinced that this year's Buckeye squad is one of the best in college football history, rating them with the best of Knute Rockne's Notre Dame squads of the 1920's. Prothro further stated that as many as five Buckeyes are deserving of All-American honors this year; quarterback Rex Kern, fullback Jim Otis, flanker Jan White, split end Ron Jankowski, and cornerback Jim Tatum.

Yet, as strange as it may seem, Ohio

State's only defeat in 1969 will not originate from any mistakes made on the football field, but rather from the archaic and illogical rules governing Big Ten Conference and NCAA post-season play. Thus,

### Editor's Note:

## The fighting Irish, the losing bear

By MARTIN FRIEDLANDER  
Orient Sports Editor

At this point, there are a few sidelights which might prove interesting within the context of this article. The first pertains to Notre Dame's appearance in the Cotton Bowl this year — that school's first bowl appearance in 45 years... the first appearance since the legendary Four Horsemen of the Fighting Irish defeated Stamford 27-10 in the Rose Bowl on New Year's day of 1925. After that, the Notre Dame authorities were fearful that too frequent appearances in similar post-season contests would taint the academic image of their revered institution of high-

er learning. Thus, the college imposed a ban on post season play. What they failed to do was cut back on the athletic expenditures which eventually gave added weight to the demand for a lifting of the ban. Finally, this year, with the promise of a quarter million dollars for the appearance in the bowl game and the spiritual cheers of students, faculty, and alumni, the authorities gave way, and the Fighting Irish had the opportunity due them for their athletic efforts during the season. Ohio State, though in a different rules category, likewise suffers from financial pressures with an annual athletic

(Please turn to page 7)

though Ohio State will undoubtedly capture their second consecutive national and Big Ten Championships, they will be barred from this year's Rose Bowl contest (traditionally a match between the Big

Ten and Pacific Eight champions) on the basis of a conference ruling prohibiting consecutive appearances to that game. The Buckeyes also will not be allowed to participate in any other bowl games, as an NCAA ruling prohibits post-season appearances by team who have failed to secure bowl bids for the particular game assigned to their conference.

The national rules are unfair and illogical for a number of reasons. For one thing, they deny the traditional sports premise that the best team should receive full recognition. For instance, though Ohio State has defeated every Big Ten opponent it has faced thus far, it will undoubtedly be one of the "second best" as billed against those actually playing in the Rose Bowl.

(Please turn to page 7)



# BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1969

NUMBER 9

## SAT Is Made Optional; Humanization The Key

(Editor's Note: The following statement issued by the Office of Admissions, has been sent to secondary schools throughout the nation.)

### A New Option...

The Faculty of Bowdoin College has voted to eliminate the College Board examination requirement for admissions candidates. Effective immediately for applicants to the Class of 1974, the submission of CEEB-SAT and Achievement Test scores to the College is optional.

For many years Bowdoin has required College Board scores and has found them a helpful leavening factor when considering one candidate in the context of an entire applicant group. For one thing, the scores have provided a degree of relief in the complex task of interpreting transcripts. (Although Bowdoin has always given priority to the record of secondary school performance in an admissions decision, there is considerable uncertainty in comparing one secondary school's B+ to the next school's B+, and within the same school, one teacher's A- to the next teacher's A-.) Also, the CEEB scores have provided a valuable point of reference for interpreting in-school performance patterns. For example, they help to identify an under-achiever or over-achiever. For these and other reasons, College Board scores have been and will continue to be an important element in the total assessment of a college candidate.

But times and values change, and so must emphases. Today, as Bowdoin searches for students of widely diverse backgrounds who best combine intellectual vigor with the rather intangible characteristics of daring and discipline, sensitivity and purpose, the value of standardized test scores comes into question. Bowdoin's move to optional College Boards perhaps symbolizes a necessary examination of tradition in admissions procedures.

### The Personalization Process...

Bowdoin is a small college where the individual is central. Since the Admissions Office is adequately staffed to make a careful review of a transcript plus a series of recommendations on a single candidate, performance and promise are judged as much on description as on statistics. The candidate is evaluated in terms of where he has been, and at what pace and with what resolve he is going. Standardized test scores can contribute to this evaluation, but they must play a background role, and are not indispensable.

The educational process is improved by personalization — and admissions play an important role in the educational process. As the lecture gives way to seminar and independent study, and as highly structured grading systems give way to No Rank and Pass/Fail, so must the evaluation of a college candidate become less encumbered with scores and formulas, and concentrate more on the appraisal of those human qualities which cannot be measured by standardized tests, but which nonetheless are predictors of success in a particular institution of learning and in a particular area of contribution thereafter. An undergraduate editorial in the *Brown University Daily Herald* says it well: "The changing nature of education... and the increasing involvement of students in socio-political movements makes it essential now that the entire range of admissions be reexamined... The challenges of the new curriculum and the proposed modification in the overall atmosphere of intellectual life... bring into focus the importance of attracting and accepting a highly creative, highly motivated class of students." And Eugene Wilson, Dean of Admissions at Amherst College, brings the point into closer focus by discussing tests: "Aptitude Test scores at their best predict marks and are validated by marks; but neither marks nor test scores are reliable indicators of the ability to think or reason. Test scores do not guarantee the presence of those human qualities and intellectual abilities we value most."

Many colleges, including Bowdoin, have failed in their attempts to communicate to candidates, schools, and parents the relatively subordinate role

of College Board results in the admissions process. Although most colleges emphasize that actual school performance and personal accomplishment are the key factors, candidates too often estimate their chances for admission to College X by comparing their CEEB scores with that college's SAT medians. Also, the quality of College X's entering class is too often judged purely in terms of these medians, even though the admissions committee passed up many high-scoring candidates for others with lower test scores, but stronger overall records. To illustrate, here is a chart of Bowdoin's Class of 1973 admissions decisions, related to CEEB-SAT's:

SAT-VERBAL		
	No. Applied	% Accepted
750-800	24	58.3
700-749	116	59.6
650-699	267	41.6
600-649	332	32.8
550-599	401	23.7
500-549	262	14.5
450-499	196	13.3
400-449	78	29.5
350-399	32	12.5
300-349	9	33.3
250-299	2	0.0
200-249	1	0.0
SAT-MATH		
	No. Applied	% Accepted
750-800	25	60.0
700-749	219	45.2
650-699	387	34.9
600-649	384	22.9
550-599	298	18.8
500-549	181	17.7
450-499	91	9.9
400-449	44	31.8
350-399	12	8.3
300-349	3	33.3
250-299	5	0.0
200-249	1	0.0

Bowdoin's decision to make College Board tests optional represents, for one thing, an attempt to underscore our interest in the highly-motivated student, whatever the level of test scores. We want the avid student to apply even though his SAT medians may not compare favorably with those of Bowdoin when last recorded (for the Class of '73, V-611, M-662). On the other hand, we will not interpret the absence of test scores as a certain indication the student performed poorly. Some applicants may wish to refrain from submitting their scores as a matter of principle.

There is widespread feeling and convincing evidence today that standardized aptitude and achievement tests cannot escape cultural bias and that they thereby tend to work in favor of the more advantaged elements of our society, while handicapping others. Bowdoin is eager to continue its tradition of educating a high number of low income and minority students. We wish to avoid requiring from any individual evidence which might be inherently misleading.

Bowdoin is also eager to give the student who performs poorly on tests, habitually or on a given occasion, the option of resting his case for admission on the school record and teacher recommendations.

It has often been assumed that College Board scores correlate well with performance patterns in college. Recent studies at Bowdoin have prompted us to question this assumption. Analysis is difficult, however, largely because our own definition of "success at the College" is constantly broadening, and cannot be stated simply in terms of grades and rank. But even if one concentrates on numerical indications of success or failure at Bowdoin, results warn against over-confidence in the predictive value of standardized test scores. For example:

1. Of the Bowdoin students who graduated Cum Laude, Magna Cum Laude or Summa Cum Laude in the Classes of 1968 and 1969, only

(Please turn to page 3)

## Can Mr. Everything Make It At Bowdoin?

Seventy-nine applicants have been selected under the Early Decision program for the Class of 1974. The first third of the incoming class was chosen from two hundred and forty applicants; this was a forty per cent increase in Early Decision candidates over last year.

According to Director of Admissions Richard Moll, "There are marked differences in the backgrounds, talents, and ambitions of the successful seventy-nine candidates. Yet, in terms of raw human qualities the seventy-nine ED's are strikingly similar. The ED's are bright, sensitive, and eager. To a man, they appear to have performed to capacity in school. 'Hardworking,' 'Gives 200%', and 'determined' are phrases which cropped up again and again in the teacher recommendations of those admitted. Bright laggards did not gain entry, nor did shallow grade-grabbers."

Moll said those selected have the same diversity as last year's Early Decision students, but they also have better academic records. They were selected on the basis of class rank, grades, and recommendations. Some of the candidates did not submit SAT scores, which are no longer required.

The Early Decision admittees come from 21 states and countries. 64% are from New England, 36% from the rest of the nation. Moll explained that the complete Class of 1974 will have a larger delegation from outside of New England, because Early

Decision candidates tend to be from the nearby area more than regular candidates.

68% of the admitted ED's currently attend public school, 32% private school. There are seven Bowdoin sons in the group. Exactly half of the group will come to Bowdoin on scholarship.

The following statement concerning the class was issued by the Office of Admissions.

"Perhaps the most revealing way to tell about the ED's as a group is to describe some representative admittees who most clearly demonstrate the traits we were seeking:

**The Classic Plugger:** A boy from a Maine preparatory school surely demonstrates the will to win. His size (5' 2", 120 lbs.) did not prevent him from playing guard on the school's football team, a good team, at that. He was not a star player; in fact the coach told the boy he was simply too small to play and that it was dangerous. He played anyway. He is a top wrestler in his weight class (118 lbs.). He has been extremely involved in town youth organizations. He hails from Kentucky. His energy and drive earned him top respect in the school and a place in the Class of '74.

**Mr. Everything:** A top scholar from a large Boston area high school. This boy is valedictorian in a class of 800, won the Harvard Book Prize given to the outstanding junior boy, plays trumpet in a rock blues band, has won numerous physics and Latin awards and, through it all, works 12 hours a week in a drug store as a stock clerk.

**The All-American Boy:** President of his class of 700 during both his junior and senior years, Captain of 3 sports (Soccer, Hockey and Baseball), and top 15% of his class. Chased by several Ivy League schools but selected Bowdoin for its personal atmosphere.

**The American Dream:** A boy of Russian parentage now in preparatory school in New York. He is President of the Russian Club, President of the Varsity Club and President of the Boys Athletic Association. He is Captain of Soccer and Track, and Photography Editor of the Newspaper and the Yearbook. Most important, he has overcome language problems (Russian is spoken in the home) to become a writer of promise. For example, part of his application essay reads:

"Our attitudes towards girls will always bring back a smile. How superior and strong we were (although I do recall a girl handing a fine licking to one of us.) What name-calling we resorted to even though we were not serious in the least. For a certain reason, girls always seemed smarter and we couldn't understand why. We did have secret admirations but we wouldn't dare make our emotions obvious. How naive and adorable youth is."

## Lucet To Be Bowdoin Guest

His Excellency Charles Lucet, Ambassador of France to the United States, will be the guest of honor at a reception Monday, December 8.

President Roger Howell, Jr., members of the Faculty, students of French, members of the College's Franco-American Society, and others have been invited to attend the reception, which will be held at 10 a.m. in the College's Senior Center.

Mr. Lucet has been French Ambassador since 1965. He was previously Director of Political Affairs for the Foreign Affairs Ministry from 1959 to 1965, and was Minister Plenipotentiary at the French Embassy in Washington for four years prior to that. Ambassador Lucet was his country's alternate delegate to the United Nations from 1953 to 1955, and served as Deputy Chief of Cultural Relations in Paris from 1950 to 1953.

He has also served as Counselor to the French legation at Beirut and to the French Embassy in Cairo, First Secretary at the Embassy in Ankara, Deputy Chief of Middle East Affairs in Paris, and First Secretary at the French Embassy in Washington.



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## America Hurrah

Dear Sir:

Your editorial in the Friday, November 7th, issue of the Orient grieves me deeply. As the father of two sons of military age, one son of whom is a senior at Bowdoin College, I want to end the war the same as all intelligent people in the world today. My senior son at Bowdoin will receive his second lieutenant's commission in the United States Army in June of 1970, so, naturally, I too want to stop this war in Vietnam as soon as possible, or any other wars that might be in the making I want to get stopped.

Our government believes we have the best sources of information and the best advisors in the world today supplying President Nixon with the facts he needs to get us out of that awful Vietnam war. President Nixon has the knowledge, he has the wisdom, and he has the courage to make the right decisions — and not necessarily the most popular decisions. Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and now Nixon have all felt that we and our allies must help the South Vietnamese defend themselves until they are strong enough to defend themselves by themselves. These five United States presidents, of both parties, have believed that the communist will seek domination in the world by attacking a supposed weak spot through trickery, propaganda, bluster, and violence. Each time the United States has reacted, with the help of allies, to block them from achieving an easy victory — and we have done it without resorting to that horror of horrors — all out total war.

The communist tried a blockade in Berlin, terrorism in Greece, conventional warfare in Korea. In each instance, we stopped it. In Cuba they tested us to see if we were prepared to go to nuclear war, and found that we were. Now, we're being tested again. As with Berlin, Greece, Korea, and Cuba, Vietnam is a proving ground. This is no simple civil war fought solely by the patriots, although there certainly are patriots on both sides. It is in essence a laboratory experiment executed with callous, disregard for human life by those in Hanoi and Peking who want to see if the protracted war theories of Mao Tse-Tung will work. History, I believe, will judge that along side of Berlin, Greece, Cuba and Korea, Vietnam was one of our finest hours. We did not flinch. Or, it will say that the communist are right and history will belong to them.

As I read your editorial again, I have to conclude that I know a lot more about being young than you do about being old. I am proud of the 50 years I have spent in this United States of America and I am proud to have supported the duly elected president of the government of our country, whether it was a party of my choice or not.

It seems to me there's a lot of things that are

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wrong in this country that my fathers and your fathers and our fathers' fathers before them have caused to be in this country. Vietnam is not the only bad situation we have to cope with. Think of the problems and the two million people that have died of cancer during this four years of the Vietnam war, think of the slaughters on our highways to the tune of 50 or 60 thousand per year, think of the pollution in our streams and in the air that is occurring.

Why, if you youths are so brilliant and your wisdom so great, why are you picking on this question of the Vietnam war, and secondly using your great wisdom to dictate how our universities and educational systems should be run? How come you don't embark on a program to run General Motors? or du Pont? or United States Steel? What gives you the right to believe that your wisdom is so much greater in relationship to the Vietnam problem than it is to all the other complicated problems facing my future and yours in the years to come?

In the last paragraph of your editorial you seem indignant that Nixon has tried to get the people of the United States knowledgeable of his plans to end the war. What do you expect him to do? Sit there and do nothing, or just fall over and listen to the uninformed views of the various pressure groups that cannot begin to have the sources of information for decision making that he, the President, has at his fingertips to lead us out of that hellhole in Vietnam.

This United States of ours is a great, great country and history will prove, and has proved, that our present form of government is the best the world has ever seen in the history of mankind. I propose that all we citizens do all in our power to support this great government and help the government solve its problems. When the duly elected representatives fall us, then, in an orderly, constitutional method you vote them out of office. It seems to me the editor of a newspaper should not be trying to inflame the issues against the administration.

Our president and our government, need our help and support for this Vietnam policy — the closer we appear to have a united front, the sooner and better the settlement of the Vietnam war — for all concerned.

Your editorial gave a backhand to Vice President Agnew, who daily is growing in stature with the "silent majority" who feel that the Vice President's comments have been long overdue. It is about time that somebody came out and stated clearly the administration's rebuttal to the hogwash that is being peddled by many of the pressure groups of this nation.

Support your government! It's the best in the world.

Very truly yours,  
LEONARD C. BARR

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## Optional SATs...

(Continued from page 1)

31% had entered the College with both SAT's above their class medians, while 24% had entered the College with both SAT's below their class medians. (The incoming class medians were V-605 M-658 for '68, and V-610 and M-650 for '69.) In both of these classes, averaging 250 men, at least one student graduated with Latin Honors whose SAT's were both below 500. In the Class of 1969, one man graduated Cum Laude who had entered Bowdoin with a Verbal of 475 and a Math of 386.

2. In an Admissions Office poll of the Bowdoin faculty, professors were asked to list the names of recent students who were the best representatives of the qualities Bowdoin should be most eager to attract, and also "... those students you have taught during the last few years who are models of what Bowdoin could do without." In profiling both groups as they had entered Bowdoin from secondary schools, statistics regarding College Board tests were particularly interesting: for example, 50% of the "models of what we can do without" had entered College scoring above their class medians on the SAT-V, and 65% of the same group entered Bowdoin scoring above their class median on the SAT-M.

"Correct Interpretation" is the key to maximum usefulness of standardized test scores in the evaluation of college candidates. However, uniformly correct interpretation by candidates and their families, school counselors, admissions officers and faculty committees, is almost too much to hope for. In many cases the scores can mislead, and the candidate would be better served by their absence from the admissions folder.

What are those human qualities, many of them unmeasurable by aptitude and achievement tests, which Bowdoin prizes most in the undergraduate? ... The answer differs from one spokesman to the next. One professor said recently: "The common denominator of our class should be the individuals' willingness to walk to a different drummer." Another said: "We need students who are interesting

in many different ways, but who have in common intellectual capacity, curiosity with an associated willingness to investigate, a rebel instinct only if they offer supporting evidence when levying charges against society, and the ambition and motivation to make something of themselves and the world." But another member of the faculty cautioned: "We want students who are not sick with sterile superimagination. We need men who will not shine by striving for a desperate originality. They will become leaders in fields that are demanding, fields that a mere talker cannot master. We must remember that originality is the most easily faked of all character qualities. To my mind the most useless student is the glib fellow who makes a good impression when you talk to him, but who cannot apply himself and thus exploit constructively any good qualities he might have." Finally, a professor who was given a Bowdoin honorary degree at the insistence of the outgoing senior class advised: "Avoid the pseudo-sophisticated who are just too holy-toity to be open-minded or learn anything, and whose long suit is a snobbish contempt; and avoid the deliberate and malicious troublemaker, in contrast to the boy who is awkwardly and painfully trying to find himself, and who, in the process, keeps bumping into people and regulations (the latter we should welcome in small numbers). Favor many different types of men, but always ask: What might this student, with luck and wisdom on the part of Bowdoin, contribute to the College? And also, What might Bowdoin, with all its assets and liabilities, contribute to this lad's total education?"

Bowdoin considers admissions a match-making process: our College is not necessarily right for every good student, and every good student is not necessarily right for Bowdoin. The College is searching for the best potential for this community, and for those who indicate promise of becoming the most enlightened, responsible contributors to the Common Good thereafter, College Board scores have traditionally played an important role in our search. The majority of the College's candidates will probably continue to send their College Board scores; we will welcome them, and will put them to good use. Some applicants may choose to state their case for admission on what they consider to be more relevant data. At Bowdoin, this is now their option.

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## Weightlifting club returns...

# After Eight Years, Team's Rejuvenated

Although the newly formed Bowdoin Weightlifting Club does not number among its rank Hercules, Atlas, or even Mr. America, it does list enthusiastic members that track coach Frank Sabasteanski insists are "hard-core."

The club, captained and organized by senior Rick Spill, and advised by Mr. Karl Magyar of the Government Department, is returning to intercollegiate competition after an absence of eight years.

The season opens this Saturday as the Bear weightmen travel to Cambridge to face an experienced MIT team. The following Sunday the squad will face the state-champion Lisbon Barbell Club and a powerful team from the Brunswick Naval Air Station in a triangular meet that promises to be a record-breaking one. The meet has been arranged to give the new Bowdoin team an opportunity to shoot for some of the recently established Maine state records in the powerlifts, bench press, squat, and deadlift. In fact, one Bowdoin lifter, sophomore Ray Bouchard, already owns three state records as well as the state championship in the 132 lb. class.

Club adviser Magyar holds the Novice Bench Press Record in the Maryland 132 lb. class and he has unofficially surpassed the listed Maine record for that event. Doug Sewall, a newcomer to weightlifting, has shown great potential in the bench press, already exceeding the Maine State record in practice by 65 lbs. after a scant three months of lifting. It is expected that team captain Spill, who finished third in the 181 lb. class in the recent State Powerlifting Championships, will move up to the 198 lb.

class and establish new markers in the squat, deadlift, and total. John Benson finished second to national champion Nate Harris in the New England championships in 1966 and has surpassed several state records in unofficial competition.

The Bowdoin Club will compete under the name "Brunswick Barbell Club" in order to enter both AAU and NCAA sanctioned meets in Olympic and Power lifting.

A full schedule of dual-meet competitions are planned for the second semester when the Bears will be facing Dartmouth, Boston University, Eastern Nazarene, Wesleyan, Northeastern, and Bates clubs. In addition, Bowdoin will be hosting later in the year the Maine State AAU Olympic Lifting Championships. The Brunswick Barbell Club will compete in AAU meets in Maine and Massachusetts.

Rounding out the squad is a pair of rugged football defensive linemen heavyweights in Dick Hardy, and Doug MacKinnon, Pete Ellis, Mike Denoncour, and Bill Christie. Additional members are newcomers Bob Goodman, Bruce Jordan, and Dan Gilmore.

Team captain Spill's outlook for the year came out when he said, "Being faced with the usual problems of a newly formed athletic club such as inexperience, we'll have our ups and downs this year. We are much stronger in the power lifts, the bench, the squat, the deadlift than in the Olympic lifts, press, snatch, and clean and jerk. "As a team we expect to do equally well in our collegiate and AAU meets, while some individuals like Benson, Bouchard, and Sewall will probably achieve outstanding individual success.

However, our main hope this season will be to give weightlifting at Bowdoin a strong enough base so that the club will remain firmly established here. Every

man on the squad will get a chance to lift competitively, and while our goal is to win as many meets as possible, we also want each man to enjoy the season."



**DEAD FROM THE DEADLIFT?** Honorary captain, Rick Spill deadlifting 505 pounds. Shattering.

## UNH Literally Adds Insult To Injury

By BRIAN DAVIS  
Orient Sports Writer

The Thanksgiving holiday was not a vacation for the varsity basketball team. The squad held a Friday practice and a Saturday scrimmage at Northeastern University in Boston as well as home practices. Unfortunately, both the scrimmage and practices had a hampering effect on the team's condition.

During practice in Brunswick on Thursday, promising sophomore Mike Brennan took out some basketball frustrations on a wall and broke his ankle, putting him out of action for eight weeks. Then, while practicing at Northeastern on Friday, forward Steve Theroux also suffered an ankle injury. However, Theroux should be able to play this weekend against Amherst. As if these two events were not disastrous enough, the Bears then lost the scrimmage to Northeastern's Huskies, not winning a period during the encounter.

The University of New Hampshire's Wildcats quite literally added insult to injury when they handily defeated the Bears last Monday, 75-55. The opening contest at Durham proved to be a test of Bear "defense-cracking" ability. The Wildcats controlled both offensive and defensive rebounding with overpowering board strength, especially in the height aspect. With this dominance of the boards, UNH virtually squelched Bowdoin's scoring attack by allowing the Bears only one shot per turn over. At the same time, UNH could afford a low "shots attempted — shots made" percentage by continually rebounding its misses. The main difficulty, however, for Bowdoin was successfully penetrating the New Hampshire defense zone in order to even attempt a shot. Although the Bears trailed UNH by only 11 points at halftime, the Wildcat's second half defensive effort was too great and to tiring for the Bears to overcome. The final score was a dismal 75-55 with Bowdoin's leading scorer, Steve Carey, compiling 13 points.

The Lord Jeffs will be on campus tomorrow to open Bowdoin's home schedule. The Bears feel that their man to man defense will contain Amherst.

## Mermen Host Springfield; Tough Meet Promised Sat.

Those who make it to tomorrow's swimming contest will be able to witness the finest exhibition of swimming talent the Curtis pool will see this season as the Bears entertain two-time New England Champions, the Springfield Chiefs.

Coach Charles E. "Red" Silvia, who has written three books according to one source, brings with him a 37-man contingent, including a national 50-yard freestyle champ, a two-time New England champ in the 500 and 1650 freestyle events, and a ships

Springfield's two captains both "defy description." Tim Meyer was the national 50 yard freestyle champ with a time of 21.9 and the other co-captain, Doug Moulton, is a "student of the sport... with plenty of speed... and excellent techniques." He holds a number of records from his endeavors in the IM, freestyle, and breaststroke events. Senior Tom Purcell, a family man with a wife and a little girl, is a nationally ranked ninth distance man who also sprints well. Ken Spraklin literally "came from nowhere to rank with the best, collegiate backstrokers in the nation," holding down the Springfield 200 record in the process. Straight

out of Vietnam and the Marines, Paul Rix has been turning alot of heads in the sprinting events. Dave Laing, a high school All-American diver, should add strength to the squad in his event.

The Bowdoin team, in addition to battling many tough individual events, also has the Springfield team's record to contend with. The Chiefs have eleven lettermen returning from last season's first place New England and fifth place National swimming team. Bear All-American Ken Ryan should face a tough battle in the IM, and 200 man Parker Barnes stands a chance at touching his event. The squad also boasts two back to back 9-4 seasons. The team admits a weakness in its inability to produce an additional backstroke to go along with Spraklin.

The Bears anticipate having many tough races on their hands. Bowdoin All-American Ken Ryan faces a tough battle in his IM race. Bear 200 freestyle man Parker Barnes will have to produce his best time yet if he is to take that event. Pete Robinson, one of the stronger sophomores, will also have to be working his hardest for his points tomorrow.

## Fall Sports Teams Name New Captains

As a postscript to the fall sports season, various announcements concerning awards and next year's captains have come out of the various post-season athletic banquets.

The football team, sporting a 3-4 record, grabbed the Colby-Bates-Bowdoin championship, and elected Roger Dawe as their captain for next year. Dawe, a line-backer, was named to the Bates all-opponent squad and was also picked for one of the Eastern College Athletic Conference weekly small college teams.

Charlie Butt's soccer team elected halfbacks Tom Huleatt and Jeff Sexton as its co-captains for 1970. With an overall record of 4-5-2, the squad posted three players to the All-Maine team — fullback Rollin Ives, halfback Rick Barr, and forward Lee Rose.

Mark Cuneo was elected to the next season's Cross Country team captain. Cuneo, in addition to taking four firsts in the six dual meets of the season, was also fifth in the state championships and was named to the All-Maine squad.

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# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1969

NUMBER 10

## Wicker Urges Youth To Trust Humanity

By PAUL BATISTA

Tom Wicker is one of the men who influences the institution that influences the world. Formerly Washington bureau chief, now an associate editor, Wicker, at 39, writes a regular column for The New York Times. Like many Timesmen, he talks about "our" paper, about that immensely influential good gray lady, and he carries with him some of the scars of recent Times conflicts. For instance, he became head of the Washington bureau after reporting brilliantly on the first Kennedy assassination. In 1968, as the result of a power struggle at the Times which he and others "lost," he was offered the associate editorship and the column. At the same time, he continued to function as more than a journalist, as a public figure, as Wicker of the New York Times and the special associations of all that.

Wicker spoke on Tuesday evening on "Youth and the Establishment," or "in the general vicinity of youth and the establishment." He characterizes himself as "a member of neither group," which is untrue. Wicker is Southern; he sometimes talks in that Carolina style of his, mentioning, for example, that the Office of Economic Opportunity has "passed through the valley of the shadow." He refers to the "folks," to a "church down my way." Wicker repeats a distinct pattern on The Times; a number of other men whose names appear each day on the masthead are Southern, as was Ochs, who bought the paper in 1896. Wicker also has a Southern sense of conscience. Now that he is a columnist, he allows himself that slight moralistic tone that James Reston developed, and Wicker is a child of Reston's Washington bureau. Wicker wants to sense "the country out there," and to teach out there how to act better. He (Please turn to page 5)

## Two One-Act Plays Tonight

Two one-act plays, "A Son, Come Home" by Ed Bullins and "The Long Christmas Dinner" by Thornton Wilder, will be presented by Masque and Gown, the Bowdoin College dramatic organization, tonight and tomorrow. The plays will be staged at 8:15 p.m. in the Experimental Theater, Memorial Hall, on the Bowdoin campus.

Tickets are now on sale at the Moulton Union Information Desk and Reservations may be made by telephoning 725-8731, Ext. 375. General admission is 50 cents, and Bowdoin students and faculty members may obtain tickets with their I.D. cards.

The Bullins play is directed by H. Clyde Vanhorn '70. The cast includes Brenda Noel, Jean Williams, Ronald I. Hines '71 and Matthew H. Hunter, Jr. '72.

The Wilder play is directed by Earl R. Taylor '71. The cast includes Hedy Moulton, Constance Aldrich, Nancy Moulton, Marion Turner, Judy Matthews, Virginia Burnham, Kathy Gresson, John A. Coons '73; Karl G. Wassmann, III '73; Stevan L. Sylvester '73; Richard C. Ludmerer '72; and William A. Fink '73.



Student, Teacher Gap Bridged

## Student-Taught Course Proposed

By JAY SWEET

If there is a single dominant theme to the pressures for change currently being exerted on American higher education it is certainly that students are demanding an increased role in the fashioning of their educational destinies. On Thursday of this week, an open meeting of the full faculty considered what may be the ultimate expression of those demands. Eight Bowdoin sophomores have designed a course which they now wish to teach for credit. The significance of this proposal in relation to the traditional curriculum is to be understood only upon examination of the course's genesis, structure, and goals.

The course, if accepted, will appear in the catalogue as Government 22: Perspectives on Political Modernization — Africa. It was created as the advanced sequel to Professor Rensenbrink's Freshman seminar on Africa, Government 21. All eight of the course's originators were members of that course. They are Tony Bucci, Randy Curtis, Stephen Fendler, Richard Fudge, Michael Hastings, Stephen MacIntyre, Barry Mills, and John Parsons. The eight's first break with Bowdoin's Educational Tradition occurred when they maintained an interest in the course's subject matter beyond the semester's end. Each of the eight continued to work on a project begun in Gov. 21. These projects range from the obviously politically-oriented work on Fend-

ler on African socialism to the apparently apolitical, Bucci's research on African sculpture. Last semester, still under the auspices of Prof. Rensenbrink, they offered a free seminar, "Africa-Angry Young Giant." Despite the disadvantages of the free seminar format, the eight claim partial success. Although the seminar could be given no priority over formal courses by those who attended, there was sufficient interest to justify the continuation of the seminar to its end. The student's petition for regular course status is simply an expedient way

to overcome these difficulties. The course structure is designed in recognition of the fact that there are certain limitations to the job the instructors are able to do. It will be graded on a pass-fail basis; after a preliminary introduction consisting of presentations by each of the instructors in his area of concentration, the class will divide into study groups of three or four. During the final weeks of the semester, the class will reassemble to discuss and correlate individual research.

The course is at least partial (Please turn to page 6)

## Varsity-Frosh Distinction Maintained

By JOHN WEISS

During 1968 there was legislation up before the N.C.A.A. to allow freshmen to participate in varsity sports. Most of the Eastern universities and colleges were opposed to the legislation. The Ivy League, Yankee Conference, Little Three, the Pentagonal schools (Bowdoin, Amherst Dartmouth, Wesleyan and Williams) and practically all of Bowdoin's athletic opponents stood against the new rule in the N. C. A. A. voting. However, the measure passed and schools with enrollments under 1,250 were allowed to use freshman athletes on varsity teams. In February of 1969 the Pentagonal schools and our other opponents drew up a statement to the effect that they would continue their regular freshman athletic programs. Explicit in the statement was the common agreement that freshmen would not be used by these schools on their varsity teams.

On Dec. 1, 1969, Mr. Stuckey, Director of Athletics at Bowdoin, received the following letter from

the acting athletic chairman at Amherst. A similar letter was received from M.I.T.

December 1, 1969

Dear Dan, (Stuckey)

It has become necessary for us to take a rather drastic step in our policy concerning freshman competition on varsity teams. We have for many years carried on separate programs and if the number of participants makes it possible, we will continue to do so in the future. In some sports this winter we have fallen well below the minimum needed to carry out our freshman program and have asked for permission to waive the one-year residence rule. Asa Bushnell tells me, since we are under 1,250 enrollment, that permission will be granted.

I am sure you will understand the need for this when I tell you the numbers involved. Our freshman team has six candidates and the freshman hockey team has five. The wrestling team may have

(Please turn to page 5)

## Maine Seniors Meet College Admissions Men

By NORM CAREY

On Saturday, December 13, Bowdoin will host two hundred and fifty of Maine's finest high school juniors and seniors, along with the admissions officers and student representatives of at least twenty-three competitive Eastern liberal arts colleges. Every secondary school in the state had been invited to participate, each one being allowed to send up to six students. The boy-girl ratio is roughly about 2:3, and of the two hundred and fifty students, two hundred and twenty will come from public institutions. The following colleges and universities will be represented here Saturday:

Amherst, Bates, Boston University, Brown, Colby, Connecticut College, Harvard, Middlebury, Mount Holyoke, Pembroke, Radcliffe, Smith, Trinity, Tufts, University of Maine (Orono), University of New Hampshire, Vassar, Wellesley, Wheaton, Williams, and Yale.

Of the twenty-six schools invited, only Barnard, Brandeis, and Wesleyan did not respond.

The day will start off with registration and coffee for the students, followed by a session called "Admissions" at 10 a.m. at Pickard Theater in Memorial Hall.

The principal speaker will be Eugene S. Wilson, Dean of Admissions at Amherst College. After his address there will be a discussion among Mrs. Patricia Waters, Assistant Director of Admissions at Mount Holyoke College; Eugene A. Savage, Director of Admissions at the University of New Hampshire; and Mr. Moll.

At 10:45 a.m. a session entitled "Financial Aid" will deal with financial aid resources and policies. Speaking will be Bryce Grindle, Assistant Director of Financial Aid at the University of Maine (Orono); and Walter H. Moulton, Director of Student Aid at Bowdoin.

"The On-Campus Scene," a panel discussion of college life by undergraduates, will be held at 11:25 a.m. The participants in this discussion will include students representing Colby, Harvard, Smith, and Williams.

After lunch in the Moulton Union at 12:30 p.m. guided tours of the campus will be available until 2:30. The "College" session will be held from 2:30 to 4 p.m. in the main dining room of the Senior Center, where representatives of all participating colleges and universities will be available at marked tables to talk with interested parties.

The participants in the "State of Maine Day" will be able to attend free of charge a number of other events to take place on the campus Saturday. These include Bowdoin's 40th annual Interscholastic Debate Forum, 2 p.m. in Sills Hall; a varsity swimming meet against the University of Massachusetts, 2 p.m. in the Curtis Pool; a varsity wrestling match against Amherst, 2 p.m. in Sargent Gymnasium; a varsity hockey game against Army, 7:30 p.m. in the Bowdoin Arena; and two one-act plays, to be staged at 8:15 p.m. in the Experimental Theater, Memorial Hall, by Masque & Gown, Bowdoin's dramatic organization.

For two years Bowdoin has been holding a State of Maine Day in mid-December without the participation of other colleges. (Please turn to page 5)

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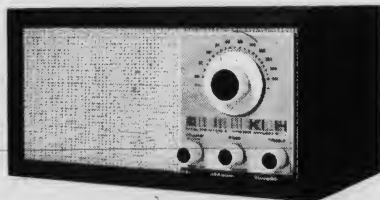
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## State of Maine

(Continued from page 1)

with the idea of selling itself to those secondary school students who attended. The motive behind this year's event (proudly acknowledged by the Bowdoin Admissions Department as the first state-wide activity of its kind in the country) seems to be a decidedly altruistic break with the past. Apparently the college is re-defining its position and responsibility with respect to the state which has for so long provided it with a good number of its top students. Bowdoin is now realizing the need for, as Mr. David R. Treadwell Jr., Associate Director of Admissions put it, a "Maine commitment." The unique State of Maine Day which Bowdoin has set up as a means of fulfilling this commitment is hoped to make known to the best Maine students some of the opportunities for higher education available to them.

That this new "commitment" will greatly benefit many Maine youths is not doubted. There is, however, the question of what lies ahead for Bowdoin if she is willing to let "outside competition" tap the resources of Maine brainpower on which it so heavily leans. This fall there was a significant drop in the percentage of freshmen entering Bowdoin from Maine. If the State of Maine Day becomes open to competition it is feared that Bowdoin's position with Maine boys will be even further weakened. It is also feared that the quality of boys applying to Bowdoin will decline.

Mr. William D. Shipman, Professor of Economics and former member of the Admissions Committee at Bowdoin, when asked about the new State of Maine Day idea, replied that it was "... okay if we expect reciprocal action from other schools..." This reciprocation does not as yet exist.

What is a benefit to Maine youth seems in effect not very beautiful to Bowdoin at all, but what constitutes a "benefit" can itself be argued. To end with some remarks by Professor Shipman is to best put forth the problem that Bowdoin now faces: "I admit that it is a good thing for the boys, but whether it is a good thing for Bowdoin remains to be seen... we may be doing them a service, but the question is what is going to happen at Bowdoin."

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## Faculty Will Consider Afro-Am Major Proposal

By JEFF DRUMMOND

The Committee on Afro-American Studies was formed last year in late April, for the central purpose of recommending a major program in Afro-American studies. This year, the Committee is composed of Ashley Streetman, Reginald Lewis, William Hughes, John Rensenbrink, Daniel Rossides, James Ward; and students Gregory McQuater, Arnold Tompkins, Paul Wiley, Eldridge Butler, and Harrison Tate.

The case for a black studies major is overpowering. A deepening of the black awareness of their culture and unique identity will increase the cultural identity of the whole society in two ways. First, as it underlines the unique properties of the black identity, the major will likewise emphasize those of the white culture, expanding the culture of the whole by expanding the unique cultures of the parts. Secondly, by a related argument, the program will deepen the cultural background of the whole society by developing the background of any single one of its parts; this is much the same as the styling of a house; no matter how different the styles of the different rooms, if any one room is made more beautiful, the whole house is more beautiful.

Another important function for the black studies major to fulfill is the strengthening of the personal identity of young blacks. It is now an established sociological fact that adolescence is a re-organizing of the identity. In the past, the young black has had only a white history, with white heroes, with which he can identify. With a new program, he will learn the contribution of his race to society, and has a background on which to build his own personality. The importance of these two objectives cannot be over-emphasized.

The initiative, then, was up to this year's Committee on Afro-American Studies (CAAS). Their decision, a description of two options for the program, was no more than a very broad outline of the most effective course plan of which they could conceive. Both options involved a course requirement of six to eight credit semesters, with a major course and a seminar. The first option involved a much more comprehensive commitment from the college: a new department, including professors from each of the present social studies disciplines, would offer courses under the heading of the Afro-American Department. Each professor would teach those courses which lay in his field of specialty; for instance, The Politics of Black Power, or The Historical, Sociological, and Economic Sources of Prejudice and Discrimination. Although this option simplifies the selection of courses for the student, it would be very difficult to implement quickly, and would necessitate a radical re-organization of the whole faculty.

The second option, not inferior academically, is much easier to affect. Out of a selected list of courses presently offered, the major would choose those which appealed to him, with the major course being the backbone of the program. Then, gradually, facili-

ties, and course offerings could be improved steadily; the number of personnel would also be increased.

The benefits of either option of this program are almost infinite. It will entail, for practical purposes, no huge financial commitment; the whole program is so flexible that any defects can be quickly ironed out; it lets the black, or indeed the white, student to help direct his own education; it will increase the willingness of the black to contribute his own motivations and talents; whites, and blacks will gradually learn more about the society, and therefore the actions, of each other; and it will further a less biased account of history and culture.

The CAAS chose the second option, in great part for the speed with which it could be implemented. The courses they chose

(Please turn to page 4)

## Afro-Am House Plans To Open After Vacation

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Bob Johnson, president of Bowdoin's Afro-American Society, announced at the Student Council meeting last Monday that the Reverend Jesse Jackson of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Martin Luther King's creation, and Mahalia Jackson, the singer, will be present at the formal opening of the new Afro-American Center on January 15. January 15 is the birthday of Dr. King. The Afro-American Society is trying to have January 15 made a national holiday. They have passed a resolution calling on other Afro-Am societies around the country to aid in the effort. The Student Council passed a similar resolution asking the student councils of other colleges to help and requesting that the College suspend classes on Jan. 15.

The Council also discussed the offer of a marketing concern to provide discounts on certain goods and services for Bowdoin.

## Two Lectures Given

# Historians Make History Here

By FRED CUSICK

Historians are queer birds. They come in every size, shape, color and disposition. Some, like Roger Howell and Paul Nyhus, resemble stockbrokers. Ernst Helmreich has the face of a Roman senator. Daniel Levine was once mistaken for a janitor. Edward Gibbon, a clerk. H. R. Trevor-Roper, a bookkeeper. Only Arnold Toynbee, of the living historians, actually looks as though he might be a historian.

Last week two very different historians spoke at Bowdoin. One of them was a success; the other a failure. Neither of them looked like a historian.

Professor Jack Hexter, a short, bald man who resembles a high school gym teacher, gave a Phi Beta Kappa address on "The Annihilation of History." The address was a disaster. One Bowdoin history professor there dismissed it as "trite as hell." "The Annihilation of History" was based on a recurring daydream that Hexter had had. In his dream he was at a cocktail party and a lady with a Southern accent came up to him and said, "So you're a historian. Tell me, what's going to happen next?" He replied, "I not only don't know what's going to happen next, I don't even know what happened last." The lady answered, "Well then, what's the use of history?" The whole address was designed to answer the question, "What's the use of history?"

Hexter spent most of his time defining what "history" is. He finally decided that "history" is critical history (i.e. the history that historians write). He said that this kind of history was good and that it should not be annihilated. There was perfunctory applause.

George Dangerfield, who delivered a lecture on "The Strange Death of Liberal England," also had daydreams. However, his were considerably more interesting than Hexter's: "When I was five years old I remember being held up to the nursery window by my nurse, in 1910 I suppose, to view Halley's Comet. She said, 'You better look at this carefully because when it comes around again you'll be dead.'" It was a "very traumatic experience."

"Stewart Hughes has said that we must look into a historians childhood to discover what made him a historian. I suppose, that event helped me to become a historian... I am in the place that Herodotus was when he said that he wrote his history of the Persian Empire because if he didn't they would simply vanish. All the great men, all the great battles and events would simply vanish." Dangerfield talked about King Edward VII who presided over "Liberal England." "He was a phallic figure in a dignified way. Kings are allowed to be. Queens are not. He wasn't bad like George IV, just comfortable disreputable."

Liberal England died with the Ulster revolt when a British army brigade mutined rather than suppress the treasonable activities of the Orangemen. It was born in

the concentration camps of the Boer War. Dangerfield described it as a time of great vitality: "a jailbreak," "not pleasant," "not a sunset era," "an era of tremendous life which began for me with the comet..."

Although Dangerfield denied any attempt to draw historical parallels "The Strange Death of Liberal England" has some warnings for our era. During the Boer War the British "discovered that they were hated... they thought that they were very-loved, the protector of little nations and all that," but "they were hated." The shock of their unpopularity put the British on the defensive and led them along militaristic path to the great holocaust of World War I. "A whole generation was murdered." Perhaps Winston Churchill was wrong. Perhaps history does, or will, repeat itself.

## Cal Options Examined

By JOHN WEISS

The Faculty-Student Committee on Athletics has met three times this semester and will meet again Tuesday, December 16. As one member of the committee hyperbolized, "We haven't met this much in the last three years." The recent flurry of activity isn't, as some students believe, either directionless or completely fruitless. The committee is addressing itself to the task of re-evaluating the school's policy toward compulsory physical education. The members of the committee are

aware that this kind of periodical reassessment can be valuable. A Faculty member of the committee stated, "Perhaps the system is a kind of a hangover from another era when main thought was given to producing a well-rounded type of person. But the matter is certainly open to debate." Questioning the relevancy of the old system of compulsory cal, however, is a far cry from proposing a workable, and more importantly, "acceptable" new program. Dean Greason was asked if the commit-

(Please turn to page 4)



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# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX Friday, December 12, 1969 Number 10

## The Halt and The Blind

Thursday afternoon, a number of Bowdoin's faculty met with eight students who propose to teach an accredited course at this College. At one point, a member of the faculty commented that this course may be a case of the blind leading the blind, whereas faculty instructed courses are, at worst, cases of the halt leading the blind. The remark was partially facetious; as the afternoon wore on, however, its irony became painfully apparent. For two hours, the halt interrogated the blind and neither group exhibited any real degree of either understanding or empathy for the peculiar infirmities of the other.

The proposal will almost certainly be defeated. With equal certainty it will be defeated for the wrong reasons. Behind all the rhetoric concerning interdisciplinary work in neglected areas, there is a basic assertion. The fundamental argument for a course of this sort is that a group of students can come together to accomplish something that is impossible within the present curricular structure. This something, this mystic union is apparently expressible only in terms of clichés: "Enthusiasm," "commitment," "curiosity," "synthesis," and, yes, Virginia, even "relevance." . . . All this will be realized, it is argued, despite the obvious limitations of the instructors in teaching competence and expertise. The immediate question, the question debated Thursday afternoon, is whether this course can succeed; the real question, however, is why this course has been proposed at all. A representative group of students has come before the faculty of the College and said that at this time and in this place the educational structure is failing. They have said that the desirable educational goals are not being reached by the practiced educational means. And, they have suggested an alternative.

No one is eager to confront that statement. The students have an immediate interest in the approval of their course, an immediate interest that springs from many secondary sources. The faculty would also prefer to deal with this course as such. Many of them wish simply to emasculate it beyond recognition or to defeat it out of hand. The crucial question of curricular change will not resolve itself, however. Nor will it be resolved piecemeal, by the passage of an innovation now and another one next year.

The real curricular issues must be faced honestly. The halt and the blind must meet and begin the work of, yes, Virginia, synthesis.

## Instant Oracles

Men require their oracles. We need to believe that someone, somewhere, knows the Answers, comprehends the incomprehensible, as completely as we ourselves do not. In this age we have elevated the journalist. Wisdom is syndicated. The liberal religion is embodied in and dispensed daily by the Times, our good grey gospel — even if you don't read it all, it's nice to know it's all there.

The oracle, however, is never immune to the myth. If enough people accept his answers, why then, yes, perhaps they are the Answers. Tom Wicker has apparently fallen victim to his own legend. Tuesday evening, he failed to distinguish knowing from understanding. Answers from answers. He lost sight of his role, an intelligent man with a certain expertise. The world is far more in need of careful and thoughtful analysis than eleventh hour pep talks. Mr. Wicker quoted Yeats to tell us what we needed. It is perhaps appropriate to quote Yeats in response:

Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;  
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world  
The blood dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere  
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;  
The best lack all conviction, while the worst  
Are full of passionate intensity.

## Masque and Gown Tryouts

The Bowdoin Masque and Gown announces tryouts for its winter production *Slawomir Mrozek's THE POLICE* directed by Richard Hornby. This Sunday and Monday evenings, Dec. 14 and 15, 7:30-9:30 P.M. in the Experimental Theatre in Memorial Hall.

Mrozek is a contemporary Polish playwright, influenced by Beckett and Ionesco, whose plays have become widely known in Europe and England. *THE POLICE* is a hilarious satire of a police state.

The play will be performed February 11-16. There are parts for 5 men and one woman.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Keep the Faith

Editor:

The "PROJECT FAITH" movement requests that you assist us by publishing the following open letter to the students on your campus.

Fellow students of the United States:

Will you join with us in helping this nation to know that millions of college students are loyal, concerned, positive Americans who with dignity and courage commit themselves as individuals to FAITH in our great nation, its people, and its leader?

Our "PROJECT FAITH" movement calls upon students of all political persuasion to rededicate themselves to the principles which have made this the greatest country in the world. We do not believe WAR to be the solution to the problems facing humanity! We recognize that our society has problems which must be solved, reforms which must be effected, improvements which must be made; therefore "PROJECT FAITH" calls upon individuals to commit themselves to contributing to the continued improvements of our society. As individuals reaffirm and rededicate themselves to this nation and its goal, progress can continue.

We reject NEGATIVISM because NEGATIVISM offers no solutions! NEGATIVISM divides and destroys! NEGATIVISM depletes energy which should be expended in creative constructive endeavors!

Join with us by forming "PROJECT FAITH" groups on your campus. Any organization or individual who will carry this "torch" on your campus please contact immediately:

MARY LYNN WHITCOMB  
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Beeman Hall  
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Muncie, Indiana 47306

Please, seek as many individual endorsements as you can, on your campus and in your community, for the following STATEMENT OF FAITH:

### PROJECT FAITH

We, as American citizens, are aware of the need for reaffirmation of faith in our country. We accept the challenge to seek solutions to problems and urge others to reject the negativism that divides and destroys. While we recognize the right of dissent, we also recognize the need for our nation to have in time of crisis one national voice. In response to the

call of the President for a "voice" from the Silent Majority, we express the following:

- (1) We endorse the principles of our government which have made this country the greatest in the world.
- (2) We have faith in the ability of the American people to recognize problems and to seek solutions in a positive manner.
- (3) We do earnestly feel that we must exercise an intelligent degree of faith and trust in our National Leader in times of this and other national crises.

### Bring Back Hu?

To a high-class Editor:

Of all the oppressed minority groups on campus, we members of those classes admitted by that illustrious, far-famed, and heroic Hubert Shaw are the most discriminated against. The two lower classes have official labels: "pizzazz" and "nifty." We are only sincerely apathetic — a title not given, but assumed. Yet, over the years the graduates admitted by our man have given more to the global community than all of Richard Moll's boys.

We are further discriminated against in the selection of students for courses, witness: Urban Crisis, English 50, and Natural Science.

In addition, the science requirement was dropped in time for most of Moll's group, but all of Shaw's had to take such a course.

And look for what people these things were done. Richard Moll is accountable for at least 520 mistakes (who knows who he failed to admit?). A paraphrase of Shakespeare sums up his problem: "Yond Dickie has a lean and hungry look." He thinks too much: such men are dangerous." No one can accuse our man of that crime. Is it any wonder that several of us decided to try to bring back our beloved Hubert?

When, however, we made our first attempt to arouse sentiment for such an action, we found what the BOWDOIN COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT was willing to do to protect one of its own. An ad was submitted with the appropriate fee to The Bowdoin Thymes. It read: "Rise, sons of Hubbie, praise his fame." It was not printed. The money was not refunded. It could not have been an oversight since another ad which was on the same piece of paper was printed. This was the shot that made the Bowdoin man leave.

Thus, here is our list of non-negotiable demands:  
I. The end of the reign of Richard Moll;  
II. The return of that deposed tradition, Hubert Shaw (this can be non-negotiated to his being given an assistantship with veto power over anyone admitted).

Who has been causing the trouble on campus? Hubbie Shaw men? Of course not. After all, we take for our motto the words of Socrates in The Republic (p. 32, Cornford edition): "It does not matter."

The Committee to Bring Back Hubert Shaw

## Alternative Cal Options Studied

(Continued from page 3)

tee might propose a new cal program to the faculty and to the Board of Directors, and if any new program could be implemented by next semester. The Dean replied, "It's entirely possible after reviewing the physical education program of other colleges that we'll come to the conclusion that ours is the best. However," and this was said with emphasis, "I seriously doubt that this will happen." The Dean also stated that any new program could be implemented by next year but not by next semester.

The programs the committee will be discussing next Tuesday vary considerably. The system which Trinity recently initiated is based on a non-compulsory principle in which P.E. courses are given academic credit. Several members of the committee indicated their interest in this physical education system. This type of program would benefit the increasing number of secondary school teacher-coaches which Bowdoin graduates. However, such a program does present problems. For instance: Should a P.E. course give yield to the same amount of credit as physical chemistry or comparative anatomy? Several of the committee members shy away from the radical changes the Trinity plan necessitates. Instead they would prefer to see the compulsory cal program continued, but the length of required participation shortened to one year less. One student member of the committee suggested that students be required to take only one semester of cal. He also stated that it would be

an improvement if students could schedule cal to their own convenience. "Some students might prefer to take their semester junior or even senior year." The committee doesn't seem to think that abolition of compulsory cal would produce a viable physical education program. As Dean Greason stated, "This is a service the school provides which might not be very effective if it were optional."

The philosophical question implicit in the discussion of compulsory versus voluntary cal has remained unanswered. Should the student be forced to participate in any Bowdoin program, whether academic or non-academic? It's not that the committee is unable to come to grips with the question. The fact is that they con-

sider it an irrelevant question. Dean Greason thinks the cal program can't function unless it is obligatory. This primary concern is providing the compulsory "service" of physical education. Chapel requirement has gone. The science requirement is defunct. Speech three is now a voluntary course. Compulsory cal, that symbol of an age gone by, is still somehow hanging on.

The members of the committee obviously feel that if compulsion is necessary to successfully implement a program then other considerations are secondary. It's irrelevant if the compulsion is right or wrong; it's necessary. It's irrelevant if some people are inconvenienced; the compulsion is necessary for the success of the program.

## Afro-Am Major Program

(Continued from page 3)

from the present curriculum range from Psych. 24 and Rel. 12 to Ec. 10, History 34, and the Urban Crisis. The proposal was submitted to the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee of the faculty in hopes that it could be discussed in the January meeting of the Governing Boards.

The whole program, of course, depends on the Afro-American Studies courses I-2, and 5, 6, 7, and 8. Herein lies the great virtue of the major program, for any student can pursue his own specialty; at the same time, any program which is not worthwhile can be eliminated promptly.

An overview of the program

leaves one thing crystal-clear: this proposal is only the bones of a major in black studies, it is only a foundation for expansion of the department and its offerings. As a foundation, as the structure on which to build a complete program in black studies, it is without doubt a step in the right direction, and should be passed by the faculty and Governors; if, however, it is not a skeleton, but is seen as the terminal point of Bowdoin's black studies, as a goal rather than a point of departure, it is hopelessly inadequate. If the Board of Governors passes it, which they should do, it must be passed as a framework around which must be built a comprehensive major.

# Wicker Interprets Recent Events

(Continued from page 1)

mean circulation and audience. It often means an interaction between national reporters like Wicker and men elected to high office in this country. The relationship between a specific politician and a national reporter can be intricate, balancing matters of trust and distrust, use and abuse. Wicker is either shunned or courted, but he is taken as a serious power. His consent or approval of a particular program can give a large boost to a Northern, urban politician, because *The Times'* main audience is in the urban north. The rest of the country, served by the New York Times syndicate, responds too, but frequently the response is "abusive." As Wicker commented, "Letters postmarked Corpus Christi, Texas, are more likely than not abusive."

Now that he appears on the opinion rather than the news pages of the Times, Wicker worries about losing touch with the country. One of the concerns of any columnist is that, sooner or later, he may run dry. Wicker lives, he admits, with real fears of "losing touch." And he has his moments of revelation: at the 1968 convention in Chicago, recognized by a group of demonstrators, who say, "Join us, Mr. Wicker, join us," he walked on. A journalist's training teaches him to react negatively, not to participate because a reporter "sees" and reproduces what he sees. But Wicker confesses to guilt over leaving; he had not realized the emotion behind the event.

Wicker discussed youth, and secondarily discussed youth and the establishment. New York Times is Establishment press; anyone working for the Times has conflict, if at all real to him, between himself and the Establish-

ment. Wicker in discussion is less formal, less moral, less Southern, than Wicker in lecture. Wicker delivered the lecture as a series of themes, while he reacts more easily to questions.

Lecturing, Wicker believed that "youth assert values more fiercely than any generation ever did." Today's youth reject "alphabetical nightmares like ABM and MIRV." After this, the next theme enters — as a whole the construction was methodical, sermonlike, block built upon block. "The differences," he said, "between young and old are deeper than differences of perception that have always divided them." Wicker continued: "Change has produced a new world in which you, this generation in this room, must live. The major change is the spread of affluence. My generation flourished in the production of wealth. This isn't so anymore . . . The great issue is not the standard of living, but the quality of life." Affluence has created its civilization and its discontents; so has the subject of the next theme, technology. It is "an inadequate expression of interests. Technology should improve the lot of man."

Wicker said:

● "There is a broader scale of failure. The political system has broken down. We aren't organized to cope with the twentieth century." Later, in discussion, Wicker revealed himself as the reporter fascinated by politics; he saw hope in specific changes, such as proposed revisions in how delegates are selected to the national Democratic Convention. Again the political observer; he "sees" problems in a national primary" to select presidential candidates.

● Next theme: "Just as all institutions fail, so do ethics, not personal morals, but common assumptions endlessly asserted."

● Wicker on ethics and violence: As a society, "we urge that nothing is so evil as violence. Ours is nothing but a violent society . . . To apply non-violence selectively is to make a mockery of it." Wicker mentioned the recent police slayings of Black Panthers in Chicago and Los Angeles, urging a full investigation.

● "A profound task of rebuilding lies ahead." Society "has to be completely built over."

Finally, as an evangelist, he warned the younger generation. It may be that Wicker now attempts to find a rationale, or a moral, behind all the news he has seen for years; behind, in a sense, all the trouble he's seen. It is part of Wicker's own moral effort to understand: "This generation has too small a sense of tragedy, and not enough awareness of comedy."

He quoted William Faulkner's 1949 Nobel Prize acceptance speech, his voice actually resembling recordings of Faulkner's own: ". . . a universal and physical fear so long sustained by now that we can even bear it. . . ." He quoted Yeats, "All things fall and are built again/And those that build them again are gay." Wicker, who has written several novels, had mentioned earlier that impressions were often more important than facts; a novelist, a moralist, sits beneath the skin of an extremely adept journalist. Wicker manages to sustain the tension of the two.

# Trinity Reforms Curriculum

Hartford, Conn. — (I.P.) — Commenting on the newly-adopted curriculum, President Theodore D. Lockwood of Trinity College points out that "In moving away from fixed requirements the faculty has sought to encourage the continuing revision of the curriculum in directions which will bring a compelling freshness to the courses which students select."

"The individual student will design his own program with the aid of a faculty advisor to meet his own needs, not the assumed needs of an entire student body. From the experience in a freshman seminar the faculty hopes that each student will think seriously about the courses which he should take both to prepare himself for an area of concentration and to assure himself of that breadth which has been the hallmark of the liberal education."

"It is no longer possible to claim that one program will be appropriate to all students, but it does not follow that there is no educational design proper to young scholars. The faculty is asking the future Trinity undergraduate to justify his choices rather than check off requirements against a master list."

"Knowledge alone is not enough; a sense of inquiry and the pleasure of discovery must accompany the search for truth. At the heart of the new curriculum is the conception that the motivation of

a student is critical to the lasting effect of new knowledge."

"Thus the emphasis of the new program shifts away from purely expository presentation of information to true teaching — teaching conceived of as the opportunity to explore different ways of seeing our world, to discuss important ideas, to uncover new ways in which to lend significance to human life."

"For in the liberal arts college it seems to me, we are pre-eminently concerned with the values by which men live, not alone the techniques by which we measure, analyze, and transmit. Therefore, it is less important who is formally responsible for the lesson plan than it is that intellectual excitement occur. In some instances students learn best in a large lecture well presented; in other cases individual research may lead to a lasting respect for the world of fact; and in still another situation the give-and-take of a seminar may evoke a fresh vision of the applicability of wisdom to society's problems."

"And I might add two points about the curriculum. Because Trinity is a small college, it is still possible to analyze the effectiveness of a curriculum. Also, we shall not forsake our strength in preparing students for advanced study: departmental majors will have their traditional rigor. Whatever conclusion we reach five years hence, the College may take pride in striking out boldly in new directions."

# Varsity-Freshman Distinction . . .

(Continued from page 1)

classes in a week.

I regret that I have to inform you of this at such a late date.

Sincerely yours,  
BEN F. McCABE  
Acting Chairman

Subsequently the Student-Faculty Committee on Athletics chaired by Dean Greason, met to decide Bowdoin's course of action as a result of Amherst's and MIT's unexpected announcements. The committee unanimously decided to reaffirm the statement made in February, 1969. The distinction between varsity and freshmen sports will be maintained at Bowdoin.

Dean Greason stated his personal opinion: "The distinction between varsity and freshmen athletics should be kept in major sports. In minor sports, however, freshmen and upper classmen might meet and participate jointly to their mutual benefit." Mr. Stuckey said that there are valid arguments for

to take advantage of this also to put all weight and against freshmen competing in varsity sports. "There is definitely a place for frosh sports. There are many athletes at Bowdoin who, for various reasons, weren't able to play varsity sports, but who greatly benefitted from participating on a freshmen team. However, people participating in freshmen sports shouldn't be penalized if they don't have enough people to compete in team sports. In addition, in team sports, where a particular style of play may be very important to the success of the school's program, freshman year may be very important." Mr. Stuckey implied that the ideas Amherst and MIT had implemented are very good. But he also considered their abrupt termination of the February, 1969 agreement as "an act of expediency rather than principle, morally bankrupt."

To solve the newly created problem of the future of frosh sports, Bowdoin is going to propose that freshman may legally participate in varsity sports. It appears that a little ex post facto legalization will assuage injured feelings.

# Drug Liberalization Considered In Canada

OTTAWA, Ontario — (CPS) — Canadian Health Minister John Munro has indicated that the Canadian government is considering action within months to liberalize, and possibly abolish, laws which ban possession and use of marijuana.

Munro told a Canadian paper that increasingly widespread use of marijuana showed that harsh penalties were not working as a deterrent, "If the penalties were a deterrent there wouldn't be increasing use," he said.

The health minister, however, did not give any indication that the government would change its stiff laws against trafficking in marijuana.

The Canadian government has established a commission to make an intensive study of the drug problem and a preliminary report is due next January. A final report will not be issued until June 1971. The commission is staffed by men who are recognized as experts in their respective fields of law, political science, psychology, and medical research.

Dr. H. B. Coltrane, Ontario's supervising coroner, stated that marijuana should be legalized and distribution controlled by a federal government agency. Coltrane also suggested a study program to learn the effect of marijuana on users.

Judge William Little of Ontario's Juvenile and Family Court agreed with Coltrane's suggestion. The judge said he would rather see young people smoke marijuana than tobacco.

The judge declared that laws against persons under 16 possessing tobacco should be enforced despite the unpopularity of these laws. In June, Judge Little convicted a 15-year-old Toronto girl of illegal possession of tobacco — one of the first such convictions in several years in that city.

NEW YORK — (CPS) — A narcotics official in California has said society has lost its fight against marijuana, and it should now begin to treat pot under the type of controls that exist for alcohol.

"Marijuana use pervades almost every sector of our society," says Weldon H. Smith, coordinator of narcotics programs for the California Department of Corrections. He said pot users are functioning well in all aspects of American life, including education, athletics, and the professions.

Smith spoke at a conference on prevention of narcotics addiction sponsored by the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission.

# Concert Set For Sunday

Two performances and two choirs are among the innovations arranged for Bowdoin College's annual Christmas Concert Sunday in the Walker Art Building.

The Bowdoin College Choir, directed by Professor Rodney J. Rothlisberger, will be joined by the visiting Smith College Choir, directed by Lawrence A. Doeblner, in a program of sacred music.

As he has done for many years, Professor Athem F. Daggett will read the Christmas Scripture. Another highlight of the program will be a joint performance by the Smith and Bowdoin choirs of Joseph Haydn's "Kleine Orgelmesse" for chorus, soloists, string ensemble and organ.

The audience will be invited to join in the singing of traditional Christmas Carols. Each of the Vespers programs will be preceded by a 15-minute chimes recital on the Bowdoin College Chapel Chimes.

# Stowe Travel Agency

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### Student Course . . .

(Continued from page 1)

a reaction to Bowdoin's traditional curriculum. The hope is that by elimination of the normal student-professor relationships, real educational benefits will be realized. It is recognized by all proponents of the plan that the course can only succeed if the classroom psychology differs radically from the college norm. To quote the course's synopsis, "interaction of student and instructor will result in a course where the gap between 'teachers' and students is virtually non-existent."

The assumptions on which this course is based have not gone unchallenged. Many aspects of the course have aroused criticism. Most fundamentally, some faculty members have expressed a priori doubts about the competence of any sophomore to teach any course to his peers. Other teachers have questioned the students' understanding and ability to meet the challenge inherent in any interdisciplinary instruction. It is obvious that eight instructors of very limited expertise are not equivalent to one instructor of broad expertise. The problem of presenting any sort of coherent overview in a course of this sort has proved difficult in the past. Other faculty reservations concern course particulars: the grading system, prerequisites, and the advisability of the long independent study period.

The claim of the instructors is that the course cannot be judged by traditional standards. The goals of the course as well as the techniques employed differ radically from the means and ends of traditional curricula. The course requires either Gov. 21 or History 34 or the consent of the instructors for admission. It is hoped that students will bring with them an authentic enthusiasm and curiosity as well as a degree of subject knowledge. In the final analysis, the course's success will be determined by the extent of commitment of the individuals involved.

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**A QUEEN FOR ALL SEASONS.** After being selected Miss UNH 1970, Wilma Thornapple, '73, was denounced by radical factions as characterizing "male chauvinism and the exploitation of women" in a contest which purportedly elected a queen highly misrepresentative of the campus. While not agreeing with dissenters politically, she consented to show her true diversity of character and versatility in adapting to any circumstance. Wilma here demonstrates that she can indeed represent any faction without difficulty. The 18-year-old dean's list student is pictured above at a recent party held in her honor. She is escorted by her Prince Regent (left) and a "High" Chancellor.

## Interfrat Football Playoffs Postponed Due To Weather

As in past years, snows and heavy rains have postponed the end of this year's interfraternity football season. Only one play-off game for the title has been played so far, and with Christmas

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vacation and heavy snows imminent, it is doubtful that the results will be known until next spring.

In regular play, the Beta power house had the best season, ending with a 5-0 record for their division. Alpha Kappa Sigma, Psi Upsilon and Chi Psi held a three-way tie for second place with 4-1 records.

Beta overcame a tough Chi Psi team in the only play-off game this season and in the process relegated the defeated squad to fourth position. Beta now moves on to the championship game probably to be played in the spring against either Kappa Sigma or Psi Upsilon, depending upon the winner of that play-off.

# Change the Pentagonal!

By MARTIN FRIEDLANDER

Orient Sports Editor

It's too bad that this year's varsity hockey seniors may never get the chance to play in an ECAC championship tournament. It's too bad that they may have to share the same fate dealt to last year's seniors when they graduated after playing for a season as the number one ECAC hockey team in the eastern college division. And finally, it's too bad that the college community and alumni may never get to enjoy the publicity and possible rewards that come with participating in an ECAC tournament. And all of this because the college is obliged to abide by a clause in an agreement based on one school's misfortune and a generally inapplicable ruling.

Dartmouth, one of the pentagonal has seen fit to remove itself from the restrictive clause, and the students at Bowdoin, as well as Amherst and Williams, have for the past two years presented circulations representing 70% of their total numbers to administration officials showing their dissatisfaction with the agreement. This year the ball has once again been set in motion, and it is hoped that some action will make a reality the dreams of every hockey player and fan in their respective college communities, particularly Bowdoin.

The arguments against post-season play certainly seem convincing... for some people, at any rate. Some say that post-season tournaments such as this one can result in aggravation, undue costs, and excessive stress on the players. This is said with one particular case in mind; an instance when one member of the pentagonal sent a championship basketball team to the mid-west for the playoffs

and discovered they weren't quite as good as they had thought they were, and also that Mid-western sportsmanship was not quite up to New England ethics.

As it might stand at the season's end, the hockey tournament that Bowdoin would be eligible to play in will be at one of the leagues schools (and this is by ECAC ruling). Logistically speaking, this means that all of the possible contenders for the championship would be within 300 miles of Bowdoin... no further than the farthest typical weekend road trip. The play-offs would come at the immediate end of the season, thereby not overlapping with any succeeding sports season — an argument protesting the undue pressure that would be placed on the students who played hockey as well as a spring sport. Sports such as swimming and track, where the individual is permitted to compete in post season games, the "stress" is obviously not enough to warrant banning of the activities. The logic behind this argument is certainly questionable.

Though Presidents Howell and Plimpton (of Amherst) have expressed interest in lifting the ban in past years, it is primarily the responsibility of the students to agitate for revision. Each school involved should be contacted, and petitions circulated at each one, not only Bowdoin. Concise formulation of a new policy, accounting for possible difficulties should be presented along with petitions.

Action on revision has not come in the past, despite student petitions, approval of Director of Athletics Stuckey and President Howell, and the enthusiasm and talent offered by the teams involved. It is an absurd situation when these conditions exist and the policy stagnates. It is definitely time for change.

## Icemen Down Boston State; Entertain Army Saturday

By MICHAEL A. ZIMMAN

For the Orient

The Bowdoin College icemen opened their defense of the E.C.A.C. Division II crown with a come-from-behind victory over Boston State at the Boston Arena Wednesday eve. Sophomore John Bradley had a fine night in the cage coming up with 29 saves, many of them spectacular.

### Polar Bearings

vs. Boston State Tues. 4:00		
Swimming		
Bowdoin	35	Springfield 60
0-1		
vs. U Mass Sat. 2:00		
Bowdoin Fr.	54	Springfield 36
1-0		
vs. Huntington Prep. 12:00		
Track		
Varsity vs. UNH Jan. 10		
Frosh vs. UNH Jan. 10		
Squash		
Bowdoin	3	Harvard JV 6
0-1		

Basketball		
Bowdoin	55	UNH 76
Bowdoin	81	Amherst 89
0-2		
at Wesleyan Sat.		
Bowdoin Fr.	76	UNH 80
Bowdoin Fr.	83	MC1 80
1-1		
vs. Exeter Sat. 3:00		
Hockey		
Bowdoin	3	Boston State 2
1-0		
vs. Army Sat. 7:30		
Bowdoin Fr.	2	Harvard 8
Bowdoin Fr.	5	Card. Cushing 3

The first period saw Bowdoin off to a slow start. The passing was erratic, perhaps due to the first game jitters. Dick Leahy opened the scoring at 8:07 for Boston State on a power play goal. Boston lead 1-0 at the end of the first period.

Locking like a different team Bowdoin came roaring out of the locker room and after peppering the Boston net Tom Lea tallied at 4:56 with an assist from Bob Maxwell. Boston's Leahy scored again at 15:16 permitting State to carry a 2-1 lead into the lockers.

However Bowdoin seemed to have the momentum and at 2:01 of the third period Ed Good tied things up with a hard slap shot that deflected off the Boston goalie's glove over his shoulder and into the cage. Linemate Jim Block and co-captain Erl Hardy were credited with assists. Bobby Hall scored the clincher on a tip-in from Ed Good at 13:20. Bob Petrie also assisted.

### Ice Inks

Coach Sid Watson felt that the game was "a real team effort" ... he cited John Bradley for an outstanding job in the nets ... Bowdoin lived up to its program billing of "big and burly" with eight penalties ... sophomore Coley King was a bright spot on defense ... neither team could capitalize on two man up situations ... the final outcome of the cancelled Hamilton game is still up in the air ... next game: undefeated (3-0) Army Saturday night.

# SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

If you want assistance in obtaining summer employment, see Mr. Moulton in the Student Aid Office.

This year the Student Aid Office will attempt to help students secure summer jobs through Bowdoin alumni. If you are interested, sign up in the Student Aid Office so your name will be available to alumni on a referral basis.

# Swimmers Host U Mass; Look For First Victory

The varsity swim team suffered a defeat at the hands of a powerful Springfield contingent last Saturday, but the prospects of evening the record with a win over the University of Massachusetts look good for this weekend.

The 60-35 defeat by Springfield was a result of a lack in depth. Bowdoin won four individ-

ual events to Springfield's five, with each team winning a relay. The top-sided meet score resulted from the fact that Springfield swept four events, while the Bears swept none, Pete Robinson gaining Bowdoin's only second place in the tightly contested 200 fly.

Bowdoin's firsts were taken by Parker Barnes in the 200 and 100 yard freestyle events, Ken Ryan in his specialty, the 200 Individual Medley, and by a strong sophomore diver, John Wendler. In winning the diving, Wendler upset Springfield's high school All-American, Laing. The winning freestyle relay was composed of Barnes, Jeff Meehan, Simon Edkins, and Robinson. All of Bowdoin's individual firsts were won in performances far superior to those of last year at this time.

Pete Robinson performed well against very tough competition to produce a second and a third, also anchoring Bowdoin's winning relay. John McPhillips, Barry Stevens, and Bow Quinn performed well, turing in their best times for this season.

The pool record in the 200 yard breaststroke was lowered to 2:21.2 by New England record holder Doug Moulton, one of the Springfield co-captains. The mark was previously held by Van Oss of Amherst when he swam the race in last season's contest with Bowdoin.

With continued good performance the Bears should emerge victorious from Saturday's contest with U Mass, evening out the record to 1-1. Massachusetts will suffer from last June's loss of two graduating seniors who paced the team with their performances in the freestyle sprints and the Individual Medley. Thus far this season, the team has not appeared particularly strong in other meets.

It was against Springfield that team captain John Spencer made his first winning appearance since breaking his wrist over the summer. The Bowdoin squad's leading distance man, Spencer should be in racing condition by the end of Christmas vacation when the team returns to face UNH on January 10.

**Bowdoin vs. Springfield**  
 400 Medley Relay: 1. Springfield (Spracklin, Sager, LaPointe, Kures), 3:56.6.  
 200 Freestyle: 1. Barnes (B), 2. Kaynor (S), 3. Lapahant (S), 1:58.1.  
 50 Freestyle: 1. Meyer (B), 2. Call (S), 3. Robinson (B), 1:25.3.  
 200 Medley: 1. Ryan (B), 2. St. Pierre (S), 3. Roach (B), 2:11.4.  
 Diving: 1. Wendler (B), 2. Laing (S), Donnelly (S), 77.03 pts.  
 200 Butterfly: 1. Lynch (S), 2. Robinson (B), 3. Quinn (B), 2:21.5.  
 100 Freestyle: 1. Barnes (B), 2. O'Meara (S), 3. Scott (S), 1:50.2.  
 200 Backstroke: 1. Spracklin (S), 2. Gardner (S), 3. Stuart (B), 2:22.5.  
 500 Freestyle: 1. Parker (S), 2. Van Buren (S), 3. Progin (B), 5:20.5.  
 200 Breaststroke: 1. Moulton (S), 2. Kleitz (S), 3. Ryan (B), 2:21.3 (Bowdoin College Pool Record).  
 400 Freestyle Relay: 1. Bowdoin (Barnes, Meehan, Edkins, Robinson), 3:33.  
 Bowdoin 35 Springfield 40

Lose MIT opener . . .

## Weightlifters Meet Lisbon

In their first match in eight years, the newly reorganized Bowdoin Weightlifting Club lost to a more experienced MIT club, 119-71, last Saturday in the DuPont Athletic Building in Cambridge.

Led by the state record holder of Iowa, Joel Mosher, the Engineers jumped to a commanding 52-12 lead by gaining first and second place finishes in the press and bench press. The inexperienced Polar Bear team held the Engineers even in the deadlift, squat, snatch, and clean and jerk, but the early lead proved too large to overcome.

Team captain Rick Spill took the only first for the visitors as he captured a victory in the squat with a lift of 385 pounds. John Benson finished as the meet's high scorer with 29 points from three

seconds, a third, and a fifth. Spill finished second with 21 points. Also scoring for Bowdoin were Doug Sewall, Ray Bouchard, and Dick Hardej.

The meet was scored on the basis of 10-7-5-4-3-2-1 points for the first seven lifts in each lift, respectively. According to the "Hoffman formula" each lifter was assigned a co-efficient calculated to enable the smaller men to compete with the heavyweights on an equal basis. This co-efficient was multiplied by the poundage each man lifted and the resultant score determined the places.

This Sunday the squad travels to Lisbon to face the Lisbon Barbell Club and the Naval Air Station Team in a triangular meet. The team's first home match will be January 10.

## Jeffs Edge Bears 89-81; Cardinals Warm Nest Sat.

By BRIAN DAVIS  
Orient Sports Writer

Action at the Morrell Gymnasium last Saturday evening proved to be at best disheartening, as Amherst's Lord Jeffs handed Bowdoin the second defeat of the '69-'70 Bear basketball season. The "home opener" featured two teams that were apparently evenly matched (at least physically).

Although considerably slower, the Lord Jeffs seemed to react more confidently than the Bears when handling the ball. Also, the Bowdoin squad found itself hampered by rebounding problems. Similar to UNH, Amherst was holding the Bear's offensive attack to one shot a drive and a large majority of these shots were from the outside. Unfortunately, Bowdoin failed to dominate defensive rebounding as well, thus allowing the Jeffs more opportunities to score. The 52-45 half-time score, however, was far from determining the trend of the contest.

At the half Bowdoin has acquired only seven team fouls to Amherst's fourteen. The second half turned the tables in the foul department, as the Bears lost the services of Steve Theroux and Steve Carey due to foul accumulations. Bowdoin's greatest threat, although the score was never in favor of the Bears, came with seven minutes left in the game. After being down by eleven points, the Bears came back to within one point of the Lord Jeffs. This drive was only momentary as Amherst's rebounding power stalled both Bowdoin's offensive and defensive fire. The high scorer of the game for the Bears was Clark Young. But Young's twenty points were not enough, as Amherst outscored Bowdoin, 89-81.

Saturday, Bowdoin will be hosted by Wesleyan in Middletown. Although the season is still young, the Bears feel a win now would be invaluable for the remainder of the schedule.

*The Queen - now can you  
guess who that could  
be  
(She's a little girl  
by day, but at night  
she struts away?)  
Well -*

... Rose Fylenan



FACES IN THE CROWD . . . as a new winter sports season takes off this weekend.

Frosh set records . . .

## Erikson Leads Meet in 500

For the first time in modern Bowdoin swimming history, the freshman squad defeated a Springfield team. However, it wasn't only the 54-36 victory that gave Coach Charlie Butt reason to be happy — two of his freshman swimmers also set new freshman and pool records.

Distance freestyler John Erikson shaved six-tenths of a second off of the college pool record with his own mark of 5:19, only 2.9 seconds shy of the college record, set in 1965 by T. Robinson, varsity swimmer Pete Robinson's older brother. This was Erikson's first attempt at the 500 record. The high school All New York State swimmer also placed first in the 200 freestyle with a time of 1:55.9, setting a new freshman record in that event, too.

The other freshman record setter in the meet was Rick Haudel who turned in a 2:13.0 in the 200 yard Butterfly. The team's two other first-place grabbers were Rick Lucas in the 50 free and Nic Carson in the 200 Backstroke. The squad's 400 yard medley relay team of Carson, John Ward, Haudel, and John Doran started the meet's pace when they took seven points unopposed by a Springfield contingent.

The cubs' weak spot was in the diving, where they posted no contestants. This means that the squad donates eight points each meet by not competing in the diving events. In all other events, the team promises to be one of the best freshman swimming squads ever to work out in the Curtis pool. The team's next encounter is this afternoon against Huntington Prep.

*Time it was and what a time it was . . .  
it was . . .  
a time of innocence, a time of confidence . . .*

Season's Greetings and

Best Wishes for a Healthy  
a Happy New Year

... the Orient Staff

## Frosh Down MCI Wed.; Cub Hoopsters At 1-1

By WILLIARD T. BUSHEY  
Orient Sports Writer

The freshman basketball team evened its record to 1-1 last Wednesday with a victory over MCI. The closing minutes of the game proved to be extremely tense ones, but Coach Coombs' freshmen held on to win, 83-80.

However, two weeks ago the squad was not quite so persevering as they bowed to UNH, 76-80 in their season opener. The cubs' hard fought game was paced by the scoring of Kip Crowley who poured in 32 points and guard Lee Arris who hit for 17.

A fast moving squad, the frosh are led by guards Arris and Frank Campagnone, forwards Kip Crowley and Gerry Lewis, and center Kevin Douglas. Other men who will see action this season are Ken Toliver, Dick Cartland, John Redman, Mark Ginn, Dick Nylom, Clay White, Mike Knell, and Ed Kaezerian.

On top of the scoring honors for the squad, along with Crowley and Arris, is Campagnone who sunk 24 points in a recent scrimmage against Brunswick High School. The Polar Bear Cubs won, 82-41.

The frosh host MIT Tuesday evening in the Morrell Gymnasium.

Sports This  
Weekend

**Friday**  
Fr. Swim vs. Huntington 2:30  
**Saturday**  
Swim vs. U Mass 2:00  
Wrestling vs. Amherst 2:00  
Hockey vs. Army 7:30  
Fr. Basketball vs. Exeter 3:00

More Sports  
On Page 7

# Bontemps Seeks Roots For King In Harlem Renaissance

By PAUL BATISTA

The Harlem Renaissance, beginning in 1917 and ending after a decade, produced poetry originally published in little magazines: standard periodicals and firms did not accept what Arna Bontemps yesterday identified as "captivity literature." It was an effort to find a form or topic that would be published at all. For example, Frank Yerby wrote during the Depression a novel about black life; it was rejected, "and sometimes savagely criticized," by many publishers. The experience was common. Yerby then produced a novel in which no blacks appeared, a sleight of hand so complete that the book sold over a million copies, as have all of Yerby's later ones.

Bontemps sensed the same frustrations about reaching an adult audience that was largely white. So his own device was to write for children, "for the sixth and seventh grade." "I would address myself to minds that were not so firmly set," Bontemps added: "At the time the minds of adult Americans were substantially closed, Americans in general were so hardened, attitudes were so crystallized." He wrote for children "Lonesome Boy," "Sad-faced Boy," and "Golden Slippers," among others, a captivity literature that like

Countee Cullen's "can serve as a metaphor for the human experience." It is, for him, a gentle dreamy human experience: the style of the man and his work reflect this. It is a style that has, of course, suffered reversals. Also reversed has been the need to find an acceptable style, form, or topic for the black writer, to write popular novels about whites or to compose children's stories. What has also developed is the belief that black writing cannot be criticized from the basis of white critical standards; one recalls critic Richard Gilman saying that Eldridge Cleaver writes about so many things that Gilman, who is white, cannot understand.

Criticized at times as sentimental and derivative, the Harlem Renaissance has become the heart of the black republication, as books by Hughes, Toomer and others have been reissued. It involved a very large outpouring of poetry and prose. Bontemps was one of the movement's leading figures. Countee Cullen was another. And Jean Toomer, whose novel *Cane* was recently reissued, and the poet Paul Laurence Dunbar. Arna Bontemps attracts as one of the only surviving figures of the movement. Currently he is a lecturer in American Studies at Yale and curator of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection.

Yesterday he discussed "Hold Fast to Dreams." It may have been a poem in prose, a child's story, an extended homily. It was not to be completely associated with Martin Luther King's speech at the Washington Monument in 1963. But there was an association. King used patterns of speech from rural preachers in the south and from the poetry of the Harlem Renaissance. A Langston Hughes poem supplied the content and form for King's speech. "King was immersed in our poetry," Bontemps said. "He projected that attitude. His style of speaking was not original with him."

Bontemps said that there have been periodic upsurges in the literature of captivity. "We are now in a period," said Bontemps, "of revival and revolution, of real ferment." The Harlem Renaissance explains a number of things about the literature: It explains the language and the mood. Bontemps said, "This is a period of inspired action, of demonstration. It bears a real relation to the stage." Lorraine Hansberry's "A Raisin in the Sun" started the current emphasis on black drama in the middle fifties. Bontemps suggested an indebtedness to the Harlem Renaissance. "Dreams are back in style."



## BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1970

NUMBER 11

### Two Undergrads Named To Board Of Overseers

A representative of the college announced today that two undergraduates, Lewis D. Epstein '73 and Kenneth Vincent Santagata '73, had been elected to the Board of Overseers. They are the first students to be elected to the Governing Boards in Bowdoin's 175 year history.

Epstein and Santagata are expected to attend and vote at the February meeting of the Governing Boards at which the crucial reforms of co-education, an increase in enrollment, and the re-

vamping of the curriculum will be considered.

A spokesman of the college said of the unprecedented appointment, "I am pleased that undergraduates will be members of the Governing Boards. It was a shame to believe that a board, whose average age is 60 or 65, could produce the reforms necessary to progressive education. Perhaps now, Bowdoin can make the meaningful adjustments due such an institution..." Epstein and Santagata were unavailable for comment.

## Afro-Am Center Opens --Commemorates King

By JEFF DRUMMOND

One of the objectives for the Afro-American Center which opened yesterday was to deepen the cultural identity of the blacks at Bowdoin College. As the Bowdoin Almanac says: the house "should help make the black student aware and proud of his heritage and it should convey to the white community an understanding of that heritage and an appreciation of the contributions of black men to world culture." Obviously, "a college can never isolate itself from the social conditions in which it operates, (and) without black students to learn from, the whites would leave Bowdoin ill-equipped to cope with racism or social injustice."

It was in this spirit of recognizing the need for reconciliation of blacks with whites that the Bowdoin Center for Afro-American Studies was formally inaugurated

on the birthday anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. When Richard Adams, '73, first thought of opening the house on that day, he was hoping that the day would become a day of national observance. The Afro-Am organization consequently contacted other Afro-Am's at 450 colleges and universities, and the

could not attend due to sudden illness. Her performance, which was a benefit for a scholarship fund for black students, will hopefully be re-scheduled for March.

The activities began at nine o'clock with registration for the workshops, or seminars, which were to be conducted at one that



## Colleges, High Schools Praise Elimination Of College Boards

By JOHN WEISS

Earlier this semester the faculty of Bowdoin decided to eliminate the SAT and CEEB requirement for admissions. The new school policy, sponsored by Director of Admissions Richard Moll, states that these tests are optional. Early in December Mr. Moll sent many letters to secondary schools, colleges, and universities explaining Bowdoin's new policy on standardized tests. The replies have been overwhelmingly favorable. In fact many of the responses Mr. Moll has received approve even substantial changes in the educational process and in educational administration.

A representative sampling of quotes from secondary school responses indicates how favorably Bowdoin's new policy has been received. A secondary school councilor from Hudson, Ohio wrote: "Your report about eliminating the CEEB requirement just arrived, and it is an excellent one. Might your secretary send me fifty or so more copies..."

From Wiscasset, Maine:

"May I take the opportunity to commend you and Bowdoin for your courage to decomputerize the ad-

missions scene in the face of overwhelming pressure to do everything by the numbers."

Kingston, Pennsylvania replied: Now, if only the other colleges would follow Bowdoin's footsteps, then we at the secondary school level would be greatly helped. Needless to say, students would be too. Perhaps the millenium would be reached if ranking and grades would go by the window. A most pleasant thought. Director of admission at East Brunswick, New Jersey: We have felt for some time that these tests have been given undue emphasis by many colleges... and therefore we applaud your efforts to base your decisions on more meaningful criteria. From Exeter, New Hampshire:

...my hearty congratulations for having the courage and the wisdom to set precedent. As optional criteria they will serve us — as required criteria they have ruled us!

The headmaster of a boarding school in Metairie, Louisiana wrote:

I have long felt that the emphasis on CEEB-SAT scores had become unrealistic. I am certain that

(Please turn to page 5)

Student Council wrote to the student government of more than 800 educational institutions, urging them to hold similar ceremonies. Several important officials, including Senator Edmund Muskie, were invited.

On January 9, Governor Kenneth Curtis of Maine proclaimed January 15th "Martin Luther King, Jr., Day," specifying that the Student Council and the Afro-American Society of Bowdoin have urged Jan. 15th to be set aside as a national holiday "in memory of Dr. King and the ideals for which he lived and died." Edmund Muskie also sent a telegram supporting the idea and the Center; unfortunately, he had to be in Chicago on that day.

The other major disappointment of the day was that Miss Mahalia Jackson, gospel singer,

afternoon. Then at ten, in the first formal ceremony of the day, President Howell gave the keys of the Center to Paul Wiley, Vice-President of the Society, and House Manager. Howell spoke for a few minutes on what he believed the purpose of the Center to be. As a focus for black ideas and education on the Bowdoin campus, the Center is supposed to deepen the cultural identity of the blacks, and at the same time, by exposing the white student to black ideas, "to serve a deep and crucial need for the white student." "King's ideals of humanism and love for fellow man are necessary in the society we now have; we must discard them as we 'grow inwardly and search deep within ourselves' for a brotherly love. Above all, we must 'accelerate growth of gen-

(Please turn to page 4)



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## Student-Taught Course

# CEP Approves Gov 22

By ALAN KOLOD

Wednesday the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee approved a modified version of the proposed student-taught Government 22 course. The CEP will report its action to the Faculty Monday. The proposed course was originally to be offered by the eight Sophomores under the loose supervision of Professors Rensenbrink and Lewis and students were to be graded under a pass-fail system by their student-instructors. This plan was attacked, however, by members of the faculty who questioned the teaching competence of the eight and the wisdom of allowing them to grade their fellow students.

In order to meet the objections of the faculty as expressed by the CEP, the government depart-

ment agreed to sponsor the course as one of its regular offerings. Professor Rensenbrink and Lewis will be formally responsible for teaching the course. Randy Curtis, one of the eight, explained that this means they will advise the student instructors on the selection of course materials, will grade the instructors, and, with the assistance of the student-instructors will grade those enrolled in the course. In addition, grades will be given under the present rather than the proposed pass-fail system.

Some of the eight regarded the changes as trivial and beside the point, though they were disappointed that grades would not be pass-fail. One student thought it ironic that the faculty questioned the students' ability to teach and then insisted grades be as precise as possible.

Professor Rensenbrink has written in praise of the course: "I have observed six free seminar sessions in which the eight proposers in different groups of two or three led the class. They did very creditably. The sessions were characterized by openness, full discussion, and — most important in my estimation — a steady persistence in fully exploring major themes rather than getting off on side issues. From my knowledge of their approach, it is evident to me that they do not intend to put on the mantle or airs Master-Professor, but neither are they interested in acting as presiders over bull sessions. They have a serious desire to communicate and guide, to raise problems, and to cooperate with their fellow students in exploring and where possible in finding answers to these problems."

"I strongly recommend that this course be approved by the CEP and by the Faculty. I say this both because it is a very valuable experiment and because it promises to be something good in itself."

These young people have some things they want to share: things like data, materials, tentative analyses of social forces in a nonwestern setting, suggested models of how to understand the

(Please turn to page 5)

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**NEWSMAKERS:** Rhodes scholar Bruce Cain (see page 1) and Admissions assistant Eric Saunders. Eric Saunders has been named to succeed Robert Ives as an assistant in the Admissions Office. The job will run from "June to June." After that he'll have to find his own college. Roger Renfrew has also been named as an assistant. He will only work this summer in the Admissions Office.

## King Holiday Passed; Hanoi Is Petitioned

By FRED CUSICK

The Student Council passed a resolution last Monday night calling on the Governing Boards to declare Jan. 15, the birthday of Martin Luther King, a college holiday. The resolution also called on the Boards to petition President Nixon and Congress to make Jan. 15 a national holiday.

Harry Simmeth and John McPhillips introduced a resolution, which was passed unanimously, calling for the humane treatment of U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam. The resolution read:

Whereas: There are presently upwards of 400 members of the American Armed Forces known to be captives of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese; and

Whereas: Evidence exists that these prisoners are not accorded the full protection of the Geneva Convention concerning treatment of prisoners; and

Whereas: A gesture of reconciliation on the part of Hanoi concerning treatment of prisoners may lead to increased sentiment on both sides in favor of ending the war and would be a commendably humanitarian act;

Therefore it is resolved:

That the Bowdoin Student Council undertake the following action regarding the Vietnam prisoner situation:

1. That the Secretary of the Council be directed to write letters expressing the Council's concern to Xuan Thuy, head of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris talks, asking that Hanoi release the names of captives and permit inspection of prisons by the International Red Cross;

2. That the Secretary, also, be directed to dispatch letters to Sens. Chase and Muskie and to Maine Congressmen calling for a joint congressional resolution demanding proper treatment of prisoners and urging the President to undertake initiatives for prisoner exchanges at this time;

3. That the Secretary send to the President a letter urging such initiatives be undertaken;

4. That the students be provided with proper addresses and urged to send

similar letters to the above;

5. That the Bowdoin Student Council undertake to enlist the aid of other college student councils in furthering this effort.

Bowdoin's first mixer is officially dead. The autopsy, performed at the Student Council meeting last Monday night, revealed that the patient had died of failure to contact the girls' schools soon enough, failure to phone schools instead of write, failure to time the mixer properly, "failure all around." The deceased left a debt of \$250.00 which will be paid in part by the Council and in part by Blanket Tax.

The Council also laid to rest the proposal of a company called Academic Services Inc. which had asked to peddle its wares (student fare cards, student discount booklets, discount record clubs, etc.) on campus with the help of the Council. The proposal was termed by one member as just "more garbage for the bulletin board."

The election for the presidency of the junior class is scheduled to be held again after the Council voted that one of the candidates, Buzz Van Sanford, had accidentally been omitted from the first ballot. A new election will be held next week.

## Schwartz Will Head West

Professor Elliott S. Schwartz of the Department of Music will be Visiting Lecturer at the College of Creative Studies at the University of California at Santa Barbara during the school's winter quarter.

The award-winning composer has been commissioned by the College of Creative Studies to write a new work which will be premiered during his stay there from mid-December to early February. The new work is "Miniconcerto" and is scored for flute, oboe, violin, viola and cello.

While visiting the West Coast, Professor Schwartz will lecture and present a program at the University of California at San Diego, and will speak at the University of Southern California and the University of Oregon.

## Radiation Affects DNA

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Dr. Franklin Hutchinson of Yale University gave a lecture entitled, "D.N.A. and Radiation" on Thursday, January 8. Dr. Hutchinson was a member of the Chemistry Department at M.I.T. He was Chairman of the Department of Biophysics at Yale. In the year 1963, he was a Guggenheim Fellow at London University.

Dr. Hutchinson pointed out certain very practical reasons for studying ionizing radiation in reference to cell behavior. In the field of medicine, ionizing radiation is used to control cancerous tissue growth. Scientists are concerned about the effects of ionizing radiation on men during space travel, where there is no atmospheric shield against such radiation. A third definite reason for studying the effects of ionizing radiation is that as a result scientists may learn a great deal more about the functionings of the cell.

In the experiments carried out at Brookhaven National Laboratory and elsewhere, scientists

At their annual meeting in June, Bowdoin's Governing Boards will deal with a report that, if implemented, will change the essential nature of the college. Coeducation, Bowdoin's mass erotic fantasy, will be presented in precise terms of why, how, and how much. And, hopefully, when.

Last year the Boards voted to increase the enrollment of the College to 1200. The means of effecting this increase, and, therefore, by the question of coeducation, were left open. The Committee on Coeducation, a subcommittee of the Committee on Admissions, is currently finding the answers to that question. As Chairman Edward Geary makes clear, the answers are not easy. At well as presenting the arguments for and against coeducation, Geary's committee must accurately define and evaluate the institutional problems presented by such a

program. Expansion of College facilities in such areas as housing, counselling, medical care, and physical education would certainly be necessitated. Other problems, some of them far more complex, must also be solved. The departmental impact is one such problem. Where and how a significant number of girls would alter the Bowdoin curriculum is a question that Geary's committee seeks to answer in dollars and cents. Additionally, the committee must make concrete proposals no where the girls would come from and how they would be integrated into the four classes.

Reports from other colleges, including Princeton and Williams, are being studied in an attempt to determine their relevance to the situation here. When the report is completed, it will be, to as great an extent as possible, definitive. It will be compared to alternative plans such as the establishment of a graduate studies program and acted upon. In June the fantasizing will be over.

## Commager On College

Amherst, Mass. — (I. P.) — The way to change society is through politics, not through the universities, according to noted historian Henry Steele Commager.

"The university is the most unique and least corrupt institution in society," he said. "Destroy it and you destroy civilization."

Radical students who think they can capture the university and re-structure corrupt society from that base of operations are not realistic, according to Prof. Commager, who teaches American government and history at Amherst College. He made it plain that American universities are not to blame for the war in Vietnam — "the university didn't start it and can't end it" — any more than they are for the problems of pollution, racism, overpopulation, urban blight or anything else.

(Please turn to page 6)

## Freshmen Find Bowdoin Weak Socially, Stronger Academically

By SAUL GREENFIELD and JEFF DRUMMOND

Jon Gitlin, a member of Sigma Nu, applied to Bowdoin Early Decision. He was influenced in his decision by an admissions officer at the college. Now that he is here he is generally satisfied. He finds the academics challenging and the social life adequate. When asked about the fraternity situation at Bowdoin he said, "For kids who find enjoyment in the aspects of fraternity life, whether it be drinking a keg of beer or the 'experience' to be gained by living with other people, fraternities are fine. I personally detest some of the masochistic perversion I have observed at a few of the fraternities." Mr. Gitlin seems to be especially irked by the cal requirement. He observed that, "It was once said by the Greeks that a sound body was necessary for a sound mind. The Greek hegemony collapsed a few thousand years ago, and hopefully that idea died with it. I came to the college to be educated in what interests me, not to be coerced into the appropriate physical contortions."

Chuck Jones was impressed by

Bowdoin's academic reputation but came here because he was not accepted at Amherst. He liked the fact that it was in New England. Chuck is not satisfied at all with the extra-academic life at Bowdoin. As a matter of fact, he's seriously considering transferring out. He feels that "a constructive weekend is impossible. The school refuses to enhance the social life of the independents. There is an unhealthy attitude toward the opposite sex due to the unnatural environment here. Guys lose the proper respect for girls and develop unhealthy relationships. This college doesn't mature you. Fraternities exaggerate the problem. The unnatural atmosphere drives one to drink. Chuck also criticized the lack of culture on campus (i.e. more concerts and plays).

Larry Sheppard, also an independent, came to Bowdoin from Florida. His main reason for coming was to be near his girl friend. He applied Early Decision. Mr. Sheppard is satisfied with every aspect of Bowdoin life. He finds the academic atmosphere more than adequate and, of course, he has no complaints as

far as "extra-academic" activity is concerned. He considers fraternities "good for some people." He stated, however, that, "They are not worth the money charged when the charges are compared with the advantages." Larry found the swim test useful and is glad he has the opportunity to learn how to swim.

Barry Browning, a member of AD, also applied early decision to the college. He is satisfied academically but he finds many faults with the general atmosphere of the college. He stated, "Bowdoin desperately needs women on campus. There is an unnatural attitude towards women prevalent on campus. Some Bowdoin men don't know how to treat them. They are more interested in accomplishing the quick make rather than treating women as individuals. A girl here is an object rather than a person." Mr. Browning observes that, "Fraternities are very conservative. They refuse to adapt to a changing student attitude and as a result they probably won't survive."

Pete Avery dropped at TD but then dropped out. He finds that,

(Please turn to page 5)

# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX

Friday, January 16, 1970

Number 11

## Black Center Opens

(Continued from page 1)

uine human understanding in ourselves." Wiley also said a few words on the Center's purpose, and agreed with Howell that as a focal point for education of the blacks, the house could help focus the deepening of humanism in both black and white students.

At 10:30 the activities moved to the Senior Center for speeches by three students and Howell. Paul Wiley, as coordinator for the day, introduced each speaker. Bob Johnson spoke first on the role of the Afro-Ams Society at Bowdoin and beyond.

He prefaced his talk with several remarks about Mr. Arna Bontemps, the speaker for that afternoon. Johnson then discussed the two specific proposals which he felt were necessary for this country to survive. First, he believes it necessary to educate the whites of this country, in order that they may learn humanity; and it is necessary to educate the blacks so that they may practice humanity. Secondly, Johnson would like to set up a black internship program for promising ghetto children. His idea is to spot junior high school kids with potential, and to ensure that they learn to find meaning in their friendships and in their lives. Before blacks can have any kind of meaningful relationship with whites, they will have to learn to get rid of their hatreds, love each other, and really be brothers; only then will they be able to deal with the white society as a society of people, and not of oppressors.

Richard Adams spoke next on the significance of January 15th. In a short essay, "Message to America," Adams discussed the purpose of observing Martin Luther King Day. His speech was centered on the question King answered: it is no longer a question of violence or non-violence. The choice now is between non-violence and non-existence. Adams' stated his point very clearly: "America—change it or lose it."

Eldridge Butler's topic was "Martin Luther King, Jr." He gave a very impressionistic picture, full of complimentary ideas; many of the ideas and thoughts he presented as Dr. King's are excellent generalizations. The question is: were they accurate, and did they present the whole picture of Dr. King's ideas? One student said, "Sure, they were great as far as generalities go. But we never heard any of his concrete, specific ideas or actions, and they are also part of the man."

Butler spoke of King as a man whose crime was honesty, and a failure to abide by hypocrisy and sleazebagery; "a runaway whose crime was brilliance;" a man a few compensations for failure

and made people think it was progress;" a modern Patrick Henry (Give me liberty or give me death!).

Without question, Butler's speech was the most entertaining and controversial of the day. It was consequently the most interesting and the best-received.

President Howell then spoke on "Bowdoin and the Black Student." After discussing the progress Bowdoin has made, he went on to say that "we are not here to celebrate victory, but to rededicate ourselves to the fight." The Center helps, he said, in two ways. First, it will give the black students a sense of community and help them in their search for themselves; secondly, it will serve as a center for the open exchange of ideas between blacks and whites.

Howell stated Bowdoin's commitment to blacks in three fields. Recruitment is one way the College can make a significant contribution to the black community. In the curriculum the college can assist the blacks in their search for identity. Finally, the college can make every possible effort to improve the social situation on campus for the black students.

That afternoon three workshops met to discuss non-violence. The suggested topics for the groups were non-violence: a technique or a philosophy? non-violence: spirituality vs. practicality; non-violence in the '70's; and what is non-violence? In two of the workshops there seemed to be great tension, mostly due to the fact that without exception the blacks sat on one side of the room and the white on the other. The other major problem was that in the same two conferences, most of the black students were freshmen, who just do not know enough about Bowdoin now to make large generalizations. In the third workshop, the people were the best in the college (Rensenbrink, Butler, Johnson, Greason), and the actual integration of the group gave it less of a divided feeling.

Arna Bontemps spoke at three o'clock: HOLD FAST TO DREAMS was his subject. The great thing about Bontemps, as a faculty member said, was that he was such a dynamic man in such troubled times, and he was so serene, so calm, that he was a completely different experience. Bontemps, a poet of the famed Harlem Renaissance of the Depression and War Years, spoke as a poet; using poetry's images and figures of speech, he discussed King's speeches and their sources: about the dreams of black children in the ghetto; about this age of miracles where any dream could come true. And this is the final question of the day: Will the dream of Martin Luther King in fact come true?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Help Wanted

Dear Mr. Editor:

Please publish the following appeal for help, and the enclosed starting point suggestions.

Thank You

Jay Creswell, Senior

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### YAF Speaks

To The Editor:

The Young-Americans for Freedom of Bowdoin College would like to congratulate the members of the Afro-American Society on the opening of their Center.

We would also like to commend them for the excellence of the program planned for Martin Luther King Day. By showing themselves to be a constructive force on campus, the Afro-Ams are doing justice to his memory.

Congratulations again,

Bowdoin Y.A.F.

### Misplaced Concreteness

Editor,

Your condemnation of the proposed student-taught course, Government 22, as a failure to address the issue squarely of whether or not the educational structure at Bowdoin is failing would have carried much more weight if you had stated specifically where the structure should be examined for possible failure. If you are not willing to be specific in stating your proposal for examination of the structure, then in the meantime you should leave concrete proposals for innovation like Gov 22 alone. I would like to see you state why you feel more basic changes are necessary than innovations like Gov 22.

Robert Porteous '73

## Krosnick Thrills Students YAF Urges With Talk And Wisdom Victory Now

By PETE WILSON

There is much in the way of praise for cellist Joel Krosnick, last weekend's visiting artist in this year's concert series. Anticipating next year's concert format changes, the music department invited Mr. Krosnick to reside on campus for more than the usual one-night stand. And that he amiably did. During his three day stay, the young and talented cellist gave two formal evening concerts, read student compositions, played informally in the Moulton Union, and was even heard performing the Davidovsky electronic masterpiece in Professor Ireland's Math course. His desire to communicate the unique and mellow language of his instrument was enthusiastic, even if the attendances were not up to full capacity. He is a remarkable artist.

Those in attendance at Mr. Krosnick's second Wentworth performance heard him at his best. The program was for unaccompanied cello and mixed well the old and the new. He presented two Bach suites, No. 3 in C Major and No. 6 in D Major; the Schuller Fantasy for Solo Cello (1959); Davidovsky's Synchronisms No. 3 for cello and electronic sounds (1964-1965); and Kodaly's Sonata for Solo Cello. Bach's brilliant writing was truly respected by the fine technique, excellent tone, and warmth which came across in Krosnick's art. A clarity of line, technical mastery, and textural richness character-

ized the cellist's understanding and reverence for the composer's genius. (The second Suite Mr. Krosnick performed was written originally for a five-string cello, known in Bach's day as the viola pomposa) The Kodaly piece, full of the Hungarian folk flavor and complete with all registers, is a fantastic presto and was performed with virtuoso skill. Schuller's Fantasy and Davidovsky's Synchronisms brought home to the audience, or at least to this reviewer, the cellist's utmost dedication to the music of his time. In all the wild techniques and effects of the Schuller work, Mr. Krosnick communicated the despair and desolate temperament of contemporary man's plight. It was a rarely moving experience.

Those few who heard this gifted man talk on Monday evening — after nearly thirteen hours of continuous playing all around campus — will hold in their memory an experience even more gratifying than his formal performance. His observations on total absorption with his art, with its beauty, with its ability to move him and to touch others were a valid lesson in the intangibilities of music. Mr. Krosnick's success at Bowdoin offers promise for future week long artist residencies and involvement with the college community. His was a significant contribution to this year's musical calendar and simply a great experience for those who came in contact with his art.

Spokesmen for Young Americans for Freedom, the nation's largest conservative youth organization, have announced from Washington that they have initiated a nationwide campaign to mobilize nationwide support for President Nixon's determination to effectively combat communist aggression.

"National" Vice-Chairman, Michael Thompson, a graduate student at the University of Missouri, said, "We support the President's attempt to disengage American ground troops in Vietnam. However, we believe that if the Vietnamese are to shoulder the major burden of the fighting, the United States should lift all military restrictions and allow the South Vietnamese to pursue a policy of victory when necessary."

"This may be the only way to bring about an honorable peace," said Thompson. "We would urge the President to set a deadline for meaningful negotiations by Hanoi. Beyond that deadline, the South Vietnamese should be allowed to use air and naval power effectively to win the war."

To continue to permit young men to die in a war being fought with one hand behind their back and in a tactical situation in which complete military victory is an impossibility, must be regarded as the highest form of immorality."

YAF also announced a petition campaign to call upon Hanoi to renounce military victory in the South. The petitions will be delivered to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris.

## Editors Don't Buy Lottery

By RICK FITCH

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — College newspaper editors aren't buying the draft lottery.

Editorial reactions to the induction-by-birthdate system initiated by the Nixon administration have ranged from half-hearted acceptance to anger at the government for making false promises, to outright condemnation of the draft in any form.

Small college papers have been especially vehement in their denunciations. The Knox College Student saw the lottery merely as

a deceptive packaging of the old draft, and as another example of the influence of the "bloated" and "corrupt" military on American life.

"It is frightening... to see the sickening contradictions between the ideals of free men and reality of the Selective Service System," the Student wrote. "We are told that we must give up for a part of our lives our God given freedom, our individuality, our birthright as Americans."

At one large state university, UCLA, the student paper voiced

concern that the lottery will fragment opposition to the draft in general, and the war in Vietnam.

The University of Maryland Diamondback attacked the lottery for not lessening the uncertainty faced by draft-age males. Pointing out that the eccentricities of local boards make it nearly impossible for a registrant to know when or if he will be inducted, the Diamondback said the Nixon administration's effort to clarify the draft for young people "has failed miserably."

(Second in a series on the draft lottery's effects.)

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# Freshmen Look At Bowdoin Peace Corps Pinched

(Continued from page 3)

"Fraternities consist of similarly oriented people even though the rush is at the very beginning of the year. Fraternities really serve no constructive purpose." Now that he is an independent he finds the life outside the classroom to be rather poor. He emphasized that the situation was the same even while he was fraternity member. Bowdoin was not Mr. Avery's first choice; however, he finds the academics here quite satisfactory.

Jeff Gill, an independent finds himself at Bowdoin due to a strong recommendation by one of his secondary school teachers. He feels that, "students are not given enough time to fully delve into all of the subject matter. A great deal of subject matter in some of my courses is skipped over because there isn't enough time." Mr. Gill stated that, "there is no need for fraternities on campus." He also expresses the opinion that, "coeducation would provide a more natural environment on campus."

Many Freshmen came to Bowdoin this fall with certain expectations. In an attempt to define those expectations, and to determine the extent to which the College has fulfilled them, we interviewed several members of the Class of 1973.

Judging from those freshmen interviewed, one can readily see that there is agreement in one general area. The freshmen feel that major improvements can be made in the extra-academic area. They find fault with fraternities as they now exist. They generally feel the lack of coeducation contributes to an artificial atmosphere on campus which does not enhance one's education. The

freshman interviewed recognize some of the problems at Bowdoin but feel that they can be solved.

Bruce Lynch applied to Bowdoin because "it was the best small school I could think of." Al Wright didn't want to fit into a pattern that was already established at a large university. Bill Sexton wanted a small school where he could do a lot of studying and get to play soccer. All of the freshmen interviewed expressed the same opinion Jim Lyons did: at a small college one can always get personal help from the faculty. Bowdoin's size was one of the major reasons for which at least these freshmen applied.

Academically, as Sexton said, the Bowdoin workload is heavy. Few of the freshmen minded that; their complaints and praise were in other areas. All agreed that the professors were accessible to a degree unknown in larger universities, and that courses on the whole are getting better. Although Dave Zimmerman felt that the course offerings were too limited, Bobby Porteous also pointed out that the new Urban Crisis course, despite its problems, was a step in the right direction. However, most of the freshman year was felt to be burdensome because of the requirements. The speech and language requirements received almost universal condemnation.

Lynch also pointed out that because of the small size of the school, the offerings and departments were more limited than at other schools. Zimmerman said that the curriculum was "a little bit traditional."

Social life was the most controversial subject. Although Sex-

ton said that a social life was open for anybody who wanted to work a little for it, Lyons and Zimmerman violently disagreed with him: "the weekends are okay if you can get away from Bowdoin," said Lyons; Wright added that a person is forced to completely re-organize his social life if he chooses not to join a fraternity. Nearly all agreed that the College should make some provision for the independents.

Several of the freshmen criticized the student body for being "too apathetic" and "self-centered." Wright wondered if this was not the fault of the marking system which stresses withdrawal to the point of excluding interpersonal contact; Zimmerman thought that the fraternities in come cases encouraged this trait.

Social reform, according to most of them, lies in college mixers inevitable, quick co-education, and the establishment of a student center with party rooms. Academic reform would mean, according to Wright, an absolute pass-fail system; Zimmerman is pressing for abolition of the two-semester year and the establishment of the four-one-four system; almost all agreed that the requirements have to be abolished; other than these gripes, the class of 1973 seems well satisfied with Bowdoin's scholarly standards. As for the student body, most feel that one of the first things which must happen is that "independent must stop being a dirty word," and that some alternative to fraternities, from party rooms to recreational facilities, must be supplied to the independents; it is also important that the student body lose its apathy and become involved in current issues.

By RICK FITCH  
College Press Service

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — Vietnam, Chicago, and People's Park are taking their toll on the Peace Corps.

In so far as they are issues representing alienation from society, mistrust of government governmental authority, and heightened political consciousness among the young, they have thrust the Peace Corps, which professes to remain apolitical in a political world, into a crisis of identity.

Faced with a steadily decreasing number of applicants and requests from foreign nations for volunteers, new director Joseph Blatchford, with President Nixon's blessings, has taken steps toward "technologizing" the corps by removing some of the manpower burden from potentially volatile liberal arts graduates or "generalists," and placing it on skilled — and older — specialists.

Whereas in the first eight years of the corps' existence, an average of 85-90 per cent of the volunteers have been generalists, the new goal is to reduce that number to 70 percent in 1970 and provide the generalists with more extensive technological training. The other 30 per cent are to consist primarily of technicians such as statisticians and computer experts recruited from industries which hopefully will grant them special leaves to serve as volunteers.

When Congress approved establishment of the Peace Corps in 1961 as a part of President Kennedy's New Frontier program and declared the corps' purpose to "promote world peace and friendship," its director, R. Sargent Shriver, predicted the first year's involvement of 578 volunteers would spiral to 17,500 by mid-1968.

His prediction was not realized. The total number of applications, of which approximately 90 per cent were from the ranks of recent college graduates, decreased from a peak of 45,000 in 1964 to 31,000 in 1968. Today, after some 30,000 volunteers have participated and returned to the U.S., the number of volunteers during 1969 stands at 11,000. At this time in 1967 there were 15,000 volunteers.

Most observers credit the decline generally to the social turmoil engulfing the country and particularly to young people's disaffection with the federal government, its militarism abroad and oppression of poor and minority groups at home.

Many idealistic youths who otherwise might have channeled their activist energies into the Peace Corps have not because they are unable to reconcile the contradictory hypocrisy of the U.S. government maintaining half a million people in one country, Vietnam, to wage war, while at the same time maintaining about one fifth that number in 50-60 countries for the professed cause of peace.

"The great wave of middle class idealism on the part of young Americans which has sustained the Peace Corps since 1962 is ebbing, for the American student middle class . . . has lost its self-confidence," opined one volunteer, who cited Vietnam as the main reason. There have been three well-known incidents related to Vietnam dissent in the Peace Corps and, all three have underscored the corps' basic allegiance to the administration in power, disproving the notion that the organization is independent from the aims and purposes of U.S. foreign policy.

When in 1965 a volunteer submitted an article critical of U.S. involvement in Vietnam to the corps' official publication, the Volunteer, Shriver ruled it could not be printed because that would constitute "exploitation" of the author's official connection with the U.S. government.

When then vice president Hubert Humphrey visited Liberia, a group of volunteers decided to confront him with their anti-war views. Learning of the plan, the top Peace Corps official in Liberia said the volunteers would be dismissed if they went ahead with it.

In 1967, when volunteers in Santiago, Chile circulated a petition asking for "peace now" in Vietnam, they were warned by the national office to retract it or disassociate themselves as volunteers from it. One volunteer, Bruce Murray, protested the decision in a letter to Jack Vaughn, then director, and the letter was publicized in the Chile press. Murray was subsequently dismissed by Vaughn on the grounds that publication of the letter represented a violation of corps' regulations, since he had involved himself in a "local political issue." Eventually, Vaughn changed the regulations to permit a volunteer to identify himself as such in a letter to the news media, but the bad publicity from this and the other incidents lingered in students' minds.

A Louis Harris Poll taken in late 1968 revealed that 20 per cent of college seniors were fearful of losing their right to free speech in joining the corps.

Another sore point has been Peace Corps' recruitment of people from minority groups. Many suspect — and they are correct — that the corps has largely been the domains of better-off white youths who gain entrance by virtue of having gone to college. Since Blacks, Mexican-Americans and Indians are unable to afford college, there is built-in class and race discrimination in the corps.

Blatchford admitted in a recent press conference that the corps is "almost ill-white." Partially as a result, interest in the organization is low among Blacks. A Harris poll taken in 1968 showed that only nine per cent of graduating Blacks were seriously considering joining. Thirty-nine per cent voiced the opinion that the corps exists to improve America's image overseas rather than help developing countries.

Highly critical of the Peace Corps are members of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV), which recently picketed the White House while Peace Corps country directors were breakfasting with President Nixon inside. They carried signs demanding abolition of the Peace Corps and chanted, "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh — we're going to do the Peace Corps in."

As Blatchford met in Maryland with top officials to chart new directions for the corps, CRV held an assembly in Minneapolis. The 1200-member organization issued a position paper stating it is "convinced that real development is often impossible without revolution that carries out an equitable redistribution of economic and political power, including nationalization of all resources; one which makes education, employment, housing and medical care available to all the people."

"The United States opposes any such revolution and the Peace Corps is an integral part of U.S. policy. There may well be many superficial changes in the Peace Corps structure from time to time, but regardless of these changes, it will continue to function as an instrument of U.S. domination."

"Therefore we oppose the presence of the Peace Corps volunteers in the Third World. We call for abolition of the United States Peace Corps. We call upon present volunteers to subvert the Peace Corps and all other institutions of U.S. imperialism."

But what is really crippling the Peace Corps — on the campuses and in the world — is its association with the U.S. government. And that's an incurable malady. No government support, no Peace Corps.

## CEP Approves Government 22

(Continued from page 2)

complexity of data, and the burgeoning knowledge that they can do this.

"To be outside the curriculum is to be merely tangential to the processes of real learning, an hors d'oeuvre or a dessert or maybe the cream on the pie that may at any moment turn sour through lack of concern. They ask for a place in the curriculum, a special place, a small place. They perceive that the curriculum already has in it a variety of academic genres, and they ask that the curriculum incorporate this dimension."

The eight students plans to begin with a two week general introduction after which they will break up for 4 weeks into rotating groups of 3; they will then re-assemble for the final 4 weeks. The tentative description of the course is:

Government 22 Political Modernization and Cultural Change;

Selected Themes from Countries of the Third World

The course will deal broadly with political and related cultural trends among Third World peoples. It will treat in a fairly intensive and inter-related way selected aspects of some of the major forces that are present in the underdeveloped situation: the role and status of tradition and traditional culture; the role of elites and the quest for identity; the political organizational and technical problems of development, especially rural development; the nature of the continuing Western economic and political impact; racial and neo-colonial exploitation; and third world nationalisms and ideologies. During the spring of 1970, the course will be oriented to the African continent, primarily black Africa south of the Sahara.

The course will be taught as a multi-faceted seminar in which the students will at some points do individual independents study, at other times will work in small groups of three or four with a student instructor, and at still other times, especially during the early and late phases of the course, will meet all together for lectures, discussions and reports. Thorough evaluation of the course, of the class and of the instructors will take place during the final week.

Pre-requisites: Government 21, or History 34, or the consent of the instructors.

During the spring of 1970 the course will be taught by Messrs. Bucci, Curtis, Fendler, Fudge, Hastings, MacIntyre, Mills, and Parsons under the general academic supervision of Messrs. Lewis and Rensenbrink.

## College Boards Eliminated

(Continued from page 1)

you will be able to retain the same high standards you are known for and you will have even more outstanding applicants than before.

From Wheat Ridge, Colorado: I am so impressed with your mailing on the subject of testing for college entrance that I feel I must take the time out to tell you so. The educational process obviously must change, but this is sometimes difficult for high schools when colleges remain static.

From Fort Worth, Texas: I for one want to express my total great delight. One supposes that there is hope after all. Hear! Hear!

But not all the replies were from secondary schools. Mr. Moll received responses from several colleges and universities. Haverford College Director of Admissions stated rather cautiously: I thought that your folder about not requiring test scores was very well done. It's given us something to think about here. I'll be interested to hear how you feel about it next fall. The head of admissions at Northwestern Univer-

sity was more enthusiastic but pointed out the possibility of additional change.

I applaud your new policy. I am now curious as to the position Bowdoin is taking regarding grades versus pass fail options at the high school and college level. Certainly the most enthusiastic (and earthy) reply came from the Director of Admissions at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. Ironically Reed's SAT averages are in the 700's.

Your guys have guts and style: the statement about your faculty's decision to eliminate the test score requirement is superb, and I dare say you will find others following your lead before long. I wish we could follow the first shot of the revolution from Maine with a second from the Pacific Northwest-but I am afraid that our faculty is suffering from such an acute case of constipation right now that such a move is unlikely. Approval of the new admission policy and the hope for more extensive changes in education seem to be widespread among directors of admission and guidance counselors. If changes aren't effected in the near future, the fault certainly won't lie with this group of men and women.

"WHAT EMERGES from Songmy—just as in the liberal Left's response to the murders by Oswald, Sirhan and Ray—is an uncontrollable impulse not to blame the particular criminal, but rather to vilify America generally. The assassinations permitted the expression of a deep animosity against America, gave such feeling a seeming legitimacy. As an opportunity to indulge in this dark process, Songmy was seized upon almost gleefully."

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## Commager...

(Continued from page 3)  
"The university can only do what it does well," he said — "study the problems, make recommendations, and train the experts who can then go out to work on them."

Radical students, he emphasized, don't have any program — "they are profound in protest, but paralyzed in performance" — and many of their demands are trivial.

They don't attack things like trade unions, which are the most discriminatory things around," he said. "They attack the university, which is innocent and vulnerable."

Yet they don't seem to know their own strength, he indicated, citing the student movement behind the Sen. Eugene McCarthy presidential campaign. "Look what students in politics accomplished," he said. "They toppled a President, changed the course of the war in Vietnam and, but for a fate, might have elected a president. What could they have done if they had elected to stay together?"

Prof. Commager, a prolific author and commentator, capsuled his views on a wide range of controversial topics:

ROTC — "It should never have been permitted on campus in the

first place. Students didn't discover this; it was known 30 years ago. Giving academic credit for ROTC is like giving credit for football. If you drive it off campus, the Army will still produce officers anyway."

BLACK STUDIES — "They might be some use for white therapy, but they are little use to blacks. Whatever makes for more alienation makes things worse. Black studies are not consistent with the academic enterprise, especially if programs and faculty are chosen for color rather than competence."

RELEVANCE — "This is a word used by students when they are disappointed because the university has not inspired or guided them and because they don't think it 'relevant' to their concerns. This is not the university's business either. It is not a therapeutic institution. Relevance is a subjective and individualized response which changes every day for everybody, in different ways."

CURRICULUM — "Students suffer from a 'tyranny of courses' which is a legacy handed down from the days when students actually were children. Today they should be treated as adults, because there are too many rules and too many courses. There are a lot of ways to learn without 'taking courses.' Yet you can't juggle the curriculum to fit every current whim or interest."

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# SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

If you want assistance in obtaining summer employment, see Mr. Moulton in the Student Aid Office.

This year the Student Aid Office will attempt to help students secure summer jobs through Bowdoin alumni. If you are interested, sign up in the Student Aid Office so your name will be available to alumni on a referral basis.

# Friday Review: Let Me Be Brief...

## Cub Pucksters and Boston State College

By JOHN MEDEIROS  
for the Orient

In its last outing before Christmas vacation, the Bowdoin Freshman hockey team took a 4-3 victory from the hands of Boston State College. The game was held before a small crowd on December 16 in the Arena.

The Polar Bears got off to a slow start, and appeared to be in trouble when Boston's Cotter drove in past goalie Tom Hutchinson for the first period's only goal, seven minutes and fifteen seconds into the game. For most of the period Boston controlled the puck, and the Boston team managed to make only four shots on the goal.

The second period saw the situation reversed, however, as the Bowdoin first line drove through again and again for the goal. The first Bowdoin point came only 52 seconds into the period, as Pete Flynn drove in unassisted. A scant minute and 53 seconds later, Dick Donovan scored on assists from Flynn and Bernie Quinlan.

The two teams battled for control of the puck, but the Donovan-Flynn-Quinlan team did it again at 5:52, as Quinlan's fast footwork put Bowdoin ahead by 3 to 1.

Boston State again took control, and Cotter shot past Hutchinson for Boston's second point at 9:33 into the period. The Bowdoin ice men, not to be outdone, came back with a goal by Quinlan from Donovan and Flynn to put Bowdoin firmly on top.

Despite a valiant rally during the final period, Boston just could not get past a determined Bowdoin defense led by John Tausig, Skip Clarke, and Joe Tufts. . . except for one slip just 17 seconds away from the end of the game, when Boston's Leahy slipped past everybody to score an unassisted goal.

## Christmas Bells For Varsity Hoop Squad

By BILL FINK  
Orient Sports Writer

The third game of Bowdoin's varsity basketball season at Wesleyan in Middletown, Connecticut proved to be another link in the ever increasing chain of Bear losses. Although the visiting hoopers held a five point half time lead, a strong surge by the Cardinals in the final quarter cut short the hope of a first victory for Bowdoin. The final score was a discouraging 75-82. However, Captain Chip Miller managed to tally twenty-one points and snag twenty rebounds in the vain Bear effort.

The final game for the varsity basketball squad before the Christmas vacation was against M. I. T. on the Morrell floor. After suffering four successive losses at the hands of their first four opponents, the Bears finally made a combined effort and soundly downed the Engineers by a lopsided 88 to 69 score, in a fine all out effort.

Tournament play at Central Connecticut College, saw Bowdoin pitted against heavily favored Hartford in the first day's action. The Bears built an 18 point lead only to succumb to Hartford's heavy "press" during the final ten minutes of the contest. The finishing touch was made by Hartford's fine center, Wayne Augustine, when he sunk a jump shot just before the final buzzer to give Hartford the game, 77 to 75.

Saturday, in the consolation game, Bowdoin came face to face with its earlier superior, Wesleyan. The final score showed an overwhelming second half Wesleyan rout, 87-63. Although Steve Carey had 23 points, only six of these came in the second half. Carey was elected to the All-Tournament Team — the only Bear representative, and later to the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference Team of the Week.



WHERE THE ACTION IS . . . as usual, is in front of the opposition's goal as Ed Dowd and Rob Petric keep five University of Connecticut defenders busy blocking a shot on goal.

## Cubs Have High "Hoops"; Toliver And Co. Underway

Ken Toliver turned in another great effort to lead the Bowdoin Frosh to their fifth straight win against the Colby freshmen, 72-61. Toliver's 28 points helped boost the Cubs to the halfway mark of this year's campaign which is one of the best ever.

At the outset, it looked like an easy win for the Bears, but Colby came roaring back with Steve

Jasinski and took a 33-32 half-time advantage. Jasinski later finished the game with a fine losing cause effort of 27 points.

In the second half it was a different story as Bowdoin outscored the opposition 40-28 and coasted to a victory.

The next stop is Gorham State on February 18th where they hope to add a sixth victim to their list.

After holding back a surprising third quarter scoring spree, the cubs went on to whip a sharp shooting Andover Academy five 88-76 for their fourth straight win of the season last weekend.

After the opening tap, Andover threw in eight points for an early 8-0 lead, but when the frosh got underway, they pushed ahead to a 20-19 first quarter lead which stood for the rest of the game.

In the second half, except for a short time in the third period, Bowdoin ran over and around the opposition with Lee Arris and Ken Toliver doing most of the damage. They finished with 30 and 27 points respectively.

The frosh basketball squad captured their third victory in four starts. As they dropped the M. I. T. Engineers in a seesaw contest, 81 to 75. Lee Arris and Frank Campignone, both cub guards, were cited for their outstanding efforts in keeping the Bowdoin attack alive far the entire game. Also turning in an outstanding offensive and defensive effort was center, Kevin Douglas. Bowdoin's last fourth quarter shooting seemed to pick up as the pressure of the evenly matched contest became greater. This coupled with a few timely rebounds helped the Bears to a well earned victory.

## And on other campuses . . .



**SEXUAL REVOLUTION . . . or, "WHY DON'T WE DO IT IN THE ROAD?"** Two bee, or three bees — that is the question posed in the above candid action photo on a nearby college campus where a group of bumbulous-aereotis was found demonstrating for free and open sexual relations. One thing is clear from the rather obscured photo—they aren't gathering honey.

In closer proximity to the Bowdoin campus, "Bob, Ted, Carol and Alice" offer a somewhat less graphic human sexual response to such activities. Don't waste your money.

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## Cub Swimmers Split Meets With MIT and Portland

The freshman swimming team traveled to New Hampshire after the Christmas Holiday layoff. After losing the first relay, the Cubs found themselves behind early in the meet. This loss increased until after the diving competition when, down by 12, the squad made a strong second half comeback. Tom Costin lead the charge with a record breaking 2:18.7 in the 200 yard Backstroke. John Erikson took first in the 500 yard Freestyle and was followed closely by teammate Ralph Crowley, who was swimming his first competitive 500. When John Ward and Ian Pitstick swept the Breaststroke event the Cubs managed to grab a slim lead. New Hampshire, however, took the final relay and, as a result, the entire meet. The final score was an extremely close 46-48.

With their first defeat only three days behind them, the Cub Aqua Squad met an extremely strong M. I. T. in Boston. Again, both relays proved fatal to the Bowdoin cause as the swimmers were beaten for the second time in a close encounter. John Erikson captured two first places again as did Tom Costin by turning in a time of 2:22.5 in the 200 yard Backstroke.

The day immediately following the M.I.T. loss, the team was in the water again. This time, it was to participate in Maine's first triangular meet. At the Portland "Y", the team bounced back to its normal winning status by scoring 77 points to overrule Hebron's 48 and Deering High's 41. The meet was never out of Bowdoin's control as Cub swimmers dominated most events.

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# **Iceemen Tops in ECAC II; Down Colby, U Conn, Army**

By BRIAN DAVIS  
Orient Sports Writer

The University of Connecticut proved to be no match for the varsity ice man in the arena last Saturday night as Bowdoin outscored, outskated, and outraged their second division competitors. The first period showed only one goal for the Bears, a shot made good by Co-Captain Steve Hardy. But the second and third periods made up for this deficiency. Scoring in the second period was done by; Block, one goal at 3:52 into the period and Raymond, two goals at 5:25 and 8:59 into the period. The second period's rout was followed with third period action by; King, one goal at 17:07 and Good, one goal at 17:14. However, these final two goals were apparently acts of retaliation as U. Conn. also scored two quick successive goals earlier in the same period.

The only demoralizing factor of the entire 6-2 victory was the injury to Bowdoin goalkeeper, John Bradley, early in the second period. Until his removal from the game, Bradley, had saved ten shots on goal, bringing his season total to 134 saves out of 145 attempts. Bradley's knee kept him out of action during the Colby crush, but he is expected to be defending the nets against both Vermont and Williams.

Other varsity hockey action this week took the Bears to Waterville where the proceeded to destroy the Mules and their seasonal aspirations. After scoring twice in the first period, the Bears found Colby in hot pursuit of a victory, as the Mules tied the efforts of Good and Raymond at 2-2. However, the Bear attack would not relent and in the closing minutes of the first period both Hall and Maxwell scored. In the next two periods, Colby made a policy of taking the scoring initiative, but in every success they found failure, as Bowdoin mimicked their scores and added one without provocation. The final score was 8-5. Aside from Hall, Raymond and Good, who tallied twice, Bear scorers were; Maxwell, Matthews, and Block, who also managed two goals.

In action prior to and during the Holiday season, Bowdoin defeated Army in the first home game of the season. In reaction to the throng of supporters in attendance, the Bears held Army scoreless and coasted to an easy victory after three first period goals, although additional third period tally was well applauded. In the Second Annual Cleveland Cup Tournament, the Bears skated to a one and two record, beating McGill, 6-2 and losing to Western Ontario, 3-1 and Dartmouth, 2-1.

This weekend's action pits the Bears against U. Vt. and Williams in home contests on Friday and Saturday.

## **Eastern Hockey Standings**

Division I			Division II		
1. Cornell	(1,000)	1. Bowdoin	(1,000)		
2. Boston Col.	(980)	2. Merrimack	(832)		
3. Harvard	(867)	3. Middlebury	(753)		
4. Boston U.	(867)	4. Hamilton	(750)		
5. Providence	(867)	5. Vermont	(750)		
6. Colgate	(867)	6. Nichols	(750)		
7. Clarkson	(850)	7. Colby	(687)		
8. UNH	(850)	8. Holy Cross	(643)		

Leading Scorers (Div. II)		Leading Goalies (Div. II)	
Murphy (Holy Cross)		Bradley (Bowdoin)	
Benson (Williams)		Van Wert (Middlebury)	
Satt (Hamilton)		Timmons (Colby)	

## **Mermen at 3-1**

By MARTIN FRIEDLANDER  
Orient Sports Editor

It was a lot like the Amherst meet of last season. Bowdoin was facing a squad she hadn't beaten in several seasons and MIT looked tough. One of the Bear's most versatile and strongest sophomore swimmers was drydoxed with mono and the three hour bus ride to Cambridge didn't help the team's spirits for the 8:30 p.m. meet.

It all mattered not — the varsity swam their best meet of the season yet and defeated a stunned Tech squad, 52-44. It was the Bears' third consecutive victory in four meets. With Williams traveling to Brunswick Saturday, the record is threatened, but certainly not doomed.

The first relay was up for grabs, and both squads knew it. With each squad's strongest event men pitted against their counterparts, the Bears shaved seven seconds off their previous best time for as many points, the much sought initial victory, and a clock reading of 3:58.9. Ken Ryan eased off on

the final length of his freestyle leg in anticipation of the 200 IM he was to swim two events later.

The 200 Freestyle fell to MIT, but Jeff Meehan pulled an upset first place in the 50 freestyle with a 23.6. Ken Ryan followed suit with another first place time in the 200 Medley with a 2:10.9. In the diving, a disappointing two-tenths of a point separated victory from previously undefeated sophomore diver John Wendler.

Picking up after the diving, the 200 butterfly-saw Barry Stevens set out on a pace which sometimes overtook superflyer Bow Quinn. However, Stevens died to a 51.0 final 30, but managed to so psyche out his opponent that he was good for the second, following first place Quinn. In the 100 freestyle, Parker Barnes came back from his loss in the 200 for a victory. Bob Stuart's second place in the 200 Backstroke filled in between firsts in the free and fly.

The 500 freestyle proved to be the surprise event of the day for MIT coach Charlie Bat-

terman. After Bowdoin team captain John Spencer cut 20 seconds off his previous season's best for a victory margin of 14 seconds, Batterman incredulously asked Spencer if he was, in fact, Spencer. He was.

The Bears secured the meet in the 200 Breaststroke as Ken Ryan took his second first place of the evening with another best time for himself of 2:28.5. John McPhillips trailed with a third in the same event. MIT was unable to pull out the last relay, increasing the victory score to 52-44 for the Polar Bears. For the first time this season, Bowdoin Coach Charlie Butt had first hand experience with the MIT pool water.

The Bears host a perennially strong Williams squad Saturday. The Ephs' strength lie in their junior freestylers and pose stiff competition for their Bowdoin counterparts. With John Spencer constantly shaving his times in the 500 and Jeff Meehan slicing his 50 time, the additional untapped strength may prove to be the margin necessary to earn the Bears their fourth consecutive victory.



**KING SLAPS ONE ON U. CONN.** as teammates wait to escort the puck to the goal. Connecticut allowed the Bears many such scoring opportunities. Six of them were scoreboard material.

# **First Swim Victory Over MIT in Five**

## **Polar Bearings**

Hockey			Basketball		
Bowdoin	4	Army	62	Wesleyan	73
Bowdoin	1	Ontario	57	MIT	68
Bowdoin	6	McGill	75	Hartford	67
Bowdoin	1	Dartmouth	63	Wesleyan	67
Bowdoin	6	U Conn	52	WPI	64
Bowdoin	8	Colby	68	Colby	77
1-2			1-5		
vs. UVM Fri. 7:30			at Brandeis Fri. 4:00		
vs. Williams Sat. 4:00			vs. Williams Sat. 4:00		
Bowdoin Fr.	4	Boston State	85	MIT	82
Bowdoin Fr.	2	Salem State	66	Exeter	67
Bowdoin Fr.	2	Andover	75	MIT	68
Bowdoin Fr.	8	Colby	88	Andover	78
Bowdoin Fr.	8	Colby	72	Colby	61
1-2			1-1		
scrimmage Framingham Sat.			at Gorham Sat. 6:30		
1-2			Swimming		
Bowdoin	9	Amherst	66	U Mass	26
Bowdoin	17	Maine	56	UNH	39
Bowdoin	17	Colby	28	Bowdoin	53
Bowdoin	16	UNH	33	Bowdoin	53
1-3			1-1		
vs. Brandeis Sat. 2:00			vs. Williams Sat. 4:00		
Bowdoin Fr.	47	Huntington	47		
Bowdoin Fr.	46	UNH	48		
Bowdoin Fr.	46	Colby	54		
1-2-1			Squash		
1-2-1			1-2-1		
Track			1-2-1		
Bowdoin	46	UNH	55		
1-4			1-1		
at MIT Sat. 2:00			Bowdoin		

## **Williams College, R.I.P.**

... a retiring sports editor

## **Mules Kick Bears After Tech Wreck**

By BILL FINK  
Orient Sports Writer

This past week proved disastrous for the varsity basketball squad as they suffered two disheartening defeats. Worcester Polytech dealt an 83-64 death blow on January 10, and more recently the Colby Mules downed the Bears, 73-68.

The Worcester game, played on the victor's hardwood, saw a phenomenal demonstration of field goal accuracy and rebounding on the part of the Worcester team as they connected on 63% of their two-point attempts while holding a decided board edge over the hapless Bears. Though the Bowdoin men were only four points down at halftime, 37-33, the second stanza proved to be their undoing as they were outpointed, 46-31. Worcester's attack was complemented by the fact that all five of their starters scored in double figures, led by Rooney with 19 and Cunningham with 18. Bowdoin's Clark Young took the game's scoring honors, however with 23 markers, while Captain Chip Miller contributed 11 points.

On Wednesday evening the Bears traveled to Waterville where they were defeated by Maine rival Colby College. Though Colby led throughout most of the contest, the stubborn Bears remained constantly within striking distance as they even held the lead for brief moments. Though both teams appeared to be evenly matched, it was a case where Bowdoin miscues, in the form of costly fouls and turnovers, provided Colby's slim winning margin. Vince Bagel of Colby was the game's leading scorer with 25 points, with John Rhinehart contributing 15. Clark Young again

led the Bears with 19 points while Miller pumped in 18 and John Outhouse 14.

This weekend the Bears face Brandeis Friday evening and return home Saturday afternoon to face Williams.

Rebounding from their first tastes of victory, the Bear iron-gamers were not equal to the task of coping with a much deeper and more experienced MIT team, losing 82-44 in a meet held last Saturday in the Sargent Gymnasium.

The Engineers, led by Charlie Valverde, last year's third place winner in the Junior National 148 pound class, garnered three of the four first places, and all four seconds. Valverde copped the honors in the snatch and cleaned and jerk while Ed Crowley, MIT's captain-coach, won the bench press with a lift of 340 pounds. John Benson, Bowdoin's lone bright spot, won the squat, and combined with Captain Rick Spill, to score 38 of Bowdoin's 44 points.

MIT's barbell brood returned to Cambridge with a trophy symbolic of their afternoon's accomplishments, while Benson, Valverde, and Crowley each received awards for their individual efforts. Benson, who tied with Valverde as the meet's high scorers at 25 point apiece, lost the MVP trophy on a coin flip.

## **Weightlifters "Pressed"...**

## **Bar-belles Drop Weight On Lisbon**

Posing as the Brunswick Barbell Club, the Polar Bear ironmen staged a come-from-behind mild upset over the State Champion Lisbon team on December 14 by winning 96-93. Trailing by ten points going into the final event, the deadlift, the Bears swept the first two places with Captain Rick Spill winning and Doug MacKinnon getting a clutch second. This was the margin of victory necessary for the team.

High scorer for the meet was Mike King of Lisbon with 42 points, including first place in the press, snatch, and clean and jerk. His lifting set two Maine State Teenage 165 pound class records,

a 235 pound press and a 205 pound snatch. Spill led the Bowdoin scoring with 31 points, winning the squat and the deadlift. MacKinnon added 22 points.

Bowdoin men set four Maine State Powerlifting records. Doug Sewall led the way with an outstanding 215 pound bench press in the 123 pound class to break the old record by 75 pounds. Doug MacKinnon upped the 242 pound class bench press mark to 265. Roy Bouchard's 275 pound squat broke his own record in the 132 pound class, and Spill's 475 pound deadlift raised the 198 pound class standard by 40 pounds.

# Bontemps Seeks Roots For King In Harlem Renaissance

By PAUL BATISTA

The Harlem Renaissance, beginning in 1917 and ending after a decade, produced poetry originally published in little magazines: standard, periodicals and firms did not accept what Arna Bontemps yesterday identified as "captivity literature." It was an effort to find a form or topic that would be published at all. For example, Frank Yerby wrote during the Depression a novel about black life: it was rejected, "and sometimes savagely criticized," by many publishers. The experience was common. Yerby then produced a novel in which no blacks appeared, a sleight of hand so complete that the book sold over a million copies, as have all of Yerby's later ones.

Bontemps sensed the same frustrations about reaching an adult audience that was largely white. So his own device was to write for children, "for the sixth and seventh grade." "I would address myself to minds that were not so firmly set," Bontemps added. "At the time the minds of adult Americans were substantially closed, Americans in general were so hardened, attitudes were so crystallized." He wrote for children "Lonesome Boy," "Sad-faced Boy," and "Golden Slippers," among others, a captivity literature that like

Countee Cullen's "can serve as a metaphor for the human experience." It is, for him, a gentle dreamy human experience: the style of the man and his work reflect this. It is a style that has, of course, suffered reversals. Also reversed has been the need to find an acceptable style, form, or topic for the black writer, to write popular novels about whites or to compose children's stories. What has also developed is the belief that black writing cannot be criticized from the basis of white critical standards; one recalls critic Richard Gilman saying that Eldridge Cleaver writes about so many things that Gilman, who is white, cannot understand.

Criticized at times as sentimental and derivative, the Harlem Renaissance has become the heart of the black republication, as books by Hughes, Toomer and others have been reissued. It involved a very large outpouring of poetry and prose. Bontemps was one of the movement's leading figures. Countee Cullen was another. And Jean Toomer, whose novel *Cane* was recently reissued, and the poet Paul Laurence Dunbar. Arna Bontemps attracts as one of the only surviving figures of the movement. Currently he is a lecturer in American Studies at Yale and curator of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection.

Yesterday he discussed "Hold Fast to Dreams." It may have been a poem in prose, a child's story, an extended homily. It was not to be completely associated with Martin Luther King's speech at the Washington Monument in 1963. But there was an association. King used patterns of speech from rural preachers in the south and from the poetry of the Harlem Renaissance. A Langston Hughes poem supplied the content and form for King's speech. "King was immersed in our poetry," Bontemps said. "He projected that attitude. His style of speaking was not original with him."

Bontemps said that there have been periodic upsurges in the literature of captivity. "We are now in a period," said Bontemps, "of revival and revolution, of real ferment." The Harlem Renaissance explains a number of things about the literature: it explains the language and the mood. Bontemps said, "This is a period of inspired action, of demonstration. It bears a real relation to the stage." Lorraine Hansberry's "A Raisin in the Sun" started the current emphasis on black drama in the middle fifties. Bontemps suggested an indebtedness to the Harlem Renaissance. "Dreams are back in style."



## THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1970

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### Cain And Hutchinson Are Rhodes Scholars

By JOE COVE and FRED CUSICK

Two sons of Bowdoin brought the college fame over vacation by becoming the 17th and 18th Rhodes Scholars in Bowdoin's history. Bruce Cain '70 and Dennis Hutchinson '69 received the coveted awards.

"We're fortunate in being the only college in the country to have two Rhodes Scholars," commented Roger Howell, who nominated the candidates for the scholarship. "This is better than colleges like Carleton with which we like to compare ourselves."

Hutchinson, who until last spring was editor of the *Orient*, is studying at the University of Chicago. Cain, when queried by the *Orient* as to why he came to Bowdoin, said that he did it on the advice of his high school counselor. The counselor told him that he needed to build up his confidence; he needed to be "a big fish in a small pond." So he came to Bowdoin.

The scholarship, set up under

the 1903 will of the South African gold and diamond magnet, Cecil Rhodes, provides the recipient with \$2,800 a year for a minimum of two years study at Oxford. To qualify a candidate must show "character, leadership, and physical vigor." All candidates must go through a three stage selection process. First, they must be nominated by their college. Eight Bowdoin students were nominated. The candidates are reviewed by a six man state board.

Cain has said that he plans to study politics, philosophy, and economics at Oxford. Hutchinson plans to study jurisprudence.

The article which appeared in Friday's issue of the *Orient*, concerning the election of two Freshmen to the Governing Boards has no basis in fact. Neither the news staff of the *Orient* nor the Freshmen bear responsibility for the publication of that article, which was put in to the paper without the authorization of the Editor.

### Afro-Am Center Opens --Commemorates King

By JEFF DRUMMOND

One of the objectives for the Afro-American Center which opened yesterday was to deepen the cultural identity of the blacks at Bowdoin College. As the Bowdoin Alumnus says: the house "should help make the black student aware and proud of his heritage and it should convey to the white community an understanding of that heritage and an appreciation of the contributions of black men to world culture." Obviously, "a college can never isolate itself from the social conditions in which it operates, (and) without black students to learn from the whites would leave Bowdoin ill-equipped to cope with racism or social injustice."

It was in this spirit of recognizing the need for reconciliation of blacks with whites that the Bowdoin Center for Afro-American Studies was formally inaugurated

on the birthday anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. When Richard Adams, '73, first thought of opening the house on that day, he was hoping that the day would become a day of national observance. The Afro-Am organization consequently contacted other Afro-Ams at 450 colleges and universities, and the

could not attend due to sudden illness. Her performance, which was a benefit for a scholarship fund for black students, will hopefully be re-scheduled for March.

The activities began at nine o'clock with registration for the workshops, or seminars, which were to be conducted at one that



### Colleges, High Schools Praise Elimination Of College Boards

By JOHN WEISS

Earlier this semester the faculty of Bowdoin decided to eliminate the SAT and CEEB requirement for admissions. The new school policy, sponsored by Director of Admissions Richard Moll, states that these tests are optional. Early in December Mr. Moll sent many letters to secondary schools, colleges, and universities explaining Bowdoin's new policy on standardized tests. The replies have been overwhelmingly favorable. In fact many of the responses Mr. Moll has received approve even substantial changes in the educational process and in educational administration.

A representative sampling of quotes from secondary school responses indicates how favorably Bowdoin's new policy has been received. A secondary school counselor from Hudson, Ohio wrote: "Your report about eliminating the CEEB requirement just arrived, and it is an excellent one. Might your secretary send me fifty or so more copies..."

From Wiscasset, Maine:

"May I take the opportunity to commend you and Bowdoin for your courage to decomputerize the ad-

missions scene in the face of overwhelming pressure to do everything by the numbers."

Kingston, Pennsylvania replied:

Now, if only the other colleges would follow Bowdoin's footsteps, then we at the secondary school level would be greatly helped. Needless to say, students would be too. Perhaps the millennium would be reached if ranking and grades would go by the window. A most pleasant thought. Director of admission at East Brunswick, New Jersey: We have felt for some time that these tests have been given undue emphasis by many colleges. . . . and therefore we applaud your efforts to base your decisions on more meaningful criteria. From Exeter, New Hampshire:

...my hearty congratulations for having the courage and the wisdom to set precedent. As optional criteria they will serve us — as required criteria they have ruled us!

The headmaster of a boarding school in Metairie, Louisiana wrote:

I have long felt that the emphasis on CEEB-SAT scores had become unrealistic. I am certain that

(Please turn to page 5)

Student Council wrote to the student government of more than 800 educational institutions, urging them to hold similar ceremonies. Several important officials, including Senator Edmund Muskie, were invited.

On January 9, Governor Kenneth Curtis of Maine proclaimed January 15th "Martin Luther King, Jr., Day," specifying that the Student Council and the Afro-American Society of Bowdoin have urged Jan. 15th to be set aside as a national holiday "in memory of Dr. King and the ideals for which he lived and died." Edmund Muskie also sent a telegram supporting the idea and the Center; unfortunately, he had to be in Chicago on that day.

The other major disappointment of the day was that Miss Mahalia Jackson, gospel singer,

afternoon. Then at ten, in the first formal ceremony of the day, President Howell gave the keys of the Center to Paul Willey, Vice-President of the Society, and House Manager. Howell spoke for a few minutes on what he believed the purpose of the Center to be. As a focus for black ideas and education on the Bowdoin campus, the Center is supposed to deepen the cultural identity of the blacks, and at the same time, by exposing the white student to black ideas, "to serve a deep and crucial need for the white student." "King's ideals of humanism and love for fellow man are necessary in the society we now have; we must discard them as we 'grow inwardly and search deep within ourselves' for a brotherly love. Above all, we must 'accelerate growth of gen-

(Please turn to page 4)

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## Student-Taught Course

# CEP Approves Gov 22

By ALAN KOLOD

Wednesday the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee approved a modified version of the proposed student-taught Government 22 course. The CEP will report its action to the Faculty Monday. The proposed course was originally to be offered by the eight Sophomores under the loose supervision of Professors Rensenbrink and Lewis and students were to be graded under a pass-fail system by their student-instructors. This plan was attacked, however, by members of the faculty who questioned the teaching competence of the eight and the wisdom of allowing them to grade their fellow students.

In order to meet the objections of the faculty as expressed by the CEP, the government depart-

ment agreed to sponsor the course as one of its regular offerings. Professor Rensenbrink and Lewis will be formally responsible for teaching the course. Randy Curtis, one of the eight, explained that this means they will advise the student instructors on the selection of course materials, will grade the instructors, and, with the assistance of the student-instructors will grade those enrolled in the course. In addition, grades will be given under the present rather than the proposed pass-fail system.

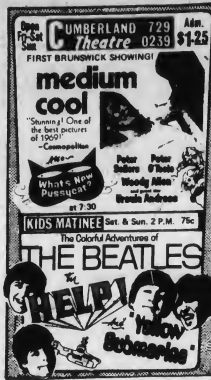
Some of the eight regarded the changes as trivial and beside the point, though they were disappointed that grades would not be pass-fail. One student thought it ironic that the faculty questioned the students' ability to teach and then insisted grades be as precise as possible.

Professor Rensenbrink has written in praise of the course:

"I have observed six free seminar sessions in which the eight proposers in different groups of two or three led the class. They did very creditably. The sessions were characterized by openness, full discussion, and — most important in my estimation — a steady persistence in fully exploring major themes rather than getting off on side issues. From my knowledge of their approach it is evident to me that they do not intend to put on the mantle or airs Master-Professor, but neither are they interested in acting as presiders over bull sessions. They have a serious desire to communicate and guide, to raise problems, and to cooperate with their fellow students in exploring and where possible in finding answers to these problems."

"I strongly recommend that this course be approved by the CEP and by the Faculty. I say this both because it is a very valuable experiment and because it promises to be something good in itself."

These young people have some things they want to share: things like data, materials, tentative analyses of social forces in a nonwestern setting, suggested models of how to understand the (Please turn to page 5)



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**NEWSMAKERS:** Rhodes scholar Bruce Cain (see page 1) and Admissions assistant Ric Saunders. Ric Saunders has been named to succeed Robert Ives as an assistant in the Admissions Office. The job will run from "June to June." After that he'll have to find his own college. Roger Renfrew has also been named as an assistant. He will only work this summer in the Admissions Office.

## Committee On Admissions Investigates Coeducation

At their annual meeting in June, Bowdoin's Governing Board will deal with a report that, if implemented, will change the essential nature of the college. Coeducation, Bowdoin's mass erotic fantasy, will be presented in precise terms of why, how, and how much. And, hopefully, when.

Last year the Boards voted to increase the enrollment of the College to 1200. The means of effecting this increase, and, thereby, the question of coeducation, we left open. The Committee on Coeducation, a subcommittee of the Committee on Admissions, is currently finding the answers to that question. As Chairman Edward Geary makes clear, the answers are not easy. At well as presenting the arguments for and against coeducation, Geary's committee must accurately define and evaluate the institutional problems presented by such a

program. Expansion of College facilities in such areas as housing, counseling, medical care, and physical education would certainly be necessitated. Other problems, some of them far more complex, must also be solved. The departmental impact is one such problem. Where and how a significant number of girls would alter the Bowdoin curriculum is a question that Geary's committee seeks to answer in dollars cents. Additionally, the committee must make concrete proposals no where the girls would come from and how they would be integrated into the four classes.

Reports from other colleges, including Princeton and Williams, are being studied in an attempt to determine their relevance to the situation here. When the report is completed, it will be, to as great an extent as possible, definitive. It will be compared to alternative plans such as the establishment of a graduate studies program and acted upon. In June the fantasizing will be over.

## King Holiday Passed; Radiation Affects DNA

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Dr. Franklin Hutchinson of Yale University gave a lecture entitled, "D.N.A. and Radiation" on Thursday, January 8. Dr. Hutchinson was a member of the Chemistry Department at M.I.T. He was Chairman of the Department of Biophysics at Yale. In the year 1963, he was a Guggenheim Fellow at London University.

Dr. Hutchinson pointed out certain very practical reasons for studying ionizing radiation in reference to cell behaviour. In the field of medicine, ionizing radiation is used to control cancerous tissue growth. Scientists are concerned about the effects of ionizing radiation on men during space travel, where there is no atmospheric shield against such radiation. A third definite reason for studying the effects of ionizing radiation is that as a result scientists may learn a great deal more about the functionings of the cell.

In the experiments carried out at Brookhaven National Laboratory and elsewhere, scientists

noticed that the only function of the cell markedly affected by radiation was the ability of the cell to replicate. Microbeam experiments were carried out where the ionizing radiation was aimed at specific parts of the cell. Only when the beam hit the nucleus, was the cell affected.

Dr. Hutchinson outlined some of the reasons why scientists suspected D.N.A. to be the affected chemical. One obvious fact was that most of the D.N.A. is in the nucleus. Scientists, through experimentation, proved that D.N.A. content has a definite correlation to the level of radiation required to kill a cell. Scientists also replaced Thiamine, one of the four major components of D.N.A., with another chemical and observed changes in radiation sensitivity. Therefore, the conclusion was that D.N.A. is affected by ionizing radiation and plays a major role in cell behaviour when subject to this radiation. Another outgrowth of this study was that scientists became aware of an enzyme system that repairs or attempts to repair damaged D.N.A.

By FRED CUSICK

The Student Council passed a resolution last Monday night calling on the Governing Boards to declare Jan. 15, the birthday of Martin Luther King, a college holiday. The resolution also called on the Boards to petition President Nixon and Congress to make Jan. 15 a national holiday. Harry Simmeth and John McPhillips introduced a resolution, which was passed unanimously, calling for the humane treatment of U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam. The resolution read:

Whereas: There are presently upwards of 400 members of the American Armed Forces known to be captives of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese; and

Whereas: Evidence exists that these prisoners are not accorded the full protection of the Geneva Convention concerning treatment of prisoners; and

Whereas: A gesture of reconciliation on the part of Hanoi concerning treatment of prisoners may lead to increased sentiment on both sides in favor of ending the war and would be a commendably humanitarian act;

Therefore be it resolved: That the Bowdoin Student Council undertake the following action regarding the Vietnam prisoner situation:

1. That the Secretary of the Council be directed to write letters expressing the Council's concern to Xuan Thu, head of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris talks, asking that Hanoi release the names of captives and permit inspection of prisons by the International Red Cross;
2. That the Secretary, also, be directed to dispatch letters to Sens. Chase and Muskie and to Maine Congressmen calling for a joint congressional resolution demanding proper treatment of prisoners and urging the President to undertake initiatives for prisoner exchanges at this time;
3. That the Secretary send to the President a letter urging such initiatives be undertaken;
4. That the students be provided with proper addresses and urged to send

similar letters to the above;

5. That the Bowdoin Student Council undertake to enlist the aid of other college student councils in furthering this effort.

Bowdoin's first mixer is officially dead. The autopsy, performed at the Student Council meeting last Monday night, revealed that the patient had died of failure to contact the girls' schools soon enough, failure to phone schools instead of write, failure to time the mixer properly, "failure all around." The deceased left a debt of \$250.00 which will be paid in part by the Council and in part by Blanket Tax.

The Council also laid to rest the proposal of a company called Academic Services' Inc. which had asked to peddle its wares (student fare cards, student discount booklets, discount record clubs, etc.) on campus with the help of the Council. The proposal was termed by one member as just "more garbage for the bulletin board."

The election for the presidency of the Junior class is scheduled to be held again after the Council voted that one of the candidates, Buzz Van Sanford, had accidentally been omitted from the first ballot. A new election will be held next week.

## Schwartz Will Head West

Professor Elliott S. Schwartz of the Department of Music will be Visiting Lecturer at the College of Creative Studies at the University of California at Santa Barbara during the school's winter quarter.

The award-winning composer has been commissioned by the College of Creative Studies to write a new work which will be premiered during his stay there from mid-December to early February. The new work is "Miniconcerto" and is scored for flute, oboe, violin, viola and cello.

While visiting the West Coast, Professor Schwartz will lecture and present a program at the University of California at San Diego, and will speak at the University of Southern California and the University of Oregon.

## Freshmen Find Bowdoin Weak Socially, Stronger Academically

By SAUL GREENFIELD and JEFF DRUMMOND

Jon Gitlin, a member of Sigma Nu, applied to Bowdoin Early Decision. He was influenced in his decision by an admissions officer at the college. Now that he is here he is generally satisfied. He finds the academics challenging and the social life adequate. When asked about the fraternity situation at Bowdoin he said, "For kids who find enjoyment in the aspects of fraternity life, whether it be downing a keg of beer or the 'experience' to be gained by living with other people, fraternities are fine. I personally detest some of the masochistic perversion I have observed at a few of the fraternities." Mr. Gitlin seems to be especially irked by the cal requirement. He observed that, "It was once said by the Greeks that a sound body was necessary for a sound mind. The Greek hegemony collapsed a few thousand years ago, and hopefully that idea died with it. I came to the college to be educated in what interests me, not to be coerced into the appropriate physical contractions."

Chuck Jones was impressed by

Bowdoin's academic reputation but came here because he was not accepted at Amherst. He liked the fact that it was in New England. Chuck is not satisfied at all with the extra-academic life at Bowdoin. As a matter of fact, he's seriously considering transferring out. He feels that "a constructive weekend is impossible." The school refuses to enhance the social life of the independents. There is an unhealthy attitude toward the opposite sex due to the unnatural environment here. Guys lose the proper respect for girls and develop unhealthy relationships. This college doesn't mature you. Fraternities exaggerate the problem. The unnatural atmosphere drives one to drink. Chuck also criticized the lack of culture on campus (i.e. more concerts and plays).

Larry Sheppard, also an independent, came to Bowdoin from Florida. His main reason for coming was to be near his girl friend. He applied Early Decision. Mr. Sheppard is satisfied with every aspect of Bowdoin life. He finds the academic atmosphere more than adequate and, of course, he has no complaints as

far as "extra-academic" activity is concerned. He considers fraternities "good for some people." He stated however that, "They are not worth the money charged when the charges are compared with the advantages." Larry found the swim test useful and is glad he has the opportunity to learn how to swim.

Barry Browning, a member of AD, also applied early decision to the college. He is satisfied academically but he finds many faults with the general atmosphere of the college. He stated, "Bowdoin desperately needs women on campus. There is an unnatural attitude towards women prevalent on campus. Some Bowdoin men don't know how to treat them. They are more interested in accomplishing the quick make rather than treating women as individuals. A girl here is an object rather than a person." Mr. Browning observes that, "Fraternities are very conservative. They refuse to adapt to a changing student attitude and as result they probably won't survive."

Pete Avery dropped at TD but then dropped out. He finds that, (Please turn to page 5)

## Commager On College

Amherst, Mass. — (I. P.) — The way to change society is through politics, not through the universities, according to noted historian Henry Steele Commager.

"The university is the most unique and least corrupt institution in society," he said. "Destroy it and you destroy civilization."

Radical students who think they can capture the university and re-structure corrupt society from that base of operations are not realistic, according to Prof. Commager, who teaches American government and history at Amherst College. He made it plain that American universities are not to blame for the war in Vietnam — "the university didn't start it and can't end it" — any more than they are for the problems of pollution, racism, overpopulation, urban blight or anything else.

(Please turn to page 6)

# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX

Friday, January 16, 1970

Number 11

## Black Center Opens

(Continued from page 1)

une human understanding in ourselves." Wiley also said a few words on the Center's purpose, and agreed with Howell that as a focal point for education of the blacks, the house could help focus the deepening of humanism in both black and white students.

At 10:30 the activities moved to the Senior Center for speeches by three students and Howell. Paul Wiley, as coordinator for the day, introduced each speaker. Bob Johnson spoke first on the role of the Afro-Am Society at Bowdoin and beyond.

He prefaced his talk with several remarks about Mr. Arna Bontemps, the speaker for that afternoon. Johnson then discussed the two specific proposals which he felt were necessary for this country to survive. First, he believes it necessary to educate the whites of this country, in order that they may learn humanity; and it is necessary to educate the blacks so that they may practice humanity. Secondly, Johnson would like to set up a black internship program for promising ghetto children. His idea is to spot junior high school kids with potential, and to ensure that they learn to find meaning in their friendships and in their lives. Before blacks can have any kind of meaningful relationship with whites, they will have to learn to get rid of their hatreds, love each other, and really be brothers; only then will they be able to deal with the white society as a society of people, and not of oppressors.

Richard Adams spoke next on the significance of January 15th. In a short essay, or "message to America," Adams discussed the purpose of observing Martin Luther King Day. His speech was centered on the question King answered: it is no longer a question of violence or non-violence. The choice now is between non-violence and non-existence. Adams' stated his point very clearly: "America—change it or lose it."

Eldridge Butler's topic was "Martin Luther King, Jr." He gave a very impressionistic picture, full of complimentary ideas; many of the ideas and thoughts he presented as Dr. King's are excellent generalizations. The question is: were they accurate, and did they present the whole picture of Dr. King's ideas? One student said, "Sure, they were great as far as generalities go. But we never heard any of his concrete, specific ideas or actions, and they are also part of the man."

Butler spoke of King as a man whose crime was honesty, and a failure to abide by hypocrisy and slaveocracy; "a runaway whose crime was brilliance," a man a few compensations for failure

and made people think it was progress," a modern Patrick Henry (Give me liberty or give me death!).

Without question, Butler's speech was the most entertaining and controversial of the day. It was consequently the most interesting and the best-received.

President Howell then spoke on "Bowdoin and the Black Student." After discussing the progress Bowdoin has made, he went on to say that "we are not here to celebrate victory, but to rededicate ourselves to the fight." The Center helps, he said, in two ways. First, it will give the black students a sense of community and help them in their search for themselves; secondly, it will serve as a center for the open exchange of ideas between blacks and whites.

Howell stated Bowdoin's commitment to blacks in three fields. Recruitment is one way the College can make a significant contribution to the black community. In the curriculum the college can assist the blacks in their search for identity. Finally, the college can make every possible effort to improve the social situation on campus for the black students.

That afternoon three workshops met to discuss non-violence. The suggested topics for the groups were non-violence: a technique or a philosophy? non-violence: spirituality vs. practicality; non-violence in the '70's; and what is non-violence? In two of the workshops there seemed to be great tension, mostly due to the fact that without exception the blacks sat on one side of the room and the white on the other. The other major problem was that in the same two conferences, most of the black students were freshmen, who just do not know enough about Bowdoin now to make large generalizations. In the third workshop, the people were the best in the college (Rensenbrink, Butler, Johnson, Greason), and the actual integration of the group gave it less of a divided feeling.

Arna Bontemps spoke at three o'clock. **HOLD FAST TO DREAMS** was his subject. The great thing about Bontemps, as one faculty member said, was that he was such a dynamic man in such troubled times, and he was so serene, so calm, that he was a completely different experience. Bontemps, a poet of the famed Harlem Renaissance of the Depression and War Years, spoke as a poet; using poetry's images and figures of speech, he discussed King's speeches and their sources: about the dreams of black children in the ghetto; about this age of miracles where any dream could come true. And this is the final question of the day: Will the dream of Martin Luther King in fact come true?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Help Wanted

Dear Mr. Editor:

Please publish the following appeal for help, and the enclosed starting point suggestions.

Thank You,  
Jay Creswell, Senior

### HELP WANTED FROM STUDENTS OF ALL NATIONS

The world's problems, and the solutions to those problems, that are already known to mankind — are so very great — that they require the very best study, thinking, and work of ALL.

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own ideals, careers, plans, programs, developments, and trade — in universal prosperity and PEACE.

3. Help to perfect, organize, and operate — Autonomous (self-governing) Branches of THE UNIVERSAL EXCHANGE — in ALL Communities of ALL Nations.

### YAF Speaks

To The Editor:

The Young Americans for Freedom of Bowdoin College would like to congratulate the members of the Afro-American Society on the opening of their Center.

We would also like to commend them for the excellence of the program planned for Martin Luther King Day. By showing themselves to be a constructive force on campus, the Afro-Ams are doing justice to his memory.

Congratulations again,  
Bowdoin Y.A.F.

### Misplaced Concreteness

Editor,

Your condemnation of the proposed student-taught course, Government 22, as a failure to address the issue squarely of whether or not the educational structure at Bowdoin is failing would have carried much more weight if you had stated specifically where the structure should be examined for possible failure. If you are not willing to be specific in stating your proposal for examination of the structure, then in the meantime you should leave concrete proposals for innovation like Gov 22 alone. I would like to see you state why you feel more basic changes are necessary than innovations like Gov 22.

Robert Porteous '73

## Krosnick Thrills Students YAF Urges With Talk And Wisdom Victory Now

By PETE WILSON

There is much in the way of praise for cellist Joel Krosnick, last weekend's visiting artist in this year's concert series. Anticipating next year's concert format changes, the music department invited Mr. Krosnick to reside on campus for more than the usual one-night stand. And that he amiably did. During his three day stay, the young and talented cellist gave two formal evening concerts, read student compositions, played informally in the Moulton Union, and was even heard performing the Davidovsky electronic masterpiece in Professor Ireland's Math course. His desire to communicate the unique and mellow language of his instrument was enthusiastic, even if the attendances were not up to full capacity. He is a remarkable artist.

Those in attendance at Mr. Krosnick's second Wentworth performance heard him at his best. The program was for unaccompanied cello and mixed well the old and the new. He presented two Bach suites, No. 3 in C Major and No. 6 in D Major; the Schuler Fantasy for Solo Cello (1959); Davidovsky's Synchronisms No. 3 for cello and electronic sounds (1964-1965); and Kodaly's Sonata for Solo Cello. Bach's brilliant writing was truly respected by the fine technique, excellent tone, and warmth which came across in Krosnick's art. A clarity of line, technical mastery, and textural richness character-

ized the cellist's understanding and reverence for the composer's genius. (The second Suite Mr. Krosnick performed was written originally for a five-string cello, known in Bach's day as the viola pomposa) The Kodaly piece, full of the Hungarian folk flavor and complete with all registers, is a fantastic presto and was performed with virtuoso skill. Schuler's Fantasy and Davidovsky's Synchronisms brought home to the audience, or at least to this reviewer, the cellist's utmost dedication to the music of his time. In all the wild techniques and effects of the Schuler work, Mr. Krosnick communicated the despair and desolate temperament of contemporary man's plight. It was a rarely moving experience.

Those few who heard this gifted man talk on Monday evening — after nearly thirteen hours of continuous playing all around campus — will hold in their memory an experience even more gratifying than his formal performance. His observations on total absorption with his art, with its beauty, with its ability to move him and to touch others were a valid lesson in the intangibilities of music. Mr. Krosnick's success at Bowdoin offers promise for future weeks long artist residencies and involvement with the college community. His was a significant contribution to this year's musical calendar and simply a great experience for those who came in contact with his art.

Spokesmen for Young Americans for Freedom, the nation's largest conservative youth organization, have announced from Washington that they have initiated a nationwide campaign to mobilize nationwide support for President Nixon's determination to effectively combat communist aggression.

National Vice-Chairman, Michael Thompson, a graduate student at the University of Missouri, said, "We support the President's attempt to disengage American ground troops in Vietnam. However, we believe that if the Vietnamese are to shoulder the major burden of the fighting, the United States should lift all military restrictions and allow the South Vietnamese to pursue a policy of victory when necessary."

"This may be the only way to bring about an honorable peace," said Thompson. "We would urge the President to set a deadline for meaningful negotiations by Hanoi. Beyond that deadline, the South Vietnamese should be allowed to use air and naval power effectively to win the war."

To continue to permit young men to die in a war being fought with one hand behind their back and in a tactical situation in which complete military victory is an impossibility, must be regarded as the highest form of immorality."

YAF also announced a petition campaign to call upon Hanoi to renounce military victory in the South. The petitions will be delivered to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris.

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## Editors Don't Buy Lottery

By RICK FITCH

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — College newspaper editors aren't buying the draft lottery.

Editorial reactions to the induction-by-birthdate system initiated by the Nixon administration have ranged from half-hearted acceptance to anger at the government for making false promises, to outright condemnation of the draft in any form.

Small college editors have been especially vocal in their denunciations. The Knox College Student saw the lottery merely as

a deceptive packaging of the old draft, and as another example of the influence of the "bloated" and "corrupt" military on American life.

"It is frightening... to see the sickening contradictions between the ideals of free men and reality of the Selective Service System," the Student wrote. "We are told that we must give up for a part of our lives our God given freedom, our individuality, our birthright as Americans."

At one large state university, UCLA, the student paper voiced

concern that the lottery will fragment opposition to the draft in general, and the war in Vietnam.

The University of Maryland Diamondback attacked the lottery for not lessening the uncertainty faced by draft-age males. Pointing out that the eccentricities of local boards make it nearly impossible for a registrant to know when or if he will be inducted, the Diamondback said the Nixon administration effort to clarify the draft for young people "has failed miserably."

(Second in a series on the draft lottery's effects.)

# Freshmen Look At Bowdoin Peace Corps Pinched

(Continued from page 3)

"Fraternities consist of similarly oriented people even though the rush is at the very beginning of the year. Fraternities really serve no constructive purpose." Now that he is an independent he finds the life outside the classroom to be rather poor. He emphasized that the situation was the same even while he was fraternity member. Bowdoin was not Mr. Avery's first choice; however, he finds the academics here quite satisfactory.

Jeff Gill, an independent finds himself at Bowdoin due to a strong recommendation by one of his secondary school teachers. He feels that, "students are not given enough time to fully delve into all of the subject matter. A great deal of subject matter in some of my courses is skipped over because there isn't enough time." Mr. Gill stated that, "there is no need for fraternities on campus." He also expresses the opinion that, "coeducation would provide a more natural environment on campus."

Many Freshmen came to Bowdoin this fall with certain expectations. In an attempt to define those expectations, and to determine the extent to which the College has fulfilled them, we interviewed several members of the Class of 1973.

Judging from those freshmen interviewed, one can readily see that there is agreement in one general area. The freshmen feel that major improvements can be made in the extra-academic area. They find fault with fraternities as they now exist. They generally feel the lack of coeducation contributes to an artificial atmosphere on campus which does not enhance one's education. The

freshman interviewed recognize some of the problems at Bowdoin but feel that they can be solved.

Bruce Lynch applied to Bowdoin because "it was the best small school I could think of." Al Wright didn't want to fit into a pattern that was already established at a large university. Bill Sexton wanted a small school where he could do a lot of studying and get to play soccer. All of the freshmen interviewed expressed the same opinion Jim Lyons did: at a small college one can always get personal help from the faculty. Bowdoin's size was one of the major reasons for which at least these freshmen applied.

Academically, as Sexton said, the Bowdoin workload is heavy. Few of the freshmen minded that; their complaints and praise were in other areas. All agreed that the professors were accessible to a degree unknown in larger universities, and that courses on the whole are getting better. Although Dave Zimmerman felt that the course offerings were too limited, Bobby Porteous also pointed out that the new Urban Crisis course, despite its problems, was a step in the right direction. However, most of the freshman year was felt to be burdensome because of the requirements. The speech and language requirements received almost universal condemnation.

Lynch also pointed out that because of the small size of the school, the offerings and departments were more limited than at other schools. Zimmerman said that the curriculum was "a little bit traditional."

Social life was the most controversial subject. Although Sex-

ton said that a social life was open for anybody who wanted to work a little for it, Lyons and Zimmerman violently disagreed with him: "the weekends are okay if you can get away from Bowdoin," said Lyons; Wright added that a person is forced to completely re-organize his social life if he chooses not to join a fraternity. Nearly all agreed that the College should make some provision for the independents.

Several of the freshmen criticized the student body for being "too apathetic" and "self-centered." Wright wondered if this was not the fault of the marking system which stresses withdrawal to the point of excluding interpersonal contact; Zimmerman thought that the fraternities in some cases encouraged this trait.

Social reform, according to most of them, lies in college mixers inevitable, quick co-education, and the establishment of a student center with party rooms. Academic reform would mean, according to Wright, an absolute pass-fail system; Zimmerman is pressing for abolition of the two-semester year and the establishment of the four-one-four system; almost all agreed that the requirements have to be abolished; other than these gripes, the class of 1973 seems well satisfied with Bowdoin's scholarly standards. As for the student body, most feel that one of the first things which must happen is that "independent must stop being a dirty word," and that some alternative to fraternities, from party rooms to recreational facilities, must be supplied to the independents; it is also important that the student body lose its apathy and become involved in current issues.

By RICK FITCH  
College Press Service

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — Vietnam, Chicago, and People's Park are taking their toll on the Peace Corps.

In so far as they are issues representing alienation from society, mistrust of government governmental authority, and heightened political consciousness among the young, they have thrust the Peace Corps, which professes to remain apolitical in a political world, into a crisis of identity.

Faced with a steadily decreasing number of applicants and requests from foreign nations for volunteers, new director Joseph Blatchford, with President Nixon's blessings, has taken steps toward "technologizing" the corps by removing some of the manpower burden from potentially volatile liberal arts graduates or "generalists," and placing it on skilled — and older — specialists.

Whereas in the first eight years of the corps' existence, an average of 85-90 per cent of the volunteers have been generalists, the new goal is to reduce that number to 70 per cent in 1970 and provide the generalists with more extensive technological training. The other 30 per cent are to consist primarily of technicians such as statisticians and computer experts recruited from industries which hopefully will grant them special leaves to serve as volunteers.

When Congress approved establishment of the Peace Corps in 1961 as a part of President Kennedy's New Frontier program and declared the corps' purpose to "promote world peace and friendship," its director, R. Sargent Shriver, predicted the first year's involvement of 578 volunteers would spiral to 17,500 by mid-1968.

His prediction was not realized. The total number of applications, of which approximately 90 per cent were from the ranks of recent college graduates, decreased from a peak of 45,000 in 1964 to 31,000 in 1968. Today, after some 30,000 volunteers have participated and returned to the U.S., the number of volunteers during 1969 stands at 11,000. At this time in 1967 there were 15,000 volunteers.

Most observers credit the decline generally to the social turmoil engulfing the country and particularly to young people's disaffection with the federal government, its militarism abroad and oppression of poor and minority groups at home.

Many idealistic youths who otherwise might have channeled their activist energies into the Peace Corps have not because they are unable to reconcile the contradictory hypocrisy of the U.S. government maintaining half a million people in one country, Vietnam, to wage war, while at the same time maintaining about one fifth that number in 50-60 countries for the professed cause of peace.

"The great wave of middle class idealism on the part of young Americans which has sustained the Peace Corps since 1962 is ebbing, for the American student middle class . . . has lost its self-confidence," opined one volunteer, who cited Vietnam as the main reason.

There have been three well-known incidents related to Vietnam dissent in the Peace Corps and, all three have underscored the corps' basic allegiance to the administration in power, disproving the notion that the organization is independent from the aims and purposes of U.S. foreign policy.

When in 1965 a volunteer submitted an article critical of U.S. involvement in Vietnam to the corps' official publication, the *Volunteer*, Shriver ruled it could not be printed because that would constitute "exploitation" of the author's official connection with the U.S. government.

When then vice president Hubert Humphrey visited Liberia, a group of volunteers decided to confront him with their anti-war views. Learning of the plan, the top Peace Corps official in Liberia said the volunteers would be dismissed if they went ahead with it.

In 1967, when volunteers in Santiago, Chile circulated a petition asking for "peace now" in Vietnam, they were warned by the national office to retract it or disassociate themselves as volunteers from it. One volunteer, Bruce Murray, protested the decision in a letter to Jack Vaughn, then director, and the letter was publicized in the Chile press. Murray was subsequently dismissed by Vaughn on the grounds that publication of the letter represented a violation of corps' regulations, since he had involved himself in a "local political issue." Eventually, Vaughn changed the regulations to permit a volunteer to identify himself as such in a letter to the news media, but the bad publicity from this and the other incidents lingered in students' minds.

A Louis Harris Poll taken in late 1968 revealed that 20 per cent of college seniors were fearful of losing their right to free speech in joining the corps.

Another sore point has been Peace Corps' recruitment of people from minority groups. Many suspect — and they are correct — that the corps has largely been the domains of better-off white youths who gain entrance by virtue of having gone to college. Since Blacks, Mexican-Americans and Indians are unable to afford college, there is built-in class and race discrimination in the corps.

Blatchford admitted in a recent press conference that the corps is "almost lily-white." Partially as a result, interest in the organization is low among Blacks. A Harris poll taken in 1968 showed that only nine per cent of graduating Blacks were seriously considering joining. Thirty-nine per cent voiced the opinion that the corps exists to improve America's image overseas rather than help developing countries.

Highly critical of the Peace Corps are members of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV), which recently picketed the White House while Peace Corps country directors were breakfasting with President Nixon inside. They carried signs advocating abolition of the Peace Corps and chanted, "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh — we're going to do the Peace Corps in."

As Blatchford met in Maryland with top officials to chart new directions for the corps, CRV held an assembly in Minneapolis. The 1200-member organization issued a position paper stating it is "convinced that real development is often impossible without a revolution that carries out an equitable redistribution of economic and political power, including the nationalization of all resources; one which makes education, employment, housing and medical care available to all the people."

"The United States opposes any such revolution and the Peace Corps is an integral part of U.S. policy. There may well be many superficial changes in the Peace Corps structure from time to time, but regardless of these changes, it will continue to function as an instrument of U.S. domination."

"Therefore we oppose the presence of the Peace Corps volunteers in the Third World. We call for abolition of the United States Peace Corps. We call upon present volunteers to subvert the Peace Corps and all other institutions of U.S. imperialism."

But what is really crippling the Peace Corps — on the campuses and in the world — is its association with the U.S. government. And that's an incurable malady. No government support, no Peace Corps.

## CEP Approves Government 22

(Continued from page 2)

complexity of data, and the burgeoning knowledge that they can do this."

"To be outside the curriculum is to be merely tangential to the processes of real learning, an honest course, or a dessert or maybe the cream on the pie that may be at any moment turn sour through lack of concern. They ask for a place in the curriculum, a special place, a small place. They perceive that the curriculum already has in it a variety of academic genres, and they ask that the curriculum incorporate this dimension."

The eight students plan to begin with a two week general introduction, after which they will break up for 4 weeks into rotating groups of 3. They will then re-assemble for the final 4 weeks. The tentative description of the course is:

Government 22 Political Modernization and Cultural Change:

Selected Themes from Countries of the Third World

The course will deal broadly with political and related cultural trends among Third World peoples. It will treat in a fairly intensive and inter-related way selected aspects of some of the major forces that are present in the underdeveloped situation: the role and status of tradition and traditional culture; the role of elites and the quest for identity; the political organizational and technical problems of development, especially rural development; the nature of the continuing Western economic and political impact; racial and neo-colonial exploitation; and third world nationalisms and ideologies. During the spring of 1970, the course will be oriented to the African continent, primarily black Africa south of the Sahara.

The course will be taught as a multi-faceted seminar in which the students will at some points do individual independent study, at other times will work in small groups of three or four with a student instructor, and at still other times, especially during the early and late phases of the course, will meet all together for lectures, discussions and reports. Thorough evaluation of the course, of the class and of the instructors will take place during the final week.

Pre-requisites: Government 21, or History 34, or the consent of the instructors.

During the spring of 1970 the course will be taught by Messrs. Bucci, Curtis, Fendler, Fudge, Hastings, MacIntyre, Mills, and Parsons under the general academic supervision of Messrs. Lewis and Rensenbrink.

## College Boards Eliminated

(Continued from page 1)

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From Wheat Ridge, Colorado:

I am so impressed with your mailing on the subject of testing for college entrance that I feel I must take the time out to tell you so. The educational process obviously must change, but this is sometimes difficult for high schools when colleges remain static.

From Fort Worth, Texas:

I for one want to express my total great delight. One supposes that there is hope after all. Hear!

But not all the replies were from secondary schools. Mr. Moll received responses from several colleges and universities. Haverford College Director of Admissions stated rather cautiously: I thought that your folder about not requiring test scores was very well done. It's given us something to think about here. I'll be interested to hear how you feel about it next fall. The head of admissions at Northwestern Univer-

sity was more enthusiastic but pointed out the possibility of additional change.

I applaud your new policy. I am now curious as to the position Bowdoin is taking regarding grades versus pass fail options at the high school and college level. Certainly the most enthusiastic (and earthy) reply came from the Director of Admissions at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. Ironically Reed's SAT averages are in the 700's.

Your guys have guts and style: the statement about your faculty's decision to eliminate the test score requirement is superb, and I dare say you will find others following your lead before long. I wish we could follow the first shot of the revolution from Maine with a second from the Pacific Northwest but I am afraid that our faculty is suffering from such an acute case of constipation right now that such a move is unlikely. Approval of the new admission policy and the hope for more extensive changes in education seem to be widespread among directors of admission and guidance counselors. If changes aren't effected in the near future, the fault certainly won't lie with this group of men and women.



"WHAT EMERGES from Songmy—just as in the liberal Left's response to the murders by Oswald, Sirhan and Ray—is an uncontrollable impulse not to blame the particular criminal, but rather to vilify America generally. The assassinations permitted the expression of a deep animosity against America, gave such feeling a seeming legitimacy. As an opportunity to indulge in this dark process, Songmy was seized upon almost gleefully."

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## Commager...

(Continued from page 3)  
"The university can only do what it does well," he said — "study the problems, make recommendations, and train the experts who can then go out to work on them."

Radical students, he emphasized, don't have any program — "they are profound in protest, but paralyzed in performance" — and many of their demands are trivial.

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They don't attack things like trade unions, which are the most discriminatory things around," he said. "They attack the university, which is innocent and vulnerable."

Yet they don't seem to know their own strength, he indicated, citing the student movement behind the Sen. Eugene McCarthy presidential campaign. "Look what students in politics accomplished," he said. "They toppled a President, changed the course of the war in Vietnam and, but for a fate, might have elected a president. What could they have done if they had elected to stay together?"

Prof. Commager, a prolific author and commentator, capsuled his views on a wide range of controversial topics:

ROTC — "It should never have been permitted on campus in the

first place. Students didn't discover this; it was known 30 years ago. Giving academic credit for ROTC is like giving credit for football. If you drive it off campus, the Army will still produce officers anyway."

BLACK STUDIES — "They might be some use for white therapy, but they are little use to blacks. Whatever makes for more alienation makes things worse. Black studies are not consistent with the academic enterprise, especially if programs and faculty are chosen for color rather than competence."

RELEVANCE — "This is a word used by students when they are disappointed because the university has not inspired or guided them and because they don't think it 'relevant' to their concerns. This is not the university's business either. It is not a therapeutic institution. Relevance is a subjective and individualized response which changes every day for everybody, in different ways."

CURRICULUM — "Students suffer from a 'tyranny of courses' which is a legacy handed down from the days when students actually were children. Today they should be treated as adults, because there are too many rules and too many courses. There are a lot of ways to learn without 'taking courses.' Yet you can't juggle the curriculum to fit every current whim or interest."

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This year the Student Aid Office will attempt to help  
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If you are interested, sign up in the Student Aid Office so  
your name will be available to alumni on a referral basis.

## Friday Review: Let Me Be Brief...

### Cub Pucksters and Boston State College

By JOHN MEDEIROS  
for the Orient

In its last outing before Christmas vacation, the Bowdoin Freshman hockey team took a 4-3 victory from the hands of Boston State College. The game was held before a small crowd on December 18 in the Arena.

The Polar Bears got off to a slow start, and appeared to be in trouble when Boston's Cotter drove in past goalie Tom Hutchinson for the first period's only goal, seven minutes and fifteen seconds into the game. For most of the period Boston controlled the puck, and the Boston team managed to make only four shots on the goal.

The second period saw the situation reversed, however, as the Bowdoin first line drove through again and again for the goal. The first Bowdoin point came only 52 seconds into the period, as Pete Flynn drove in unassisted. A scant minute and 53 seconds later, Dick Donovan scored on assists from Flynn and Bernie Quinlan.

The two teams battled for control of the puck, but the Donovan-Flynn-Quinlan team did it again at 5:52, as Quinlan's fast footwork put Bowdoin ahead by 3 to 1.

Boston State again took control, and Cotter shot past Hutchinson for Boston's second point at 9:33 into the period. The Bowdoin Ice men, not to be outdone, came back with a goal by Quinlan from Donovan and Flynn to put Bowdoin firmly on top.

Despite a valiant rally during the final period, Boston just could not get past a determined Bowdoin defense led by John Taussig, Skip Clarke, and Joe Tufts. . . except for one slip just 17 seconds away from the end of the game, when Boston's Leahy slipped past everybody to score an unassisted goal.

### Christmas Bells For Varsity Hoop Squad

By BILL FINK  
Orient Sports Writer

The third game of Bowdoin's varsity basketball season at Wesleyan in Middletown, Connecticut proved to be another link in the ever increasing chain of Bear losses. Although the visiting hoopers held a five point half time lead, a strong surge by the Cardinals in the final quarter cut short the hope of a first victory for Bowdoin. The final score was a discouraging 75-82. However, Captain Chip Miller managed to tally twenty-one points and snag twenty rebounds in the vain Bear effort.

The final game for the varsity basketball squad before the Christmas vacation was against M. I. T. on the Morrell floor. After suffering four successive losses at the hands of their first four opponents, the Bears finally made a combined effort and soundly downed the Engineers by a lopsided 88 to 69 score, in a fine all out effort.

Tournament play at Central Connecticut College, saw Bowdoin pitted against heavily favored Hartford in the first day's action. The Bears built an 18 point lead only to succumb to Hartford's heavy "press" during the final ten minutes of the contest. The finishing touch was made by Hartford's fine center, Wayne Augustine, when he sunk a jump shot just before the final buzzer to give Hartford the game, 77 to 75.

Saturday, in the consolation game, Bowdoin came face to face with its earlier superior, Wesleyan. The final score showed an overwhelming second half Wesleyan rout, 87-63. Although Steve Carey had 23 points, only six of these came in the second half. Carey was elected to the All-Tournament Team—the only Bear representative, and later to the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference Team of the Week.



WHERE THE ACTION IS. . . as usual, is in front of the opposition's goal as Ed Dowd and Rob Petrie keep five University of Connecticut defenders busy blocking a shot on goal.

## Cubs Have High "Hoops"; Toliver And Co. Underway

Ken Toliver turned in another great effort to lead the Bowdoin Frosh to their fifth straight win against the Colby freshmen, 72-61. Toliver's 28 points helped boost the Cubs to the half-way mark of this year's campaign which is one of the best ever.

At the outset, it looked like an easy win for the Bears, but Colby came roaring back with Steve Jasinski and took a 33-32 half-time advantage. Jasinski later finished the game with a fine losing cause effort of 27 points.

### And on other campuses . . .



SEXUAL REVOLUTION . . . or "WHY DON'T WE DO IT IN THE ROAD?" Two bee, or three bees—that is the question posed in the above candid action photo on a nearby college campus where a group of bumbulbous-aerious was found demonstrating for free and open sexual relations. One thing is clear from the rather obscured photo—they aren't gathering honey.

In closer proximity to the Bowdoin campus, "Bob, Ted, Carol and Alice" offer a somewhat less graphic human sexual response to such activities. Don't waste your money.

In the second half it was a different story as Bowdoin outscored the opposition 40-28 and coasted to a victory.

The next stop is Gorham State on February 18th where they hope to add a sixth victim to their list.

After holding back a surprising third quarter scoring spree, the cubs went on to whip a sharp shooting Andover Academy five 88-76 for their fourth straight win of the season last weekend.

After the opening part, Andover threw in eight points for an early 8-0 lead, but when the frosh got underway, they pushed ahead to a 20-19 first quarter lead which stood for the rest of the game.

In the second half, except for a short time in the third period, Bowdoin ran over and around the opposition with Lee Arris and Ken Toliver doing most of the damage. They finished with 30 and 27 points respectively.

The frosh basketball squad captured their third victory in four starts. As they dropped the M. I. T. Engineers in a sawaw contest, 81 to 75. Lee Arris and Frank Campagnone, both cub guards, were cited for their outstanding efforts in keeping the Bowdoin attack alive far the entire game. Also turning in an outstanding offensive and defensive effort was center, Kevin Douglas. Bowdoin's last fourth quarter shooting seemed to pick up as the pressure of the evenly matched contest became greater. This coupled with a few timely rebounds helped the Bears to a well earned victory.

## Cub Swimmers Split Meets With MIT and Portland

The freshman swimming team traveled to New Hampshire after the Christmas Holiday layoff. After losing the first relay, the Cubs found themselves behind early in the meet. This loss increased until after the diving competition when, down by 12, the squad made a strong second half comeback: Tom Costin lead the charge with a record breaking 2:18.7 in the 200 yard Backstroke. John Erikson took first in the 500 yard Freestyle and was followed closely by teammate Ralph Crowley, who was swimming his first competitive 500. When John Ward and Ian Pitstick swept the Breaststroke event the Cubs managed to grab a slim lead. New Hampshire, however, took the final relay and, as a result, the entire meet. The final score was an extremely close 46-48.

With their first defeat only three days behind them, the Cub Aqua Squad met an extremely strong M. I. T. in Boston. Again, both relays proved fatal to the Bowdoin cause as the swimmers were beaten for the second time in a close encounter. John Erikson captured two first places again as did Tom Costin by turning in a time of 2:22.5 in the 200 yard Backstroke.

The day immediately following the M.I.T. loss, the team was in the water again. This time, it was to participate in Maine's first triangular meet. At the Portland "Y", the team bounced back to its normal winning status by scoring 77 points to overrule Hebron's 48 and Deering High's 41. The meet was never out of Bowdoin's control as Cub swimmers dominated most events.



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# Icemen Tops in ECAC II; Down Colby, U Conn, Army

By BRIAN DAVIS  
Orient Sports Writer

The University of Connecticut proved to be no match for the varsity Icemen in the arena last Saturday night as Bowdoin outscored, outskated, and outraged their second division competitors. The first period showed only one goal for the Bears, a shot made good by Co-Captain Steve Hardy. But the second and third periods made up for this deficiency. Scoring in the second period was done by; Block, one goal at 3:52 into the period and Raymond, two goals at 5:25 and 8:59 into the period. The second period's rout was followed with third period action by; King, one goal at 17:07 and Good, one goal at 17:14. However, these final two goals were apparently acts of retaliation as U. Conn. also scored two quick successive goals earlier in the same period.

The only demoralizing factor of the entire 6-2 victory was the injury to Bowdoin goalkeeper, John Bradley, early in the second period. Until his removal from the game, Bradley, had saved ten shots on goal, bringing his season total to 134 saves out of 145 attempts. Bradley's knee kept him out of action during the Colby crush, but he is expected to be defending the nets against both Vermont and Williams.

Other varsity hockey action this week took the Bears to Waterville where the proceeded to destroy the Mules and their seasonal aspirations. After scoring twice in the first period, the Bears found Colby in hot pursuit of a victory, as the Mules tied the efforts of Good and Raymond at 2-2. However, the Bear attack would not relent and in the closing minutes of the first period both Hall and Maxwell scored. In the next two periods, Colby made a policy of taking the scoring initiative, but in every success they found failure, as Bowdoin mimicked their scoring and added one without provocation. The final score was 8-5. Aside from Hall, Raymond and Good, who tallied twice, Bear scorers were; Maxwell, Matthews, and Block, who also managed two goals.

In action prior to and during the Holiday season, Bowdoin defeated Army in the first home game of the season. In reaction to the throng of supporters in attendance, the Bears held Army scoreless and coasted to an easy victory after three first period goals, although additional third period tally was well applauded. In the Second Annual Cleveland Cup Tournament, the Bears skated to a one and two record, beating McGill, 6-2 and losing to Western Ontario, 3-1 and Dartmouth, 2-1. This weekend's action pits the Bears against U. Vt. and Williams in home contests on Friday and Saturday.

You are living a reality  
I left years ago . . .  
It quite nearly killed me.

## Eastern Hockey Standings

Division I	(1,000)	Division II	(1,000)
1. Cornell	(.880)	1. Bowdoin	(.885)
2. Boston Col.	(.867)	2. Northeast	(.780)
3. Harvard	(.867)	3. Middlebury	(.750)
4. Boston U.	(.867)	4. Hamilton	(.750)
5. Providence	(.867)	5. Vermont	(.750)
6. Colgate	(.867)	6. Nichols	(.750)
7. Clarkson	(.867)	7. Colby	(.750)
8. UNH	(.860)	8. Holy Cross	(.645)

**Leading Scorers**  
(Div. II)  
Murphy (Holy Cross)  
Benson (Williams)  
Bett (Hamilton)

**Leading Goalies**  
(Div. II)  
Bradley (Bowdoin)  
Van Wier (Middlebury)  
Timmons (Colby)

## Mermen at 3-1

# First Swim Victory Over MIT in Five

By MARTIN FRIEDLANDER  
Orient Sports Editor

It was a lot like the Amherst meet of last season. Bowdoin was facing a squad she hadn't beaten in several seasons and MIT looked tough. One of the Bear's most versatile and strongest sophomore swimmers was drydoaked with mono and the three hour bus ride to Cambridge didn't help the team's spirits for the 8:30 p.m. meet.

It all mattered not — the varsity swam their best meet of the season yet and defeated a stunned Tech squad, 52-44. It was the Bears' third consecutive victory in four meets. With Williams traveling to Brunswick Saturday, the record is threatened, but certainly not doomed.

The first relay was up for grabs, and both squads knew it. With each squad's strongest event men pitted against their counterparts, the Bears shaved seven seconds off their previous best time for as many points, the much sought initial victory, and a clock reading of 3:58.9. Ken Ryan eased off on

the final length of his freestyle leg in anticipation of the 200 IM he was to swim two events later.

The 200 Freestyle fell to MIT, but Jeff Meehan pulled an upset first place in the 50 freestyle with a 23.6. Ken Ryan followed suit with another first place time in the 200 Medley with a 2:10.9. In the diving, a disappointing two-tenths of a point separated victory from previously undefeated sophomore diver John Wendler.

Picking up after the diving, the 200 butterfly saw Barry Stevens set out on a pace which sometimes overtook superflyer Bow Quinn. However, Stevens died to a 5:10 final 50, but managed to so psyche out his opponent that he was good for the second, following first place Quinn. In the 100 freestyle, Parker Barnes came back from his loss in the 200 for a victory. Bob Stuart's second place in the 200 Backstroke filled in between firsts in the free and fly.

The 500 freestyle proved to be the surprise event of the day for MIT coach Charlie Bat-

terman. After Bowdoin team captain John Spencer cut 20 seconds off his previous season's best for a victory margin of 14 seconds, Batterman incredulously asked Spencer if he was, in fact, Spencer. He was.

The Bears secured the meet in the 200 Breaststroke as Ken Ryan took his second first place of the evening with another best time for himself of 2:28.5. John McPhillips trailed with a third in the same event. MIT was unable to pull out the last relay, increasing the victory score to 52-44 for the Polar Bears. For the first time this season, Bowdoin Coach Charlie Butt had first hand experience with the MIT pool water.

The Bears host a perennially strong Williams squad Saturday. The Ephs' strength lie in their junior freestylers and pose stiff competition for their Bowdoin counterparts. With John Spencer constantly shaving his times in the 500 and Jeff Meehan slicing his 50 time, the additional upward strength may prove to be the margin necessary to earn the Bears their fourth consecutive victory.

## Polar Bearings

Hockey				Basketball			
Bowdoin	4	Army	0	Bowdoin	62	Wesleyan	75
Bowdoin	1	Ontario	3	Bowdoin	97	MIT	68
Bowdoin	6	McGill	2	Bowdoin	75	Harvard	87
Bowdoin	1	Dartmouth	2	Bowdoin	63	Wesleyan	87
Bowdoin	6	U. Conn.	2	Bowdoin	63	WPI	64
Bowdoin	8	Colby	0	Bowdoin	68	Colby	73

vs. UNH Fri. 7:30		at Brandeis Fri. 4:00	
vs. Williams Sat. 4:00		vs. Williams Sat. 4:00	
Bowdoin Fr. 4	Boston State 3	Bowdoin Fr. 85	MIT 82
Bowdoin Fr. 7	Salem State 3	Bowdoin Fr. 66	Exeter 39
Bowdoin Fr. 2	Andover 1	Bowdoin Fr. 75	MIT 68
Bowdoin Fr. 8	Colby 0	Bowdoin Fr. 68	Andover 62

scrimgame Framingham Sat.		at Gerham Sat. 6:30	
		Swimming	
		Bowdoin	66
		Bowdoin Fr.	16
		Bowdoin Fr.	52
		Bowdoin Fr.	47
		Bowdoin Fr.	46
		Bowdoin Fr.	40

Wrestling			
Bowdoin	9	Amherst	28
Bowdoin	17	Maine	28
Bowdoin	17	Lewell	25
Bowdoin	16	UNH	23

Track			
Bowdoin	46	UNH	58
at MIT Sat. 2:00		Bowdoin	5

## Williams College, R.I.P.

... a retiring sports editor

# Mules Kick Bears After Tech Wreck

By BILL FINK  
Orient Sports Writer

This past week proved disastrous for the varsity basketball squad as they suffered two disheartening defeats. Worcester Polytech dealt an 83-64 death blow on January 10, and more recently the Colby Mules dominated the Bears, 73-68.

The Worcester game, played on the victor's hardwood, saw a phenomenal demonstration of field goal accuracy and rebounding on the part of the Worcester team as they connected on 63% of their two-point attempts while holding a decided board edge over the hapless Bears. Though the Bowdoin men were only four points down at halftime, 37-33, the second stanza proved to be their undoing as they were outpointed, 46-31. Worcester's attack was complemented by the fact that all five of their starters scored in double figures, led by Rooney with 19 and Cunningham with 18. Bowdoin's Clark Young took the game's scoring honors, however with 23 markers, while Captain Chip Miller contributed 11 points.

On Wednesday evening the Bears traveled to Waterville where they were defeated by Maine rival Colby College. Though Colby led throughout most of the contest, the stubborn Bears remained constantly within striking distance as they even held the lead for brief moments. Though both teams appeared to be evenly matched, it was a case where Bowdoin miscues, in the form of costly fouls and turnovers, provided Colby's slim winning margin. Vince Bagel of Colby was the team's leading scorer with 25 points, with John Rhinehart contributing 15. Clark Young again

led the Bears with 19 points while Miller pumped in 18 and John Outhouse 14.

This weekend the Bears face Brandeis Friday evening and return home Saturday afternoon to face Williams.

Rebounding from their first tastes of victory, the Bear iron-gamers were not equal to the task of coping with a much deeper and more experienced MIT team, losing 82-44 in a meet held last Saturday in the Sargent Gymnasium.

The Engineers, led by Charlie Valverde, last year's third place winner in the Junior National 148 pound class, garnered three of the four first places, and all four seconds. Valverde copped the honors in the snatch and cleaned and jerk while Ed Crowley, MIT's captain-coach, won the bench press with a lift of 340 pounds. John Benson, Bowdoin's lone bright spot, won the squat, and combined with Captain Rick Spill, to score 38 of Bowdoin's 44 points.

MIT's barbell brood returned to Cambridge with a trophy symbolic of their afternoon's accomplishments, while Benson, Valverde, and Crowley each received awards for their individual efforts. Benson, who tied with Valverde as the meet's high scorers at 25 point apiece, lost the MVP trophy on a coin flip.

## Weightlifters "Pressed"...

# Bar-belles Drop Weight On Lisbon

Posing as the Brunswick Barbell Club, the Polar Bear ironmen staged a come-from-behind mild upset over the State Champion Lisbon team on December 14 by winning 96-93. Trailing by ten points going into the final event, the deadlift, the Bears swept the first two places with Captain Rick Spill winning and Doug MacKinnon getting a clutch second. This was the margin of victory necessary for the team.

High scorer for the meet was Mike King of Lisbon with 42 points, including first place in the press, snatch, and clean and jerk. His lifting set two Maine State Teenage 165 pound class records,

a 235 pound press and a 205 pound snatch. Spill led the Bowdoin scoring with 31 points, winning the squat and the deadlift. MacKinnon added 22 points.

Bowdoin men set four Maine State Powerlifting records. Doug Sewall led the way with an outstanding 215 pound bench press in the 123 pound class to break the old record by 75 pounds. Doug MacKinnon upped the 242 pound class bench press mark to 285. Roy Bouchard's 275 pound squat broke his own record in the 132 pound class, and Spill's 475 pound deadlift raised the 198 pound class standard by 40 pounds.



# Tragedy Of Biafra Discussed By Rensenbrink, Lewis

by NORM CAREY

On Thursday evening, February 5, Mr. John C. Rensenbrink, Associate Professor of Government at Bowdoin, and Mr. Reginald M. Lewis, an Associate Professor in Government and History, served as leaders of a discussion in Wentworth Hall at the Senior Center which focused on the problems of Biafra.

After a brief delay the discussion began with an introduction by Professor Rensenbrink in which he outlined the evening's format. The first part of the discussion was to be a survey of Nigeria's background as a colony and would cover three major areas: Nigeria from the time of its independence up to the time of crisis, the crisis itself, and its implications.

Professor Lewis started the synopsis of Nigeria's background by pointing out the role which England played as an initial catalyst to political ferment. As Nigeria's mother country, Great Britain subordinated the personal welfare of the African colony to the exploitation of its resources. The colony itself was shown to be trading with England not as a unified block but rather as three independent eco-

nomie entities, the north, east and south. The English served as a "glue" uniting these areas, but with their departure the bond quickly dissolved. The economy of the country was not truly integrated; jealousies which had existed between North and South in the fifties developed into power struggles in the sixties. The people were confronted with new governmental systems where none had previously existed, and the country itself held two hundred and fifty different, distinct ethnic groups. The reasons for what Professor Rensenbrink called "the unleashing of new tensions" were made clear. The north and east combined to form a government which excluded the most powerful representatives of the south. The British had always favored the north, according to Professor Lewis, because she could more easily identify with their power structure. The north had seventy percent of the land mass and fifty percent of the people, and it was much more unified than Biafra with forty percent of its population being split into independent ethnic minority groups. The small tribes began to rise up against the north, and soon full scale war had developed. The comment was made by Professor Rensenbrink that within a period of a decade, the po-

litical strummings in Nigeria had telescoped centuries of such struggle in Europe. This account of the crisis' background lasted for an hour, and served as a stable basis on which the ensuing discussion could be built.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the discussion of questions asked by members of the audience. Most of these questions involved the future facing Nigeria and its government, and what effect the Biafran war would have on other African nations. Professor Lewis introduced a question from the panel to the audience, asking "What does a geo-political unit have the right of cessation?" The discussion ranged from the specific analysis of Nigeria's current governmental structure to the more general analysis of the moral and political problems caused by the refusal of aid by Nigeria for the starving Biafrans.

The discussion of these questions continued for more than an hour, and provided the audience with a clear, and thorough understanding of the Biafran situation. Professors Lewis and Rensenbrink served as excellent mediators as well as commentators, and it is unfortunate that the attendance at the discussion was only a third of what it should have been.



## THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

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### WINTERS!



Alvin!

"Alvin Lee is an enigma in show business. . ."

"Lee is a lean young man with shoulder-length blond hair and the kind of cool good looks that imply a dangerous sensuality."

"Lee was very likeable. He had, close up, the kind of soft, near-feminine face that in his childhood and early adolescence, must have been pretty, and so the subject of abuse as well as desire."

"... most photographs one had seen of Lee seemed pretentious studies in arch sensuality, as if the photographer had called to him to lick his lips before squeezing the shot."

The lip-licking, lean, sensual, enigmatic, near-feminine, character above is Alvin Lee, leader of Ten Years After, the group which will play at tonight's concert. Alvin and his companions, Rie Lee, Chick Churchill, and Leo Lyons, are a fusion group specializing in "white blues." Like all rock groups Ten Years After fears that it may become too "commercial." Alvin refuses to write a single: "Once you've had a hit single it becomes trendy. . . We would find ourselves becoming an 'in' group . . . and gradually we would stop being musicians and become entertainers instead." Alvin wants to be a "musician and an entertainer." Somehow like being a virgin and a prostitute.

Other festivities during Winters will be hockey against Middlebury, wrestling against Maine, track against Colby, swimming against Connecticut, freshman hockey against Bridgton, basketball against Tufts, two performances of The Police at the Experimental Theater, and snow sculptures celebrating "150 Years of Maine" by the fraternities. Those Bowdoin men and their dates who are not too busy finding snow to sculpture can go watch enigmatic Alvin and his companions.

### Boards Reject A Proposal For Coeducation For Fall Semester

by ALAN KOLOD

The Governing Boards have authorized President Roger Howell to invite up to three students to attend all meetings of the Board of Trustees and up to three to attend meetings of the Overseers. The students will be able to take part in all activities of the Boards except voting.

President Howell explained that he will leave the selection of the students to the Student Council and that only two students will be invited to meetings of the Trustees. There are only 15 Trustees, compared to 53 Overseers. Presently, the faculty sends two observers to the Trustees and three to the Overseers.

Howell also announced that the Boards have decided to undertake a self-study. A committee, to be appointed from the Boards and other groups closely associated with the college, will examine the membership and functions of the Boards and their methods of operation. Among the questions likely to be considered will be the feasibility of combining the Trustees and Overseers and the wisdom of appointing Overseers for fixed periods rather than life.

John Cole, Student Council President, and Edward Minister, Professor of Sociology, submitted a proposal for the admission of sixty women to the College for September, 1970. Howell explained that it would be inaccurate to say the Boards rejected the proposal, but they did discuss the issue and agreed unanimously to await the complete report of Professor Edward Geary's Committee on Coeducation rather than approve a "crash program." Howell emphasized that the Boards were neither putting off the issue nor disavowing the idea of coeducation. They have ordered the President to submit a full report on the needs of the college, including both plans and timetables for coeducation, at the June meeting.

One of the most important factors in the Board's decision, according to both Howell and Cole, was a letter from Director of Admissions Richard Moll stating that it would be impossible for his office to admit women in time for the Fall semester. Howell said the letter contained no explanation of why it would be impossible. Cole and several of those he consulted in preparing the report could not understand why it would be so difficult to recruit sixty female students. In several interviews with the Orient Moll has said he believes Bowdoin should avoid the appearance of jumping on the coeducation "bandwagon."

Howell thought that Moll's letter was not the only factor in

the decision. The Boards are seeking a plan for a continuing program of coeducation not just a crash program. There are certain problems such as securing medical, housing, and dining facilities, which should be anticipated and planned for in advance, Howell believes. It is precisely these problems the Geary Committee is studying. Howell admitted that over-planning should be avoided and that the effects of women on such things as the curriculum could be determined only after the arrival of women.

According to Howell, the appearance of slowness in Bowdoin's efforts toward coeducation is misleading. He claims we (Please turn to page 7)

### Freshmen Reveal Hoax

by FRED CUSICK

It is difficult to think of two less likely candidates for the Board of Overseers than Kenneth Santagata and Louis Epstein. Both are freshmen. Both are unknown. Both are, depending on how you view the matter, either adolescent reformers or fools.

The January 16 issue of the Orient carried an announcement on the front page under the headline "Two Undergrads Named To Board Of Overseers." The announcement told how Epstein and Santagata had been elected to the Board. It went on to say that they were expected to vote at the February meeting of the Boards on such issues as coeducation, an increase in enrollment, and the re-vamping of the curriculum. The announcement ended with a statement by a spokesman of the college: "I am pleased that undergraduates will be members of the Governing Boards. It was a shame to believe that a board, whose average age is 60 or 65, could produce the reforms necessary to a progressive education. Perhaps now, Bowdoin can make the mean-

ingful adjustments due such an institution. . ."

The notice, of course, was a hoax. No member of the Orient news staff had any knowledge of it. As far as can be determined (The participants in the affair, particularly Santagata and Epstein, have had trouble remembering what happened.) the announcement began as a fraternity prank; changed into a social protest and ended as a fiasco.

Early in January Santagata and Epstein along with several other freshmen met with Peter Hays, the newest and youngest member of the Board of Overseers, to discuss College policy. Since they were meeting with an Officer of the College Santagata and Epstein wore jackets and ties. After the meeting they went to their fraternity, Deke. Some of their fraternity brothers joked about their wearing jackets and ties. Santagata and Epstein replied jokingly that they were dressed that way because they had just been selected for the Governing Board. According to Santagata some of the brothers appeared to believe (Please turn to page 2)



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# Epstein, Santagata Story False

(Continued from page 1)

them. This gave them the idea that other people might believe them, at least for a little while. Both Santagata and Epstein were dissatisfied with the way the College was being run. They also disliked the "apathetic" attitude of the student body. They saw themselves as activists who were going to shake the College up and get the seniors angry by having the appointment of two freshmen to the Governing Boards announced.

Santagata and Epstein asked Marty Friedlander to help them get their announcement published in the *Orient*. Friedlander, also a Deke, had just stepped down as sports editor of the *Orient*. He had frequently been critical of the news policy of the paper, with which, as sports editor, he had nothing to do. He was also trying to establish a new publication with College funds which would be somewhere between the *Orient* and the *Quill*. Friedlander told Santagata and Epstein that they were "crazy" but agreed to help them. The scheme originally

called for the announcement to be published on the sports page along with the quotations and sayings that Friedlander uses to fill out the page. Friedlander however decided to have it published on the front page without the editor's knowledge. He persuaded Brian Davis, also a Deke and the current sports editor of the *Orient*, to go down to the printer's late Friday morning just before the paper went to press and insert the announcement. Apparently Friedlander thought that no one would bother to ask who had put the bogus announcement in. Thursday Santagata and Epstein learned that the announcement would appear on the front page.

Two faculty members and one member of the Administration also knew about the announcement before it was published. Thursday morning Epstein told Professor John Ambrose that the announcement would appear in a small box on "page five or six" of the paper. Ambrose thought that it was a good joke. Thursday afternoon Santagata told Professor John Resenbrink about the announce-

ment. Resenbrink recalls Santagata coming up to him bursting with the news. Resenbrink thought that it was a good form of protest. He went home and forgot about it until he read the newspaper Friday. Epstein also told someone in the Admissions Office Friday. It is impossible to tell whether this person knew about the announcement before the paper went to press or not. Epstein, fearing he would be "screwed," refused to reveal the name of this person.

The reaction to the announcement's publication was mixed. Many students believed that two freshmen had been elected to the Governing Boards. Most of the Administration and the Faculty thought that it was a good joke. Dean Nyhus told Santagata that "it was the best thing he'd ever seen printed in the *Orient*." Some older faculty members, however, were angered. Epstein described how he was "bitingly walking across campus" when a freshman coming out of the Union told him that "Herbie Brown, Sam Ladd, and the Alumni Secretary" had just picked up their copies of the paper and were "ripping" over the announcement. "Here I was, just a freshman," Epstein said later, "and I already had one of the most influential English profs, Sam Ladd, and the Alumni Secretary, angry at me." He seemed pleased with the fact.

At a meeting of the *Orient* Publishing Company Martin Friedlander admitted that he had lied to Alan Kolod, the editor, when asked if he had any part in the affair and admitted his complicity. Santagata had also lied when he told several people, including Kolod and Dean Nyhus, after the publication that he didn't know how the announcement had gotten there. Those responsible for the announcement paid \$40.00 to have a corrected edition of the paper printed. According to Santagata a collection was taken up at Deke.

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Starring in Slawomir Mrozek's "The Police" are Marcia Howell, Peter Avery '73, and Steven Sylvester '73. The play, a satire on a police state, is being shown in the Experimental Theatre, Memorial Hall, at 8:15, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. The play is directed by Prof. Richard Hornsby and presented by the Masque and Gown.

## Play Suffers From Poor Production And Direction

by SAUL GREENFIELD

Slawomir Mrozek's play, "The Police" opened on Wednesday in the Experimental Theatre. The Masque and Gown production successfully frustrated the author's attempts at pointed sarcasm and delivering a moral message. The play, with witty dialogue, was dampened by some unendurable periods of silence, supposedly put in for effect, and by a lack of proper casting.

Hilliard Goldfarb, as the prisoner, just doesn't fit the part. Aside from delivering his lines in a consistent monotone, he didn't look like a prisoner who had spent 10 years in an East European prison camp. His uniform was immaculate and his complexion was as pure and clean as one who had spent 2 weeks on a milk farm. Costuming then decided to add a ludicrous beard that resembled dyed rabbit. The prisoner was afforded many opportunities to heighten the sarcasm of his lines and availed himself of none of them.

Steven Sylvester, as the Chief of Police, although more caustic than the prisoner, still didn't bring out the sarcasm in Mrozek's lines. He lacked that evil twinge that could have sent the audience howling.

Peter Avery was brilliant in his role of the police sergeant. He acted as the bumbling government agent with superb, Pirandelloesque, gangling grace. He was the most convincing actor in the cast. Every line was delivered with the proper intonation, and the audience greatly appreciated his tripping about on the stage.

It should be noted that Marcia Howell played Avery's wife in the play. The little she had in the way of lines was amusing in the manner the author intended. Geoff Nelson as the General was appropriately aloof and sneered at the right moments. However, costuming again erred in having him wear wire rimmed sunglasses, which made him look like a Hell's Angel rather than a general.

The play could have been much funnier had all the actors developed their lines to the fullest. One heard sentences throughout the play that would have been uproarious had the proper intonation and timing been employed. Pete Avery saved the play from being totally frustrating. The audience could easily see Mrozek's aim of criticizing the police state, but the seeing was not as enjoyable as it might have been. For this, director Richard Hornsby must bear the blame.

## Roles Defined

## Teach-In Breeds Frustration

by JAY SWEET

The "teach-in" is a product of the sixties. It is an expression of an evolution that includes the streets of Selma, the jungles of Vietnam, the president's office at Columbia, and the streets of Chicago and Washington. Its end is to provide the framework for 'meaningful dialogue', for 'involvement', for 'relevance.' Last Friday night in Smith Auditorium, the founders of the Connecticut-based New England Conference for Community Action sponsored a teach-in on poverty. For the few that attended, the event spoke directly to our collective past and present. Our future, however, it only suggested.

The men and women of NECCA are not newcomers to the problems of America's poor. They are all veterans — perhaps survivors is a better word — of federal anti-poverty work. To a man, they are disillusioned with, and embittered at, those programs and the government that originated them. Fred Harris, the assistant of NECCA, made the premises of the organization clear. "The poor today are made to think and act like poor people in order to get any thing from the federal government. We are going to deal with every structure that makes the poor what they are, and the way

to do this is to start with making the poor aware of what the government is doing to them and aware that they must change this particular system. We have one common goal, one common enemy, and one common way to deal with him."

Harris and his co-workers place no faith whatsoever in the federal government. The government's interest, they feel, lies not in eradicating poverty, but in compounding it. At the local level, poverty program administration is depicted as atrocious. Joan Lazar, a Brunswick resident, spoke of program overseers in this state "who make women screw before they get any money. State programs are either non-existent or totally ineffectual. NECCA conceives the primary solution to the problems of the poor as educational. Working from a mobile unit, they plan to educate representatives of poor communities in legal rights and techniques of community organizing. Their funding, hopefully, will be based on contributions.

The purpose of the meeting, however, went beyond fundraising. The audience was there to participate, to respond; in short, to become committed. The leaders attempted to create a fundamentalist revival meeting; if we come forward, if we simply feel enough,

we may fashion miracles. It is not, however, that easy. The meeting ended in frustration; the miracle did not happen.

What did happen for a number of reasons. First, the men and women of NECCA are caught in a deeply-felt paradox. They would have a crusade, yet they harbor an abiding mistrust of their potential crusaders. The bleeding-heart-do-nothing-liberal putdown comes to them as second nature. They have made a jump of faith, a radical commitment, and view anything less as cowardice. Like many true-believers, their intolerance is and integral part of their faith. Second, their assumptions are at best, partially correct. The gulf between sympathy and commitment is in all cases wide, and in many cases unbridgeable. For many in the audience, the desired end of dialogue was security rather than renewed conviction. The gap between those willing to undertake a total commitment and those who are unwilling or unable to do so may simply be too wide. At one point, Joan Lazar stated that "All the poor want from you is money. That is your role and your only role." For most of those present, that statement was true. The dominant product of the Friday meeting was frustration. For the time being, that is where the chain of evolution ends.

# Faculty Hears Proposals On Procedure, Afro-Am Major

A meeting of the Bowdoin faculty was held on Monday, February 9. The Recording Committee presented a special report to be considered by the faculty listing a number of recommended reforms. The committee's reforms, which were first proposed in the Orient, include

1. A student requesting exemption from a College requirement, permission to study for transferable credit at another institution, or a similar consideration will submit his request in writing. He may, if he wishes, also appear before the Committee in person.

2. A student who has failed a sufficient number of courses to be subject to action by the Committee shall be informed by the Dean of the College or the Dean of Students in advance of the meeting at which his case shall come up. Such a student may submit a letter in his behalf or appear in person before the Committee, and he shall be so informed at the time he is notified of his situation.

All members of the Faculty shall be notified, in advance of the meeting, of students up for action in the event that they wish to submit a comment on any of these students. There must, however, be comments submitted to the Committee from any teachers who have given the student concerned an "F." A special report must also be on hand from his adviser. These items may be seen by the student if he so desires.

3. A student who wishes to appeal a decision of the Committee may take his case before an Appeal Committee consisting of the President of the College and any two Department Chairmen the student wishes to designate. (The President, who is presently a member of the Recording Committee, has agreed to resign from the Committee if this procedure is accepted so that he may chair without prejudice any Appeal Committee.)

The Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy also submitted a report concerning

the Major in Afro-American Studies. Last May the faculty approved a series of recommendations concerning Afro-American studies. Out of these recommendations was created a Committee on Afro-American studies. In November this committee presented a proposal to the faculty for a Major in Afro-American Studies. This proposal was discussed at a joint meeting of the C.E.P. and the Committee on Afro-American Studies. The C.E.P. recommended that the faculty approve the proposal of the Committee on Afro-American Studies for the creation of a Major in Afro-American studies.

A major program consists of the major course (Afro-American Studies 101) and ten course units, of which six must be History 13, 14, and Afro-American Studies 5-6 and Afro-American Studies 7-8 (described below). The remaining four courses must be selected from a list of courses approved by the Committee on Afro-American Studies.

Each student shall complete a minor planned with and approved by the Committee on Afro-American Studies, consisting of four units in one department or two semester units of each of two related departments. No course may be counted toward both the major and the minor.

The administration of the major program will be under the supervision of the faculty members of the Committee on Afro-American Studies. Courses approved for inclusion in the Afro-American Studies Major for 1970-1971 (as of February 2, 1970)\* include:

Afro-American Studies 201 (Independent Study)  
Art 27

Economics 10, 12  
Education 2  
English 22, 36  
Government 5, 21  
History 20, 21, 34  
Interdepartmental Course 1  
Sociology 6, 8

(\*The list of approved courses will be modified as courses and course emphases change. As is the case for departments, the Committee on Afro-American Studies will have the power to determine the courses to be offered for the major. It is hoped that additional courses may be added to the approved list for enrolling majors this spring.)

Seminar on Problems on Afro-American Life

A study of psychological, social, economic, and political forces which structure the experiences and life styles of Afro-American as individuals with membership in a distinctive subculture in the United States. This seminar will help the student to synthesize his previous course work and provide a significant research and bibliographic undertaking for him in the literature of Afro-American studies. (Prerequisites: History 13, 14 and the approval of the Faculty members of the Committee on Afro-American Studies.)

Public Policy and Social Change Seminar

A research seminar dealing with the critical problems of social change as they relate to the Afro-American community. Objectives: public policy recommendations and sub-system model building in education, economics, and politics. (Prerequisite: AA 5-6 and the approval of the Faculty members of the Committee on Afro-American Studies.)



A Narrow Escape — The Orient, in all fairness, will not divulge the names of these women. We did, after all, go to considerable pains to get the information ourselves. We would not go so far as to discourage independent investigation, and after all, that's what Bowdoin's all about, isn't it?

## Junior Class Elects McClellan President

Elections for the officers of the class of 1971 were held just prior to exams. Elected president, from a field of six contenders, was John McClellan of Weymouth, Massachusetts. McClellan is a graduate of Weymouth High where he was class president and captained the cross-country team. McClellan is president of the Beta house and starts at guard for the Bowdoin basketball team. He plans to attend medical school after graduation.

Elected vice-president was Richard Van Santvoort of Williamstown, Massachusetts. Van Santvoort is a graduate of the Blake School in Minnesota where he played varsity hockey. He is a member of the Deke house and is spending the spring semester at Mt. Holyoke College on the exchange program.

Owen Larrabee of Lewiston was elected secretary-treasurer to fill out the slate. Larrabee is a graduate of Lewiston High where he was co-editor of the yearbook. He is a member of the Chi Psi house and assistant manager of WBOR. A Dean's List student, Larrabee plans to go on to Law School.

The duties of the class officers are basically ceremonial. McClellan said that most of the work is done after graduation in regards to alumni activity. The secretary-treasurer has the job of keeping in touch with members of the class after graduation. The class officers have no power and therefore don't feel motivated to seek that he would like to see the rule in the Senior Center limiting 6 members of one frat to a floor changed.



## BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX Friday, February 13, 1970 Number 12

## Guest Column

## Editors, Orient

I was in Brunswick 3 months ago and read several copies of the Orient and was well impressed.

Please consider the article enclosed. I ask no pay, only the glory of publication in the Orient.

Keith Moore

## DUPED

by

Keith Moore

The Catcher in the Rye by Salinger should be whisked out of every classroom in America and be replaced at once with *The Death of a Nation* by John A. Stormer. I have just read the latter book, which has solidly confirmed my gravest suspicions.

Why can't the citizens of America, the brightest nation in the world, see that since 1919 we have permitted ourselves, bit by bit, to fulfill the Communist plans for us? There are numerous categories on the Communist checklist for our destruction, but I wish to dwell on only two from the Stormer book:

1. The Communists intend to dupe or receive our leaders. This has already proved itself true. With statesmen who don't care about the difference between a "win" or "no-win" war, with statesmen who smile and mollycoddle and wink at every sure-fire step of the Communists to destroy us — what can the poor followers do? Just what we're doing: sitting back idly in the phony comfort of high salaries, plenty of food and peachy homes and TV sets, doing and thinking nothing toward our protection, and being duped into acclaiming the intelligence of our leaders. These leaders are not intelligent! They have altered and perverted all the traditional American characteristics of self-defense, twisted everything around so that good becomes evil and evil good. The duped public is believing in them!

2. For this category, let me quote Stormer quoting Lenin of 1919: "Get them (the American children) away from God. Get them interested in sex." How simply put! Anyone as young as forty has watched this drama occur right under his nose. You don't have to be very smart to look right or left in this country today to see that Sex is God. The other night at the store I saw three young men fatten the coffers of our business-oriented culture to the tune of three bucks — for their copy each of *Playboy*. I have maintained for ten years that this single magazine is one of the great tools of the Communists. I have listened to youthful conversations and I know what young men think about *Playboy*. In short, it is their god. Read it. It encourages on every page everything that the Bible does not.

I know for sure that the Communists are winning their plan, which, by the way, is clicking right on schedule. It is because leaders (teachers, statesmen, ministers) are duped. It's like getting kicked in the groin and replying "Oh that's fine, I didn't feel a thing, do it again." There is another young-men's magazine dominant today which makes mockery of the United States Presidency and makes mockery of every institution on which the nation rests. I didn't say light satire, I said mockery. It is *Esquire*. Now let me say what really scares me: Readers will bristle and rush to write retorts to what I'm saying here, rush to retort in defense (in love) of *Playboy* and *Esquire*. These men (and some women) love a tool which is being used to destroy any future for their children.

Stormer also shows that there have been Communist lies published in American textbooks since 1950. Some of these are in the form of anachronisms. There is one school text (junior-high level) which states that the UN won World War II and that the UN invaded the Normandy coast in June 1944. I want to know this: What kind of disrag is being processed through our highly touted and very proud universities, being granted a degree and a job and a good salary — that stands in front of a classroom and teaches glibly that the UN invaded Normandy in June 1944 when the UN did not exist until April 1945? Where is that great intelligence that is supposed to accompany a degree and a job as a high-school teacher of America?

Who is allowing these infarctions? Why hasn't someone risked his job and gone to the proper authorities about correcting these errors? I'm not dealing with trivia. Stormer makes it perfectly clear how the Communists use such errors as anachronism to achieve victory over our children's minds. Who is permitting such textbooks to be published and sold — sold — in our schools? We are paying to be destroyed! It isn't even free.

All through the 1960s I was ridiculed severely for opining that the new sound — "rock" — all that — is a Communist tool. Of course it is. Why? Simple. Because this music (or "sound") is also a god among youth in America and England today. Smart of the Communists, wasn't it, to single out the two former world powers, the two powers that traditionally risked everything for democratic government, and to inundate and poison the youth of those two countries (above all others) with "rock," the Beatles, and all the activism of this "sound." I have watched young people who were formerly interested in the traditional symphonic music turn in short time to an addiction to "rock." It seems tacit enough that this addiction supplants any concern for the classics.

(Please turn to page 7)

## THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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## Coeducation Plan Is Proposed

**Editor's Note** — This is a condensation of the plan for coeducation submitted to the Governing Boards last Friday. It was prepared by John Cole, President of Student Council, and Professor Edward Minister of the Sociology Department. The plan, which was rejected, would have facilitated limited coeducation at Bowdoin for the Fall, 1970, semester.

This proposal attempts to anticipate problem areas and respond in a positive manner. The following is an outline of the proposed plan:

## The General Plan

The proposal would admit and register in September 1970 sixty undergraduate women. The first group of sixty would be composed of approximately 40 freshmen women and 20 junior women transfers. The reasons for combining freshmen with transfers are:

1. It will enable the College to spread the women over two classes thus causing as little overcrowding of classes as possible while maximizing the number of women admitted. Since there is an increasing number of Bowdoin men who are taking the junior year away from the campus, there will be space in advanced courses as well as for the introduction of women into major programs.

2. At the end of the second year of the plan, the College will have gained the equivalent of four years academic experience with women. By the end of the second year there will be the following class breakdown:

Freshmen — 40 women

Sophomores — 40 women with two years at Bowdoin

Juniors — 20 women

Seniors — 20 women with two years experience

Consequently, 120 women will have been in all classes at Bowdoin, sixty of whom will have been here for two years. The College will be able to evaluate much more substantially the impact of women on a four year program in Bowdoin's unique atmosphere. The College can, with much harder individualized data, identify areas of concern with regard to women at Bowdoin in half the time.

The first and second years of the plan will be essentially the same. The College will, then, have registered sixty women each year for a two year total of 120. Each year the College would register 40 freshmen and 20 junior transfers.

The third year of the plan can follow basically two courses:

1. Continuation of the first two years with the possible modification of the composition to 50 freshmen and 10 transfers, or

2. The registration of 130 women in whatever combinations experience has suggested. At this point Bowdoin would be totally committed to coeducation.

## Admissions

Bowdoin is a highly selective college with increasing visibility in the secondary schools of the nation. It is anticipated that a special announcement of coeducation opportunity at the College coming soon after the nationally publicized announcement of College Boards being voted an optional place in admission requirements would draw a large, qualified number of freshmen and transfer candidates. This would be true anytime before the traditional May 1st Candidates Reply Date subscribed to by most of our sister institutions. Ideally, any announcement of Bowdoin's coeducational opportunities should be made no later than March 1, 1970.

Transfer candidates from junior and community colleges are increasingly available to all four year colleges with the explosive growth of the two year college. Freshmen and others who would be candidates for Bowdoin admission have already made clear their interest to the Admissions Office in increasing numbers. In short, the admission of a good first class of women including girls from Maine, daughters of alumni and girls in other categories should be relatively easy given Bowdoin's exciting academic climate.

## The Problem of Housing

The addition of women over a two year period will require that 120 new spaces become available for undergraduate men. A plan for the academic years 1970-71 and 1971-72 follows:

## Phase 1: 1970-71

The admission and registration of 60 women in the fall of 1970 depends largely on making suitable accommodations available to house them. Our plan is to open a dormitory (housing 64) presently occupied by men to incoming women for the academic year 1970-71. To do so will necessitate the displacement of roughly sixty (60) men from on-campus to off-campus housing.

These places become readily available under the plan which follows, committing the college to a pluralistic, highly flexible pattern of undergraduate living styles for the future. The Coleman farm project, the large number of undergraduates now living off-campus, and an increasing number of applications for off-campus housing, indicate that traditional on-campus accommodations are declining in popularity for many students. This plan will not only supply this demand, but it will also expedite the assimilation of women into the Bowdoin community.

## Phase 2: 1971-72

Housing needs for the academic year 1971-72 would be met by continuing Phase 1, by increasing the number of students living off-campus, and by the possible leasing of two floors (60 spaces approximately) in the Stowe House Motor Inn. This would allow another dormitory to be used to accommodate sixty (60) women.

## The Problem of Facilities

The impact of sixty new women next year and an additional sixty in 1971-72 would anticipate major problems arising in the use of Bowdoin's facilities. An examination of each of the critical areas, however, reveals that this increase will place few demands on the present plant and operation, and will also afford the college important experience on which to project future needs in physical plant. Areas requiring possible attention are met as follows:

(1) Athletic Facilities: With only minor modification of the athletic plant, Bowdoin can offer nearly a full range of offerings to incoming women. Tennis, squash, badminton, and swimming can all be enjoyed by women with little or no alteration of the gym or pool. Segregated lockers and showers can be provided at several different locations with minimal expense and modification. This is now done for certain faculty and townspeople under varying conditions and locations. Skiing, sailing, softball, and similar sports can be enjoyed using present college arrangements, and any new sport popular with girls, such as archery, can be easily introduced.

(2) Library: The impact of sixty new students, according to the college librarian, would have no significant effect on the use of present library facilities, nor would 120 new students be unmanageable. The library has already begun to anticipate the pressures of a student body of 1200.

(3) Student Activity Space: As Bowdoin becomes a fully coeducational college, its women students will be assimilated into the wide variety of extracurricular activities now popular. The rooms of the Moulton Union and other facilities can easily handle additional numbers as well as any new activity that women may wish to institute.

(4) Miscellaneous: With any increase in students certain minor, accompanying needs in college facilities must be accommodated. New mailboxes, etc. can be provided easily and inexpensively and are not of major concern.

Any additional expenses that time proves may be necessary for any of the above facilities can be met by the increased \$37,100 in income that would be realized by admitting 60 extra students.

## Curriculum:

The impact of women on the curriculum can only be roughly estimated using "data" from other comparable schools. The necessary qualitative data, however, is not hard enough to offer great validity in prediction. Consequently, we must assume that we can absorb 60 women without appreciable dislocation of any aspect of the College. This means that a clear statement that the College is undertaking this plan without additional expenditures must be forthcoming.

The plan allows the maximum flexibility in curricular areas without increasing operational expenditures. Though the admission of forty freshmen women and twenty transfer women, the impact is spread throughout the four year offerings. Bowdoin can then introduce a sizeable number of women to the College without lowering or in any way altering its traditionally high academic standards.

What the increase may mean is that faculty are forced to re-evaluate departmental offerings, pedagogical methods and class size. The College is now experimenting with new course offerings and programs and the advent of women can only help the College evaluate these programs.

The College must be candid with prospective women undergraduates in explaining the curricular offerings at Bowdoin since there is no indication of change to accommodate women. The College has traditionally had a fine curriculum and cannot afford other than frankness.

## Overall Advantages of the Plan:

Development opportunities and possibilities for the College can be enhanced through the addition of women. The benevolence of Bowdoin widows of the past will be supplemented by the added loyalty of Bowdoin women of the present. Coeducation should enable the College to tap sources of funds hitherto unavailable to the College. The plan also relates Finance and Development in rather obvious and healthy ways. The housing purchased for these students and paid for (indirectly) by them will have a capital appreciation factor and flexibility of an attractive kind. The addition of sixty students while holding faculty and most other personnel situations at present levels also adds a new efficiency factor helping the College to operate on a more business like basis.

The admission of sixty new undergraduates without additional operating expenditures allows the College to phase women in without disrupting any of the existing or planned College programs. In addition, it enables the College to enter into coeducation on a full scale with the necessary information. The increase in the area of actual experience with women on campus should help the College to make decisions which would enable the flexibility necessary for exciting progress at Bowdoin.

The final advantage to the proposed plan enables the College to buy two years time for adequate planning, fund raising and construction of living units and other facilities where necessary. With additional information in all areas the College can enter into new facilities without the encumbrance of traditional myths concerning construction and with the ability to take advantage of exciting new possibilities in College construction.

## Prudery Prevails

## Co-eds Barred From Infirmary

by JOHN WEISS

Bowdoin's nascent, if somewhat limited, coeducational ventures have revealed how unprepared the school is for the future acceptance and assimilation of large numbers of women. Perhaps the unpreparedness isn't apparent to some of the faculty and students at Bowdoin, but a significant number of highly placed members of the Bowdoin Community have discerned (some say created) critical problems. One of the more salient problems involves medical care of present and future Bowdoin women.

The Dudley Coe Infirmary, with its staff of two full-time doctors and three nurses, has in the past proved adequate for the daily needs of Bowdoin students. Colds and athletic injuries comprise the largest number of cases and as a result ten or fifteen beds usually remain empty. With the arrival of nine coeds first semester, problems quickly became evident; or, more accurately, problems became evident to the Infirmary's staff. The Dudley Coe Infirmary was provided with one bathroom and toilet on each

floor. In the eyes of the Infirmary staff this arrangement precluded the admission of women patients on an overnight basis.

One of the two doctors at the Infirmary, Dr. Anderson, stated his opinion on medical care for coeds. "If a girl is really sick and the Infirmary is empty then we would put her in here." When asked what would happen if only one bed were empty in the Infirmary and a coed requested entrance, Dr. Anderson replied, "If the Infirmary is nearly full then she would be put in the local hospital or asked to stay at the house on Federal Street." Dr. Anderson admitted that "the local hospital is more expensive than staying in the Infirmary."

One coed has already been denied entrance to the Infirmary because "the Infirmary was nearly full with influenza cases." Elizabeth Leighton, a coed from Mt. Holyoke, checked into the Infirmary one day before Christmas break with a temperature in the vicinity of 102 degrees. Because of the "nearly full condition" of the Infirmary, she was asked to enter the local hospital.

Miss Leighton is attending Mt. Holyoke this semester and was unavailable for comment.

Dr. Hanley's views on the subject of medical care for Bowdoin coeds were also strong. He stated the Infirmary staff have taken on the issue. Dr. Hanley stated, "Depending on the number and activity of the coeds to be admitted, an expanded infirmary with more doctors and a doubling of the nursing staff will be necessary. If three or four hundred girls are admitted I expect a new Infirmary may have to be built." Dr. Hanley was definitely against the admission of women overnight unless "absolutely necessary."

The obvious additional expense and inconvenience to coeds of staying at the local hospital is lamentable, but for the present unavoidable. Hopefully a more satisfactory arrangement can be worked out in the future. It is interesting that a somewhat similar "logistical" problem involving the bathroom and toilet facilities in the dorms has been solved to most people's satisfaction.

fragmentary and not in the least representative, and the opinions of a few cannot be passed off as indicative of the rest. Further, only the independents of those interviewed expressed discontent with fraternities, and they are scarcely in any position to really be aware of whatever shortcomings exist. Those fraternity members interviewed expressed grievances with the curriculum, etc., but none had any complaints with fraternities. In short, the authors took the opinions of a few on a subject with which they are only tangentially familiar and attempted to present them as a comprehensive statement of opinion, and the conclusion they reached must be recognized as inaccurate and misleading.

Sincerely,  
Steve Moriarty  
Delta Sigma '72

## Lots Looted

Dear Editor:

Vandalism and theft seem to be nightly occurrences in the various parking lots in the college, much to the discontent of those whose cars have been subject to this destruction. Broken windows, stolen tape-decks, and ripped convertible tops are the main areas of concentration, resulting in hundreds of dollars of damage. It would appear to me that the \$10.00 per year car registration that each owner pays ought to offer some form of security in addition to the snow-plowing service. I am led to believe that there is a form of security check on the buildings of the college performed by a campus police force, as evident by the sign "Bowdoin College Security" which appears on the door of a pickup truck, but apparently these nocturnal wizards are oblivious to all but their time clocks. I certainly do not advocate a guard for each car, however I do believe that better measures could be taken to ensure automotive safety from vandalism. Perhaps more lights in what few parking areas that exist would deter such harmful action; more cooperation with the Brunswick Police Force, or a full-time guard, with the title "Bowdoin College Night Parking Superintendent," might be useful in cutting down the crime rate. At any rate, unless some form of protection is found and used, the advantages of having a car will disappear among the broken glass, lost items, and other hazards of parking.

Jeffrey E. Reichel '70

## Where Were You?

An open letter to the students of Bowdoin College; January 15, 1970, marked the 41st anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. This day was proclaimed Martin Luther King Jr. Day in Maine, because a small men's college in Southern Maine opened the first Afro-American Center in the state and commemorated the day's activities to his memory. That college was Bowdoin. Did you know it? If so, where were you? Students have worked so hard for this day, and yet you didn't support them. The cries for more Black students have been long and loud, but Wentworth Hall was not even filled. Only half of the people who attended the activities were Bowdoin students, and half of those were members of the Afro-American Society. Bowdoin has nine hundred students, but not even one hundred could show enough interest to support this day. January 15th was a day for humanity, not for color or race. Martin Luther King Jr. "had a dream." If that dream cannot be supported for one day on a campus the size of Bowdoin's, how are we ever to get out of the nightmare to make the dream reality?

Sincerely,  
Fran Pinfold  
Wheaton College

## Survival Now

by JED BURTT

Ecology, now a respectable, grassroots movement, was once considered a radical ideology. Rachel Carson? Aldo Leopold? At best they were wilderness voices at worst dangerous fanatics. Fanatics who challenged the assumed right to pollute the environment, to indiscriminately apply chemical poisons, to make synthetic substitutions for natural foods, to eradicate "pests," to appropriate land for the military, for industry, for highways, for "progress." But what was more radical than all their don'ts was their belief that man was only one of many animal and plant species all of which were interdependent and none of which, not even man, could survive in vacuo. Aldo Leopold and Rachel Carson and others like them placed ecological concepts squarely before man. We could ignore what they said, but we could not escape its truth.

As a science, ecology had its misty beginnings during the nineteenth century. Thoreau wrote on January 1, 1858 in a letter to his cousin, George Thayer:

Mr. Hoar is still in Concord, attending to Botany, Ecology, etc., with a view to make his future residence in foreign parts more truly profitable to him.

Ecologists generally credit the German biologist Ernst Haeckel with first giving substance to the term in an essay published in 1870.

Today ecology is a rapidly expanding, multidisciplinary field with far-reaching implications.

Ecology concerns itself with the interrelationships of living organisms, plant or animal, and their environments; these are studied with a view to discovering the principles which govern the relationships. That such principles exist is a basic assumption — an act of faith — of the ecologist. His field of inquiry is no less wide than the totality of the living conditions of the plants and animals under observation, their systematic position, their reactions to the environment and to each other, and the physical and chemical nature of their inanimate surroundings.

A. Macfadyen, 1957

The single, most basic ecological concept, indeed the only unifying concept in this complex field, is that of an ecosystem. An ecosystem describes the flow, accumulation and conversion of energy and matter through living organisms and their activities. Photosynthesis, decay, herbivory, predation, parasitism, and other symbiotic associations are the processes which ensure transport and storage of energy. Interaction between organisms provides for distribution of energy throughout the system. The sum of all these interactions may be likened to a pyramid, each individual food chain or series of related interactions to a number of stones piled one on top of another, each stone touching many others, each stone one of many possible vertical arrangements.

Forming the base of the pyramid are the plants. These convert energy in the form of sunlight into organic material. The energy thus stored is released to insects and animals when they ingest the plant material. They in turn use the energy to form organic material (i.e. to grow new or replace old tissue) or to move about in which case energy is radiated from the animal in the form of heat. The herbivores, animals eating only plants, comprise the next higher level. Above the herbivores are the omnivores which feed on both plants and animals, above these the carnivores, the very apex of the pyramid being occupied by those large carnivores which feed almost exclusively on other carnivorous species. Thus each succeeding layer depends on the one below it for food and services and provides the one above it with these same requirements. The pyramidal analogy is most appropriate in that the number of organisms decreases from one level to the next. For every carnivore there are many prey animals and many more of their prey. There are staggering numbers of herbivores and the plants upon which they feed and which are the base of this pyramid cover the surface of the earth, land and sea. The analogy is instructive as it emphasizes the dependence of each level of the pyramid on those below; remove enough stones and the ordered structure becomes a pile of rubble. Finally, it is easy to see, thinking once more of the pyramid, how something, DDT perhaps, introduced at the lowest level is concentrated as it is passed from one level to another until a seemingly innocuous concentration has reached lethal proportions.

The effect of most types of pollution is to prevent energy flow from one level to the next. Thermal pollution may have no effect on or even enhance the growth of algae in an estuary. But it might well make the habitat unsuitable for small fish, crabs, worms and other herbivorous species which feed on the algae. With the herbivores gone the carnivores also disappear and the algae, unchecked, increase to the point of strangling other forms of life. Ecological chaos is the end result. The same is true of air pollution, water pollution, and so on. Radical changes to the ecosystem brought on by pollution result in disruption of the energy flow.

"Pest control" is a particularly interesting example of our lack of ecological understanding. The chlorinated hydrocarbons, DDT, Heptachlor, Aldrin, Dieldrin, and others, accumulate in nature. They do not break down. The original small, diluted concentrations of these chemicals tend to build up in a food chain so as to end in a concentration that may be thousands of times as strong. These high concentrations occur not in the insects and other herbivores, the "pests," but in the carnivores which help check the "pest" populations. A further consideration is the phenomenally high reproductive ability of insects. The likelihood of a resident strain of insect developing is excellent simply because of the vast number of genetic combinations occurring in a single generation. Birds, mammals, reptiles, the carnivores are not so fortunate. The sad fact is that it is the predators, not the "pests," which are destroying, and as the "pests" become resistant, as they already have in many cases, we can expect uncontrollable explosions in their populations.

Ecological methods of "pest control" could be sought and used. There are predatory species for every "pest" species. An understanding of ecology would help us in taking corrective measures toward avoiding pollution and cleaning up our environment. But more basic than science and corrective measures is the need for change in our concept of the land. Aldo Leopold speaks of this new and needed regard as the "Land Ethic."

All ethics so far evolved rest upon a single premise: that the individual is a member of a community of interdependent parts. His instincts prompt him to compete for his place in that community, but his ethics prompt him also to co-operate. . . . The land ethic simply enlarges the boundaries of the community to include soils, waters, plants, and animals or collectively: the land. . . . In short, a land ethic changes the role of *Homo sapiens* from conqueror of the land community to plain member and citizen of it. It implies respect for his fellow members, and also respect for the community as such.

Aldo Leopold, *A Sand County Almanac*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Pick One?

20 January 1970

Dear Editor,

Certainly the fictitious article, which announced the appointment of Messrs. Epstein and Santagata to the Board of Overseers, cannot be considered. It was a deliberate canard which, quite obviously, fooled us all.

Although the *Orient* is the 'voice of the college' in print, it certainly isn't the New York Times of collegiate publications! Although it may be sent to, and read by many persons, I doubt its impact (pick one) is substantial. I see no reason, therefore, for impounding last week's paper so that the appropriate bowdlerizing could be performed.

The *Orient* has more than enough room for an occasional lampoon, especially if something can be learned from it. To those who are reacting the most (and who were probably fooled the most), the lesson bears repeating: Don't believe all you read — fools.

JOHN JOHNSON

## Survey Questioned

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to an article published in last week's *Orient* that presented several freshmen's impressions of Bowdoin, academic and otherwise. There were many points raised that I would have no trouble agreeing with, such as the necessity for coeducation and the "unhealthy attitude" that prevails toward women. But I would like to take issue first with some of the comments made about fraternities and second with the authors' conclusion that the freshmen "find fault with fraternities as they now exist."

Mr. Jones was indirectly quoted as describing the fraternity atmosphere as "unnatural" to the extent that it "drives one to drink," and Mr. Gill stated that "there is no need for fraternities on campus." Considering that both men are, and presumably always have been, independents, I wonder with what authority or experience they deliver these strong indictments? On the basis of my experience, I have found the fraternity environment to be congenial, open, and rewarding, with nothing "unnatural" about it. How can one who has never been part of the system unequivocally state that it is so unsatisfying that one must drink to compensate for whatever inadequacies exist? How can a non-fraternity member state that there is no need for fraternities when the high degree of interest in and enthusiasm for Bowdoin fraternities proves that there damn well is a need? Never having been an independent myself, I would not presume to pass such dogmatic judgements upon independent life as these on fraternity life. It seems to me that far more worthwhile comments on fraternities could have been solicited from fraternity members; obviously, the only person qualified to characterize fraternities would be one who had directly experienced the system and known what he was talking about.

Accordingly, I see no validity in the authors' conclusion that freshmen find fault in the present fraternity system. In the first place, the "survey" was

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## Freshmen Are Seated On Council

Elections were held last week for the two freshman at-large positions on the Student Council. Chosen in the balloting, out of a field of fourteen, were Thomas Costin of Nahant, Massachusetts, and Mitchell Glazier of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Costin, a graduate of Lynn English High School, is a stand-out on the freshman swimming team. Glazier, who went to high school in Worcester, was a half-back on the frosh soccer team. Both men are members of the Chi Psi house.

## Six Seniors Are Elected To Phi Beta

Professor Richard Morgan, Chairman of the Government Department, announced the election of six members of Bowdoin's Senior Class to Phi Beta Kappa, the national honorary fraternity. They are Paul Amandio Batista, Neil Harris Hamlin, Richard Paul Lampert, Daniel Allen Meade, William Michael Minihane, and Peter Clinton Wilson.

Selections of Juniors are made at the spring meeting of the society.

## Repeal Effort On McCarran

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — Twenty-six senators and 127 representatives have jointly sponsored a proposal to repeal title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 which allows law enforcement officials to "preventively detain" individuals in the event of a presidential declaration of an "internal emergency" in the U.S.

According to Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), it is necessary to repeal title II now because "Widespread rumors have circulated throughout our nation that the federal government is readying concentration camps to be filled with those who hold unpopular views and beliefs."

The Internal Security Act of 1950, also called the McCarran Act, gives the President the power to declare an emergency if (1) the U.S. were to be invaded, (2) if Congress were to declare war, or (3) if there was an insurrection in the U.S. in support of a foreign power.

Title II provides for the detention of a person "if there is reasonable ground to believe that such a person will engage in acts of sabotage or espionage." If a person is detained under title II, he has no right to a trial, either by judge or jury.

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## FEBRUARY INTERVIEWS

- Feb. 9  
Union Mutual Ins. Co.  
Navy (Moulton Union)
- Feb. 11  
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston  
Bedford (N.Y.) School Department
- Feb. 12  
Mercantile Stores  
Firemen's Fund Insurance
- Feb. 16  
Honeywell
- Feb. 17  
Great Northern Paper-Co.  
Connecticut Bank & Trust  
Norton Company  
Concord, N.H. Schools
- Feb. 18  
Star Market  
Equitable Life Ass. Co.
- Feb. 19  
National Shawmut Bank
- Feb. 20  
Dunn & Bradstreet  
Mobil Oil  
First National Bank of Boston
- Feb. 24  
Telephone  
Brockton, Mass. School Department
- Feb. 25  
Northwestern Mutual  
Atlantic Richfield
- Feb. 26  
New England Mutual Insurance  
Paul Revere Life Insurance (L-4)
- Feb. 27  
Weston, Mass. School Dept. (9-2)  
University of Massachusetts MBA Program



## A Student View

## Bag Requirement, Not "Cal"

by BILL FINK

Should the physical education requirement be "bagged" at Bowdoin? In attempting to constructively answer this question, perhaps a more pertinent issue must be solved first; should a physical education program designed for college students be of a compulsory or a voluntary nature?

Certainly, most Bowdoin students have been exposed at one time or another to extensive programs of physical training during their years in grade school, junior high, and high school. Undoubtedly, all of us can still recall fond memories of running around a track, playing softball, touch football, and basketball, and of engaging in a wide variety of calisthenic exercises during our high school years. In many cases, especially if you happened to be an outstandingly virile example of masculinity, "cal" class was of great benefit to you as you strove to get or stay "in shape." In many other instances, however, gym class was totally irrelevant and a waste of time. Yet, like it or not, you, as most of us did, went to "cal" class because it was required.

Many other considerations have shaped our personal philosophies regarding physical edu-

cation. Perhaps you love to play football, baseball, or basketball. Perhaps you don't. Perhaps you love to participate in tennis, golf, or squash matches. Then again, perhaps you don't. Possibly your high school or prep school had excellent physical training facilities... maybe it did not. Was your high school coach or instructor a "good guy" or wasn't he? In short, no matter how you respond to any one of these statements, one factor is certain: Each of us has come away from the prolonged experience of physical education with distinct attitudes and opinions.

Thus, in view of the extensive orientation and training undergone before entering Bowdoin and noting the current trend of eliminating superficial requirements, a compulsory physical education program at the college level seems both authoritarian and simultaneously, ludicrous. This is not to imply that required physical training is worthless; as primary and secondary school activities it is vital in order to acquaint the student with the qualities inherent in hygiene, body building, and organized or "team" play. Yet, as mentioned, once a student has been exposed to and involved in such a program, the compulsory aspect of

it would terminate. The fact that athletics is such a prime concern of every college's admissions policy tends to point to experience in physical training. The college then must accept the fact that pursuing athletics is as much the choice of the student as the pursuit of a particular subject. After all, at the age of 18 or 19, a person either cares about the condition of his "bod" or not. Also, he has probably estimated his interest in participation in various sports. Of course, some students will work out or participate regularly while others will not. The general attitude and proficiency developed in the particular student will be the same, whether the "cal" attendance is required or not.

As a student, this writer must hope that the Athletic Department at Bowdoin College adopts a policy of enthusiastically displaying and making available the facilities and personnel maintained by the college. Also, the organizational element of the department should be motivated towards developing the expressed interests of the students interested in specific instruction competition. Many, not all, students will gladly take advantage of such an opportunity. Athletics and exercise would survive without compulsion.

Action Reviewed  
Skaters Still Hoopers Win  
"Unchecked" A Majority

by HOSS

During these last two weeks, the Polar Bear hockey team has continued their winning ways. They still lead the Division II of the E.C.A.C. with a flawless 8-0 record.

Sid Watson's icemen traveled to the University of Massachusetts last Friday and subsequently defeated a strong U. Mass. team by a score of two to nothing. A highlight of the game was the second shut-out performance by Bowdoin's sophomore goalie, John Bradley.

On the following day, Saturday, the Bears traveled a few yards to Amherst in order to duel with Lord Jeff. The Amherst club proved to be no match for the Bowdoin victory machine. The Bears won handily 8-2. The visitors dominated the entire game, restricting play almost entirely to the Lord Jeff's territory. Scoring honors went to Ed Good of the Bears who produced a "hat trick"... the first of the year for Bowdoin.

The Bears concluded their latest road trip at Merrimack on Wednesday. In a contest that must be billed as the most exciting of the year, the Polarsmen bested their hosts 4-3, but only in an overtime period. Jim Block, a junior, scored the winning tally on a solo slap shot two minutes into the overtime period. With this victory on the books, the Bears must now look to the action over Winter's against a highly rated Middlebury squad. In the hopes that this column will not be read until after the game, a venture is made in saying that the Bears remain undefeated.

by PETER YAB

After losing to Brandeis, despite Young's 17 points, the Varsity Basketball team managed to capture their third victory of the season by defeating the Williams College, the fourth period. The game had been extremely close and it was only in the last five seconds that Steve Carey sank two foul shots. The come from behind victory was clinched when Outhouse intercepted a long pass and eliminated the Ephs' hopes for one last shot. Miller led the Bear scoring barrage with 22 points. Carey followed with 14, Young with 13, and Theroux had 12.

The Coast Guard Academy served as the squad's next victim. The game was a battle, demanding the utmost of each team. Winning by just one point, Russ Outhouse blocked a Guardsman's shot in the closing seconds of the overtime period to give Bowdoin a 63-62 victory. High scorer of the contest was Chip Miller accumulating 20 points.

Although the Bears did not continue their campaign by defeating Middlebury, the team did acquire another victory on Wednesday evening when Bates was hosted in the Morrell Gymnasium. The contest was typically close, 76-74. Again, a last period second effort by Steve Carey saved the day for the Bears. There were four scorers in double digits for the home team. The most notable of these was Clark Young who tallied 24 points for the cause.

Saturday, the Bears will host Tufts University.

## Cub B-Ball

by R. B. CHAPPEL

The Frosh basketball squad lost its first game since it dropped this year's opener to U.N.H. The second loss was suffered at the hands of the Bates Wildcats. In an attempt to stretch their winning streak to eight, the cubs were ahead, 43-41, at the end of an evenly matched and evenly played first half. The second half, however, resulted quite differently even though the cubs led by as many as nine points at various stages of the third and fourth periods. Gradually the Frosh were out, allowing Bates to catch and pass their best efforts. The final score was a shaky but still disheartening, 82-79. Bowdoin's high scorers in the contest were Lee Arris and Dick Cartland turning in twenty points each.

Only three days after semester break, the team managed to put together a tremendous team effort against Morse High School of Bath. Both defense and offense worked effectively and ball handling in both cases was excellent. Five Bowdoin players tallied into the double figures. The charge was led by Frank Campagnone with 21 points and Lee Arris with 16 points. The final score was a lopsided, 96-63.

The next Frosh contest will be against U. Maine on Wednesday. The Freshman team has a chance to turn in one of the finest records in a long time. Two of the remaining games are with Maine, so this next game is crucial. Also, another rival, Bates has one more chance to spoil the Frosh record.

## Polar Bearings

HOCKEY	
Bowdoin 6	Vermont 5
Bowdoin 6	Williams 7
Bowdoin 4	Northeastern 3
Bowdoin 6	U. Mass. 2
Bowdoin 6	Amherst 2
Bowdoin 4	Merrimack 3
vs. Middlebury Friday 4:00	
Bowdoin Fr. 2	Salem St. 11-2
Bowdoin Fr. 2	Andover 1
Bowdoin Fr. 8	Colby 0
vs. Bridgton Saturday 2:30	
SWIMMING	
Bowdoin 50	Williams 44
Bowdoin 44	Wesleyan 31
vs. U. Connecticut Saturday 2:00	
Bowdoin Fr. 60	Brunswick 4-2
Bowdoin Fr. 60	Hebron Wednesday 2-1

BASKETBALL	
Bowdoin 52	Brandeis 94
Bowdoin 75	Williams 74
Bowdoin 63	Coast Guard 62
Bowdoin 69	Middlebury 76
Bowdoin 76	Bates 74
vs. Tufts Saturday 4:00	
Bowdoin Fr. 72	Colby 61
Bowdoin Fr. 79	Bates 82
vs. Maine Wednesday 5:30	

WEIGHTLIFTING	
Third in Maine State Championship	
SHOWERTAKING	
Fred C.	1972 World 0

Thought For The Day:  
If you never apologize,  
keep yourself clean.

## Waterworks Townies Drowned

by FRED FOX

The Aquabears came out on top in a tense and exciting meet with Williams. Williams won the New England Championships last season. This, however, meant nothing to Bowdoin when the final freestyle relay was to be the deciding factor of the meet. Parker Barnes, who had won the 200 yard freestyle earlier, managed to touch out the last leg of the relay. This gave Bowdoin a tenth of a second victory. The final score was 60-44. Also worthy of mention is Quinn and Robinson's sweep of the butterfly event and Jeff Meehan's tremendous winning effort in the 50 yard freestyle. Wendler and Progin also swept the diving event.

Victory, however, was not the outcome of Bowdoin's attempt to halt Wesleyan's undefeated season. Part of the Bears' problem was the difference in the structure of Wesleyan and Bowdoin's pools. As a result, several events were lost because of poor turns. The final score was, nonetheless, a close 44-51.

Saturday, the squad will compete against an always strong team from the University of Connecticut.

Salem Sneaks Past Frosh;  
Cubs Kick Colby's Ass

by SPEEDY MEDERIOS

The Salem State game was an unfortunate combination of bad luck and general uncoordination. Salem scored the first goal, but Bowdoin came back with two more by Bernie Quinlan and Dick Donovan. For a while, it looked as if the Bowdoin team might pull through, but with only four minutes left in the second period, Salem's Bob Fitzgerald scored, tying the game up. About two minutes into the overtime period, Salem's John Cronin got through the Bowdoin defense and just kept slapping the puck off Hutchinson's paddle until it went through, giving Salem the victory, 3-2.

Jan. 10, the Frosh icemen hit the road for an outing against Phillips Academy of Andover. Goals were scored for Bowdoin in the first period by Pete Flynn and by Skip Clarke in the second. While the teams were play-

ing three-on-three, Andover's Cahill drove past the defense and shot one by Hutchinson for Andover's only goal. The game ended on that score of 2-1.

The Colby game was an 8-0 romp. Flynn, Donovan, and Quinlan each racked up two goals and two assists. John Tausig and Pete Bevins also came in for scoring honors, with assists by Clarke and Rick McPhee.

The story of the game was puck control, as Bowdoin consistently controlled — and shot — the puck. The team of Quinlan, Donovan, Flynn scored six goals and proved to be just too much for the Colby defense. Bevins, especially, did a fine shooting job during the first period, driving in again and again at the Colby goalie. Jeff Taylor played his first full game in the crease for Bowdoin, and did a fine job deflecting the shots that managed to get through the defensive line.

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# Duped...

(Continued from page 4)

And it is atavistic besides. And we are being duped, for people are crying from every rooftop that this new "sound" is a very good, good thing!

Another area in which we are being duped by duped leaders is the university. The university has forfeited its traditional role and is now nothing but a trade school in a tuxedo. It hires for teachers not just some men of Communist persuasion, but also plain American joes who are plain dumb. I have made a study of teachers. A great swatch of them in this country today, and since 1950, have been dull, glib, almost cloddy. They don't know their mother tongue correctly nor present it correctly before their classes. They subscribe to — and they instill in their already jaundiced charges — every corrupt public sentiment on the market, every mediocrity. They are duped by every Communist lie, they believe in the two magazine gods mentioned above, and they teach poorly, boring their students.

The university has also become a giant industry, a purely money-making organism. I saw a flimsy textbook last week of fewer than one hundred twenty pages. Price? Nearly twelve bucks! This isn't a racket? This isn't indirectly a tool of the Communists? Why are American youth disillusioned-unto-rioting on campuses today? Because the university has become a Frankenstein and a vampire. The American university robs a youth of his soul and his spirit, fleeces his every cent, and bores him to tears in the process. Many American professors (and high-school teachers) are truly nothing but puppets and pawns in the bosom of Communist plans to corrode our children's minds.

Who teaches? Well, I'm not going to mention all the family men, the devoted spinsters, and the plain honest hard workers. Why mention them? I'll tell you what's to mention: Teachers (and there are getting to be plenty of them now) who are divorcees-turned-lesbians — bitter and pushy youngish frumps — a cancer and a disgrace on the American educational scene, poisoning by example as well as precept. Teachers who are devout male homosexuals, showing off their wares — above the neck and below the belt — turning their classrooms into sideshows of narcissism. Don't kid me — I've made a study — our schools are loaded with homosexual teachers. In the Bay Area they abound. And Ames, Iowa, is not immune either.

Every institution we are founded on is nearly ready to collapse in our laps. According to Stormer, it may take as little as twenty more years. I foresee forty. But they will be forty hellish years. Why? Because we have asses in high places, leading us, teaching us, duping us into thinking good evil, evil good! Let me define my term: An "ass" is a man or a woman who places personal comfort and security over the common good, who reveres public approval and social acceptance over and above the defense of his principles and the safety of his homeland.

Why is this happening? Who is permitting it to happen? What are you doing about it?

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# Heavy! False Start

by SIR WALTER  
for WAMO News

by RICK SPILL

The Lisbon High School Gymnasium on Sunday was the scene of one of the largest and certainly the most exciting State of Maine Weightlifting Championships ever held. Twelve state lifting records fell as well as the record for the most points ever scored by a winning team. The perennial champion, Lisbon Barbell Club, copped the laurels again by accumulating 39 points and having five of the eight individual winners. The Princeton Barbell Club just edged past the Brunswick squad to capture second place, scoring eight points to the latter's seven. The outstanding performance of the day was turned in by Mike King of Lisbon who, while weighing 158 pounds, pressed 260, snatched 220, and clean and jerked 310. King, who set five state teenage and senior records, was named Maine's lifter of the year.

Three Bowdoin men were the only competitors for the Brunswick Barbell Club. Bob Goodman, a freshman from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, garnered the top spot in the 148 pound class. Roy Bouchard tied for second place in the 132 pound class, but was awarded third because he was heavier than his rival. Senior Rick Spill took third in the 181 pound class. Like Bouchard, he had also tied for second honors but was the heavier of the competitors.

The Bowdoin Weightlifting Club will grant back into action again in March with a powerlifting meet against the Maine Maritime Academy.

The varsity track team has been plagued this year by both sickness and injury. Bill Lever and Mark Cuneo are just two of the trackmen whose absences have been felt by the team. This year's Bears have lost their first three dual meets, last year's squad went undefeated. The two latest losses were not only disturbing but indicative of the lack of depth from which the team suffers. Before the exam break, on January 17th, the Bears traveled to Boston to run against a much improved M.I.T. club. Although Bowdoin took several firsts, the Engineers came away the victors. For the visitors, Fomville and McQuater swept the 40 yard dash and Sabe captured top honors in the long jump. In general, however the Bears had a poor day, coming no where near their potential. The final score was 70 to 34. The latest dual meet for the track team was at home against Vermont on Saturday. While the outcome was close, the Bears still did not approach their capacity. Fomville won the 40 yard dash, John Roberts took the pole vault, and "King" Ken Cuneo was first in the mile. The Bears hope to salvage the record by beating Colby on Saturday.

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# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest-Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1970

NUMBER 13

## Big Brother?

## PDP-10 Knows It All

Bowdoin College has installed a new computer, capable of completing in less than one day all the calculations done on its previous computer during the past five years. The half-million-dollar PDP-10 general purpose computer, manufactured by Digital Equipment Corp., Maynard, Mass., is the largest single equipment investment in the 175-year history of Maine's oldest college. The PDP-10 will be able to accommodate up to 63 users and make each one feel that he alone is using the entire system since there is no appreciable time lag between the time the full program is entered and the results begin to be received. Bowdoin's previous computer could accommodate only one user at a time.

Myron W. Curtis, Director of the Bowdoin Computing Center, said five terminals are now in operation on the Bowdoin campus. In the fall, several area colleges and secondary schools are expected to have terminals connected to the Bowdoin computer.

## Anthony To Speak On Draft Laws

Cushman D. Anthony will speak on the topic, "You and the Draft," next Thursday in Wentworth Hall at 7:30 in the evening. Dr. Anthony graduated Juris Doctor cum laude from Michigan Law School and is currently the Director of the Student Practice Program and Lecturer at the University of Maine School of Law. He served in the United States Navy in the early sixties.

This lecture is being sponsored by the Brunswick-Bath Citizens Committee on Selective Service. This organization is composed of Bowdoin professors, a local clergyman, doctor, lawyer and other citizenry. At present they offer private draft counseling services.

In an interview, Professor Coursen, a member of the committee, explained the purpose of the lecture and the committee. He stressed the point that knowledge of the law is essential. He said that the Selective Service regulations are confusing and often purposely so and that a better knowledge of these regulations would enable everyone to make the most of his military obligation. Coursen, however, emphasized that the committee was not anti-military. He noted that a sizeable portion of the members had been in the service during the major conflicts. There are some Vietnam War veterans, among them a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star.

Dr. Anthony will hold a question and answer period at the end of the lecture which he hopes will serve to aid individuals with personal problems concerning the draft.

nected to the Bowdoin computer. Other schools and organizations in the State are welcome to use the facility. Schools involved in the time-sharing system will pay fees on the basis of time used, plus telephone line and terminal rental charges. At the same time that it is serving time-sharing users the PDP-10 is capable of performing batch processing jobs that do not require operator intervention, and of being used in experiments requiring immediate, or real-time, data collection and responses. Under real-time operations, data can be acquired at random intervals from laboratory experiments, stored in the computer, and responses received in a fraction of a second.

Professor Ivan J. Hyams of the Bowdoin Chemistry Department tried out a program on the College's old computer, which was designed over ten years ago, and the new PDP-10. The Central Processor Unit (CPU) time required to perform the necessary calculations was 15 hours on the old computer and only 48 seconds on the PDP-10. In most cases it takes longer to introduce a program and data into the computer than it does for the machine to perform the relevant calculations. In recommending purchase of the PDP-10, the Computing Center Committee of the Bowdoin Faculty suggested that because such a system is capable of serving the computer needs of a large number of external users, the new com-

(Please turn to page 6)

## Afro-Am Presents Statement; Faculty Meets Late Thursday

by JAY SWEET

**RESOLVED:** That with respect to the role of Bowdoin College in meeting the educational needs of the disadvantaged black population, it is the intent of the Governing Boards that the College shall make an honest and sincere effort to increase the enrollment of qualified black students at the College to a reasonably representative number. This is to be accomplished within a period consistent with the realities of identifying and attracting such black students to the College as can derive significant benefits for themselves and contribute to the educational processes of the College. This purpose must also be accomplished within the limitations of current and projected financial resources. It is the feeling of the Governing Boards that the guidelines which have been suggested through the Office of the President of the College can be accepted as a goal toward which to work in implementing the spirit of this resolution. Further, it is an explicit intent of this resolution to restate that Bowdoin's admission program shall in no way involve the application of the concept of a fixed quota with respect to any applicant or applicants for admission.

Statement of the Trustees

The students were especially anxious to increase the number of black, especially black disadvantaged, students. They suggested 85 as a reasonable figure for the total number of black students in the College. That seemed not unreasonable. They asked for the fall of 1970 as a goal for the achievement of that number. While pointing out the difficulties involved, we felt that that date could well be accepted as a goal.

The Goal

## Seniors Initiated Into Phi Beta; Bowdoin's Weil Gives Address

by FRED CUSICK

In the old days (1837) when Harvard was just beginning to effect the changeover from Calvinism to Unitarianism and Bowdoin was still little more than a cow pasture, Ralph Waldo Emerson gave his famous Phi Beta Kappa Address at Harvard on "The American Scholar." Among the evils which Emerson warned against was that kind of scholarship which feeds upon itself, the scholars who annotate the works of scholars who have edited the works of scholars who may perhaps have studied the works of some great literary figure. Emerson cried out for an end to this kind of academic cannibalism.

Lots of Changes

Phi Beta Kappa addresses have changed a lot since Emerson's time. They've gotten worse, but the American scholar, that noble savage, has flourished. Two distinguished American scholars, Professor Jack Hexter of Yale and Dr. Gordon Weil '38 of the Twentieth Century Fund, have given the Phi Beta Kappa addresses at the College this year. Professor Hexter's address was poorly received. One Bowdoin professor called it "write as hell." Dr. Weil, however, who spoke last Tuesday night, gave a smothered if not very penetrating lecture on the subject "Europa, or How to Get Carried Away By a Lot of Bull."

Myths about Europe

Dr. Weil was concerned with analyzing the prevailing myths

that Americans cherish about Europe. The first and greatest myth which he attempted to refute was that in the light of Vietnam, the Black Revolution, the Generation Gap, Spiro Agnew, and other problems, Europe is no longer important for Americans. He disagreed with this idea strongly.

European Quality

He pointed out that although "Europe is not part of the problem it may well be part of the solution" at a time when Americans are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with their own Coca-Cola culture. Europeans, he said, have managed to preserve more quality in their lives even if they have fallen behind in the economic race with the United States. In fact, he took a rather ambivalent attitude toward European economic growth. He seemed to think that the Europeans could never catch up with the United States in Research and Development related fields, but that if they stuck to those things which they could do well (One is tempted to say "native industries.") they might make a significant contribution. The Dutch, it seems, are far ahead of everybody else in the development of peaceful nuclear energy and the British have invented the hovercraft. British hovercraft, or French hovertrains, appeared in his address whenever Dr. Weil wished to emphasize the possibility of European economic independence, but, despite their valiant efforts and ceaseless hovering,

American Research and Development seemed to prevail.

Foreign Policy Myths

Dr. Weil also discussed the myths on which we had based twenty-five years of foreign policy following the war. First, we attempted to stop the "European civil war" which had raged for centuries. Second, we wanted all war powers pooled under one military command. Third, we wanted all the nations of Europe politically united in some kind of federal arrangement. Fourth, we desired economic unity for Europe. Dr. Weil pointed out that each of these four desires was partially fulfilled. The "civil war" was stopped. The armed forces of Western Europe were united in NATO. There was some political unity and of course the Common Market made for a great deal of economic unity. Of the four myths which we had pursued the third, that of political unification, was the furthest from being realized. Dr. Weil, however, did not rule it out. In fact, he said it is one of the five courses which Europe might follow in the future. As Weil sees it (he may be creating his own myths) Europe can: 1. Remain largely as it is with a group of partly unified countries pulled in different directions by nationalism. 2. Become a continent of strongly nationalistic nations, except for Germany, the Gaullist ideal. 3. Form a federal alliance dominated by America. 4. Form a federal alliance hostile to America. 5. Form alliances among nations only for special purposes.

Federal Europe

There was a sixth course which Dr. Weil was careful not to include among the possible. This is the course that he would like to see Europe take. He would like to see a federal Europe, neither pro nor anti-American which could counterbalance the growing American cultural domination in

(Please turn to page 2)

## WAIVER!

At a meeting late Thursday evening, the faculty approved a waiver of the Pentagonal rule limiting postseason play for Bowdoin's 1969-70 hockey team. The faculty vote was near unanimous.

Vice President of the College, Walden Hokanson, who negotiated the waiver, explained that it applies only to this year's hockey team. It will permit the Bears, currently undefeated in ECAC Division II play, to attend any post-season tournament to which they are invited. Although the waiver does not apply to any other Bowdoin teams, Mr. Hokanson explained that the Pentagonal agreement will be reviewed this year.

The team played last night at the University of New Hampshire. Coach Wason and his players were therefore unavailable for comment.

From Howell's Martin Luther King Day Address

Whereas, the college made a commitment to admit 85 black students by Fall, 1970, and

Whereas, we consider the reasons for not meeting the commitment inadequate:

We, the members of the Bowdoin Afro-American Society demand that the college meet its commitment of a minimum of 85 black students by this Fall.

Afro-American Society

The above statement was delivered to Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall by a group of thirty-three Black students at approximately lunchtime on Wednesday. At that time, President Howell, the Deans, and Di-

(Please turn to page 5)



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## STUDENT COUNCIL

by SAUL GREENFIELD

In Student Council this week the proposal of a self-scheduled exam period was discussed by Dean Gresson. He expressed a willingness to look into the possibility of such a system being implemented at Bowdoin. However, Dean Gresson questioned the practical effect of such a system in reference to cheating on exams. This system would allow the student to schedule the exam at his convenience. John Phillips, the originator of the proposal believes that the present Honor System has built in clauses that could handle this loose exam system effectively. Dean Gresson then mentioned that students couldn't help talking about an exam after taking it and this would cause problems. One student then replied, "I don't see why we have to Honor Code at all if it isn't going to be applied under these circumstances." The debate ended in a proposal to set up a committee to investigate the system and to look into its operation at Haverford and Smith, where it has been implemented.

Two letters from President Howell were read. The first disclosed his wish to have two students sit in on the June meetings of the Board of Trustees and three to sit in on the meetings of the Board of Overseers. They can participate fully in debate but cannot vote. The second letter confirmed Bowdoin's endorsement of a holiday commemorating Martin Luther King, Jr.

A discussion then followed in regard to this fall's rushing procedure. A proposal was read by Dave Campbell, president of Sigma Nu, favoring the small houses in an effort to save them. The proposed system would have freshmen rotate in groups of twenty among the fraternity dining rooms in a two week rush period. Either all houses would be restricted to seventeen new members or just the stronger houses would be subject to such a limitation. This proposal will be discussed further in open committee meetings.

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KIDS MATINEE 2:00 P.M. "CHARRO"

## Weekend Planned For Minority Subfreshmen

by JOHN WEISS

Bowdoin's traditional sub-freshman weekend was eliminated by Director of Admissions Richard Moll at the end of the 1968-69 academic year. The confusion and inebriation accompanying each sub-freshman weekend was considered to be at best useless, and at worse harmful, to Bowdoin's admissions efforts. It was decided that inundating the campus with 200 to 250 subfreshmen, only a fifth of whom would be accepted, created an artificial atmosphere: the subfreshmen weren't seeing the 'real' Bowdoin. The en masse pilgrimage to the Pines is over. But, in its place, on March 13 and 14, the Office of Admissions will introduce a new, perhaps more fruitful, subfreshman weekend.

The weekend of March 13 and 14, Portuguese, Indian, and Black Americans will journey from as far away as Savannah, Georgia to see Bowdoin and get an idea of what Bowdoin offers its students. Admissions Assistant Bobbie Ives '69 indicated that the Office of Admissions planned the weekend for two reasons. "Most of these people have yet to see a college campus, much less Bowdoin. Most of the Blacks are from metropolitan areas. We're bringing them here to give them an idea of what a small rural college is like, and, also, simply to sell them on Bowdoin College.

I asked Mr. Ives if these perspective freshmen were paying their own way and, if not, how the weekend was being financed. "Originally, it was BUCRO's responsibility to recruit black students. In the past few years, BUCRO's responsibilities as well as its funds have been taken over by the Afro-American Society. Part of the money to bring these students here is coming from the Afro-American Society's funds, and part from a special funds of the Administration. All transportation and meals will be paid by the college."

Although the schedule of events for the weekend is incomplete, an agenda is beginning to materialize. The subfreshmen will arrive between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. on Friday, March 13. Dinner will be held Friday night in the Terrace Under the Union for members of the Afro-American Society and all their guests. After dinner there will be a faculty reception at the Afro-American Center. Saturday night, the approximately 40 guests will be invited to attend the Mahalia Jackson concert given in the gym.

Bobbie Ives suggested that the Admissions Office was apprehensive about "possible bad repercussions" from the weekend. "This is the first year we haven't had a regular subfreshman weekend, and we hope people won't get uptight about having only members of minority groups up for a weekend."

The subfreshmen will be lodged in fraternities, dorms, and hopefully the Senior Center.

## Cancelled

UPI

Colby College announced tonight that "The Band", the musical group that was to have opened the college's winter carnival weekend tomorrow night will not be able to appear.

A college spokesman said the college was notified today that one member of the group had contracted a viral infection, forcing the group to cancel its scheduled 9 p.m. concert in the Colby gymnasium.

A spokesman for the student government which contracted "The Band" said money sold for tickets in advance will be refunded. An attempt will be made to reschedule the concert in the spring.

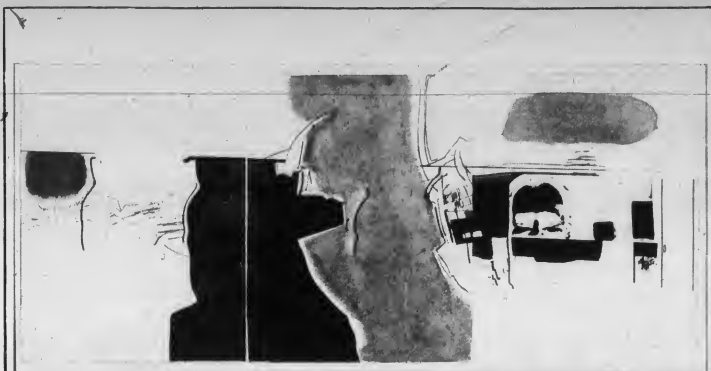
Some four thousand persons were expected to attend the concert.

## Weil

(Continued from Page One)  
Europe. Finally Dr. Weil argued for some kind of definite American foreign policy towards Europe. He characterized our present one as "floundering" and prone to outbursts of petulance.

### Polite Reception

Dr. Weil's address was politely received by an audience which was composed largely of old and new members of Bowdoin's chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Some members of the audience, however, regretted that he had treated the topic in such a general way and that there was nothing new in his conclusions. Dr. Weil, to some degree at least, seems to have continued the cannibalistic tradition in American scholarship.



## The Persistence Of Vision

by MARK HEINLEIN

"The Persistence of Vision," a traveling exhibition now visiting the Walker Art Museum, provides us with an opportunity to see the changes in visual attitudes and picture-making in examples from the recent work of five contemporary American photographers. The exhibition should not be considered in terms of the conventional conception of photography as an image taken and presented directly from nature. The changes reflected here indicate a need to understand the limitations of the medium and to investigate its possible extensions. A shift has taken place, new directions are beginning to appear and these steps toward them are only the first. The new position allows for a series of interesting ways to unite and clarify the experience of human vision and expression through photography.

The primary considerations of the exhibition appear to be an expansion of the visual vocabulary and its adaptation to expressive purposes — my reactions to it are conditioned by my awareness of the photographer's picture-making concerns within the con-

text of my own experience. I found the products of the Gill-Blumberg collaboration to be very disappointing. Their efforts seem vague and indecisive, as if they are simply manipulations of photographic elements and images. The situation improves with the work done by Heineken and Wood, who have been able to achieve a certain stylistic and thematic consistency within their new and separate directions. Uelsmann is the most advanced and disciplined member of the group. His imaginative photographs combine single elements drawn from nature assembled in unnatural arrangements. These usual visionary and interpretative relationships, put together by technical innovations, are visually stimulating but probably limited as a vehicle of expression since the tendency of the observer is to become more involved with the appearance of the photograph rather than its content.

The photographs of the exhibition are important for their individual failings and successes and should prove interesting to both serious and casual observers. The show may be seen from February 13th to March 15th at the Walker Art Museum.

## NECCA Worker

# Brunswick Is Home Of Activist

by DAVE GORDON

When the teach-in on poverty, organized by the New England Conference for Community Action, was held here two weeks ago, one of the main speakers was a Brunswick resident, Joan Lazar. What brought Joan Lazar to Brunswick and what she intends to accomplish here is what I sought to find out.

A year ago, Joan Lazar was a Ph.D. candidate in statistical

thermodynamics at Yale University. Originally from New York City, Joan was the only female in her graduating class at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. "I loved science and felt sure that I wanted to get my Ph.D." Later, Joan said, "I realized I was going into science as an escape. I thought that I was disgusting. Later on, I got interested in people. I think that many Bowdoin students are into the same type thing."

While Joan felt "sophisticated in abstract politics," she did not involve herself in political activity while she was at school. She saw student radicals as "young and enthusiastic," but not totally relevant. Joan isn't exactly sure why she decided to leave Yale. "Why did everybody else leave?"

I asked Joan what she felt was wrong with the present structure of society. "It makes people feel like shit. If a person's poor, society makes them think it's their own fault." Joan considers herself to be involved in politics from a psychological point of view. "We have to make people feel that they're worth something."

Joan first came to Brunswick last summer, when she worked for the American Friends Service Committee as a researcher on the federal food assistance project. She presently lives on McKean Street, next to the TD house with a fluctuating group of about six other people, ranging in ages from about seventeen to their mid-twenties.

I asked Joan about the New England Conference for Community Action (NECCA). "It's a coalition of some active groups

in various areas. We're all involved in various forms of change. All low-income. In New Haven, where the group's the strongest, they run their own health center, run some courses in the high school, and have forced changes in A.D.C. (Aid to Dependent Children). Fred Harris is their leader."

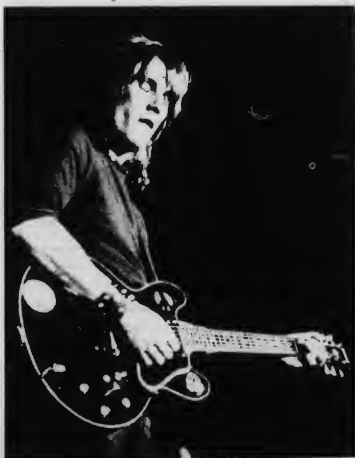
N.E.C.C.A. was formed last August out of a conference on poverty called by the American Friends Service Committee and held in New Hampshire. Most of the people involved in the beginning were poor people, both black and white. The primary focus of N.E.C.C.A. is to educate grass-roots organizers. "We're looking for people who are ready to stand up and fight back. If they could gain political sophistication, real changes could be made."

Training sessions are being held to train people to fill the need for those organizers. "The training sessions deal with fear. People talk about personal experiences and in that way break the psychological grip the rich have on them. People tend to be racist towards themselves. By meeting other successful low-income groups these feelings are combated."

So far, black people in NECCA have been most successful and have done much of the teaching of white people, a factor which has forced the whites to challenge their own racism.

Despite the work she is doing, Joan Lazar is not optimistic about the future. "The only way people can win out against poverty is by uniting. People are kept apart in too many ways.

(Please turn to page 4)



At left, Alvin Lee of Ten Years After getting it on. Alvin, a dark horse candidate for Winters Queen, lost by a landslide to the lady on the right. Never ones to tamper with tradition, we wholeheartedly applaud the Judges' decision. Winters Queen Dianne Rodgers of Endicott Junior College was escorted by Bob Hall, outstanding hockey defenseman. Is it not truly written that the best defense is a strong offense?

# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX

Friday, February 20, 1970

Number 13

## Referendum and The Boards

The cursory discussion and subsequent rejection of the Cole-Minister proposal raises serious questions about the mood of the Boards concerning the entire issue of coeducation. The proposal was not read by most members of the Boards beforehand, nor was it ever formally introduced in session. Apparently, it was rejected on the strength of a single letter from the Director of Admissions which, without explanation, claimed that implementation of the plan was impossible in the allotted time.

We do not claim to possess the expertise necessary to adequately evaluate the proposal and its implications. It seems clear, however, that the plan was never seriously discussed; that the members of the Boards simply had no inclination to consider the admission of women to Bowdoin in Fall, 1970.

The students of this College are overwhelmingly in favor of coeducation as soon as possible. The Governing Boards do not seem to feel that this fact is of any great importance. They have, however, approved the addition of up to six students to their number.

These students will speak for the entire student body. Their impact should be greatest upon issues like coeducation where a clear dichotomy exists between student and Board perspectives. It is imperative, therefore, that the students be as fully representative as possible of student opinion. For this reason, they should be selected by referendum. Time should be allowed for candidates to speak publicly and candidly to the issues that confront the College. Space in the *Orient* will be provided any candidate who wishes to utilize it. The role of the Student Council is one of administration rather than selection; it should set the requirements for candidacy and administer the election. Only by this means may a truly representative student voice be heard on the Governing Boards.

## Campus Attention Turns Toward Environment

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — The predominant theme of campus conferences, conventions, dialogues and teach-ins is shifting from "campus unrest" to "the environmental crisis."

The shift does not indicate the solution of the problems that still put students at odds with administrators, regents and politicians as much as it indicates the discovery that no students, administrators, or politicians will remain to tangle if America denatures itself out of existence.

The largest nationwide effort planned so far is the "Environmental Teach-In" originated by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) for April 22. The teach-in is being coordinated by law, medical and other professional school students here.

The plan is for students on individual campuses to develop their own programs for studying, exchanging ideas, and initiating action on environmental problems, particularly those facing their own community. Like the Vietnam Moratorium, the teach-in is a national idea developed on the local level.

At some California campuses there already are more than half-a-dozen environmental action organizations. For several years, students in the San Francisco Bay area have been aware of their natural environment as they have fought to save the Redwoods and to stop the filling of San Francisco Bay. Southern California students likewise have had to deal with oil pollution of the Pacific around Santa Barbara and Los Angeles' smog.

Currently, California ecology crusaders are planning a 500-mile walk from Sacramento to Los Angeles to exhibit models of ecologically sound life-styles. Two-hundred walkers are expected to take part from March 21 to May 1.

The walkers will be aided by a mobile library teaching unit, smog free propane-converted vehicles, solar energized cooking utensils, a street theater company, and carnival-type exhibits. The hike, which will average 15 to 20 miles a day, is being organized by Ecology Action in Berkeley.

A record enrollment class of 6, ( ) is taking a course entitled "Can Man Survive?" at the University of Oregon. The class is held in the basketball arena. At the University of Montana 100 students

(Please turn to page 5)

### THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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### Beat Cal

Dear Editor,

I know that the *Orient* is traditionally timid in publishing radical articles. However, I am hoping you print this.

I urge all freshmen to refuse to attend "cal" classes, to refuse to run two miles, and to refuse to do pushups and situps. And when you fail the course, I urge you to refuse to pay the \$50.00 fine for failing.

It's time for positive action if we really want "cal" requirement eliminated. A nineteenth century hangover is not about to be eliminated by men born in that century. They won't listen to reason on this issue, and as I can see it, this is the only way we can get rid of the requirement, which is totally irrelevant to a Bowdoin education.

Ed Rothschild '73

### Critic Criticized

To the Editor:

It is an often observed delusion of adolescent, would-be sophisticates that the duty of a "drama critic" is to criticize. (Definition 2: "To find fault.") Apparently, your Mr. Greenfield is suffering from this delusion.

Mr. Greenfield seems to feel that he is very familiar with Mrozek's intent in each line of *The Police*, and that his (Greenfield's) production concepts are the last word in drama. He has, however, obviously not read the play, a logical prerequisite for such ideas. Indeed, he would seem to have written his review in the lavatory, basing it on a conversation held with The General, while he was hiding there. (viz. Mrozek.) Normally one would not demand that a reviewer check the text of a play before reviewing it, but for a playwright who has never been produced, and in fact, just published, in English, it behooves Mr. Greenfield to do so, before making authoritative statements about the author's intent.

Hilliard Goldfarb was not supposed to look as if he had spent ten years in a prison camp. He was the only prisoner in an entire country. The police offer him anything to stay in prison — to keep him from signing the oath of allegiance. They do everything they can to keep him happy. He should look like he has spent two weeks on a milk farm.

Greenfield's lack of critical acumen prevented him from noticing that every prisoner wore an identical "dyed rabbit" beard, and that every policeman wore an identical moustache. This is one of the most obvious and pointed satiric devices in the play.

As for laughter, the Wednesday night (on which Greenfield attended) audience was barely half the house — an obvious inhibitive effect — especially when people with a negative attitude like Greenfield compose it. Saturday and Sunday's near-full houses laughed uproariously.

Greenfield suffers from the same problem that the *Orient's* previous critics have. He exercises his false intellectualism by finding fault with everything, and attempts to prove that he is more artistic than anyone else. I must admit, however, that Mr. Greenfield has a big point in his favor: He has not continued the tradition of affecting the title of "Orient Literary Critic."

I trust that he will not again be permitted to use the pages of the *Orient* for such a sub-literary purpose.

Timothy Buchman '72

## Frustration Frustrates AAUW

by FRED CUSICK

Whenever an e.g. group, the American Association of University Women (Maine Chapter), wants to discuss an issue without really discussing it, they hold a panel discussion. The panel discussion is based on the idea that talk is cheap and that the larger the panel the more inexpensive the discussion.

Last Wednesday the Maine Chapter of the AAUW saw a film and held a panel discussion on "The Frustrated Campus" under the auspices of Mrs. Howell. The film was a dated PBL release which featured the usual cast of radicals, Blacks, liberal professors, cautious administrators, and assorted uptight students, in a discussion held at the University of Illinois. Nothing of any great interest was said in the film but everyone seems to have had a fine time expressing their opinions on the direction the university should take. The Blacks stole the show by walking out in the middle.

The panel discussion which followed the film was chaired by Dean Nyhus. The panel itself was a varied though hardly a

controversial group. It contained two Bowdoin student leaders (non-radical), the Treasurer of Afro-Am, a very pretty blond graduate from the University of Illinois, and a socialist student from U. Maine. The socialist, who brought a table full of propaganda with him, did most of the talking. The other panel members were content with staring off into space and occasionally disagreeing with him. The socialist came under

fire from members of the audience when he criticized the policies in the Maine school systems which separated the less talented or privileged child from his peers and sent him into vocational training. Some of the school teachers in the audience insisted that the other children would be held back if the less talented were not separated from them. The only thing that all the panel members could agree on was that the film they had just seen was "awful."

## Lazar Poverty Veteran

(Continued from page 3)

A real comprehension, which is no where in sight, would be necessary. I see little evidence of black-white unity. Some white people respect black people, but all still have some fears. I just don't see how its going to be done."

Joan does not consider the work she is doing to be extreme, but rather the only real way out for poor people. "Insisting on your own human rights with a

limited amount of forces is called extremism. Actually, it's only logic. The government is afraid because the so-called 'Extremists' have the truth on their side. They give in a little bit to keep these groups from growing."

Joan Lazar adds a new dimension to social action in the Brunswick area. It is hard to pin a label on her, however. The last thing she said to me was, "I'm not really a political activist. I just don't want people to hate themselves."

### Response To Barr

Dear Sir:

copy of Mr. Leonard C. Barr's letter to the editor which appeared in the *Orient* on Friday, December 5, 1969 has come to my attention. I would like to offer a few observations by way of rebuttal.

Mr. Barr has restated the familiar "intervention rationalization" used to support all L. S. military aid programs and combat actions since World War II. It is a simple point of view — everything about Communism is black and should be opposed; everything about Democracy is white and should be unanimously supported. These military actions have kept the Communists from taking over the world and, therefore, five United States Presidents cannot be wrong.

He has counterattacked youth's war protests with indignation and a diversionary tactic. Vietnam is not the only bad situation; what about cancer, highway traffic deaths, pollution, etc.? He gives no reason why these problems should be considered first, nor why their existence should deny youth the opportunity to express a view on Vietnam different from the Administration's — except that it is unpatriotic.

Eric Sevareid on the "60 Minutes" broadcast on Tuesday, November 25, 1969 makes the following observation: "Mr. Nixon bears infinitely less responsibility for the Vietnam tragedy than does former President Johnson. But what Mr. Agnew now seems to be doing, presumably in Mr. Nixon's name, is what Mr. Johnson often said he could do but would not do. He would not wrap the flag around his war policy and use patriotism as a club to silence his critics." (broadcast transcript, p. 11.)

Mr. Barr states in his letter that, "This United States of ours is a great, great country and history will prove, and has proved, that our present form of government is the best the world has ever seen in the history of mankind. I propose that all we citizens do all in our power to support this great government and help this government solve its problems." Mr. Barr feels the best way we all can support the government is to join the "silent majority" and shut up. Since a democracy depends on citizen participation, support of this silent majority concept ultimately may bring the downfall of the government that is "the best the world has ever seen in the history of mankind."

"TRB from Washington" ends his column in a recent issue of the *New Republic* (November 22, 1969) with a letter reprinted from the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* which gives some further insights into the nature of the silent majority. "When the vocal minority advocated the belief that the earth was round instead of flat, who supported the view of a flat earth? The silent majority! When the vocal minority proposed that the sun, and not the earth, was at the center of our solar system, who offered death or imprisonment to those who held this view? The silent majority! When the German Reich systematically murdered six million Jews, what group of German people gave silent support to their Government? The silent majority!"

We are much too close to the Vietnam war to conclude that history will vindicate our action. I am convinced, however, that joining the silent majority for the sake of a united front, is not worth the price we might have to pay by giving the present leadership — or any leadership — a blank check to run the country until the 1972 elections. Freedom of the Press is a Constitutional right which guarantees the existence of a vocal minority — a vital link in our system of checks and balances. The most silent of all majorities exist in police states.

Very truly yours,

LEE S. WATERMAN  
South Harpswell, Maine



# Howell Working Toward Dialogue

(Continued from page 1)

rector of Admissions Richard Moll were attending a meeting of the Pentagonal schools in Middletown, Connecticut. Permission was requested by and granted to the students to leave copies of the statement on the desks of the President, the Dean of the College, and the Director of Admissions. The incident was entirely peaceful, and in no way disruptive. The group left Hawthorne-Longfellow immediately upon delivering the statement.

The issue in question is the sincerity and vigor of the College's efforts in attempting to reach the stated goal. It is emphasized that this commitment was always regarded and presented as a goal, rather than as a hard and fast numerical quota. The College has made efforts on two fronts to attain that goal. First, the Office of Admissions has made major and accelerated recruiting efforts. These include the employment of Bobby Ives to recruit Black students directly; an increase in scholarship funding from this year to next of \$133,000; the establishment of a special subfreshman weekend for minority group candidates; and the recruiting efforts of Bowdoin's Black students themselves, often under College auspices. In addition, the College has made repeated and often successful attempts to contact agencies and groups working within Black communities counseling Black college candidates. The decision to make the SAT tests optional, although made on general institutional grounds, was certainly influenced by the College's desire to minimize cultural and ethnic bias in the admissions process. Internally, the College has made major efforts to create an atmosphere at Bowdoin attractive to Black candidates. These efforts have centered on the establishment of the Afro-American Center and the creation of an Afro-American studies major for next fall.

The admissions figures, although still tentative, indicate that the College will fall short of its goal by about a year. On the basis of projected figures, the College will admit approximately fifty Black students from a candidate pool of about 100. Of these 50, approximately 25 to 30 are expected to enter Bowdoin in the Fall. One disappointing facet of the admissions efforts has been in the area of Early Decision candidates. Although approximately one third of next year's freshman class falls into this category, only two Black candidates are among them. In the view of the Administration, this showing is explained by the conjunction of two factors. First, Black candidates have in general, a far more limited access to the admissions procedure than other candidates. Their high schools often retard rather than accelerate their progress towards Col-

lege. For this reason, it is relatively rare to find Black candidates who are able to apply for admissions early enough to fall into the Early Decision pool. Second, it is recognized by qualified Black candidates that it is to their advantage not to limit their alternatives. They realize that they will probably be able to choose among several offers, and that it is therefore wise to postpone a decision as long as possible.

In numerical terms, there are 46 Black students now enrolled in Bowdoin. Of these, two will graduate in June, and about 25-30 Black freshmen will enter in the class of 1974. If this pattern continues, the goal of 85 Black students will be met roughly one year late, and there should eventually be a total of slightly over 100 Blacks enrolled.

The College feels that the dispute is essentially one of differing perspectives. As Professor Reginald Lewis put it, "The Blacks say look where we've got to go. White's say look where you've come from."

A faculty meeting was called late Thursday to discuss the entire issue. No vote of any kind was taken. In the words of President Howell, the purpose of the meeting was to "report to the faculty the circumstances that have occurred in as precise and accurate a manner as possible. The faculty began a frank and open discussion with itself at the meeting. I thought it was a frank and honest discussion of the area of disagreement."

The Administration emphasizes that the sole event as of this morning had been the presentation of the statement. President Howell stated this morning that, "None of the rumors I have heard relating to this incident is true. Nothing has been done yet in any illegal or disruptive manner." According to President Howell, every effort is being made to open discussion with the Afro-American Society. The President had the following statement to make this morning: "The College, its officers, and its decision-makers stand ready in the spirit of reasonableness to take a very hard look at the problem and the area of misunderstanding surrounding it and come to an agreement regarding the same." As of this morning, no formal contact with the Afro-American Society had been made.

The President and administrative officers were hopeful this morning the discussion could be initiated. People in the Administration and the faculty close to the problem have been continuously attempting to initiate a reconciliation. The attitude of the Administration is summarized in a passage from President Howell's Martin Luther King Day address. At that time, he stated, "We should not be content with the progress we have made, but we should not be ashamed of it."

# Draft Questioned In Wisconsin Case

by JOHN SIMPSON

MADISON, Wis. — (CPS) — A suit has been filed in the U.S. District Court in Madison, Wisconsin, seeking to overturn the draft lottery held last December claiming it was not random.

District Court Judge James Doyle declined to issue a restraining order as was sought by the group filing suit. However, he also declined to dismiss the suit as was requested by government attorneys, saying that he sees a discrepancy between the supposedly random selection ordered by the president and the actual result of the drawing.

The lawyer for the 13 plaintiffs named in the suit, David Heltzman, said this indicated the suit was "obviously not frivolous." He characterized the case to date by saying "we're still in the discovery stage" and are seeking "positive evidence" that the lottery was not random. Heltzman was to have come to Selective Service Headquarters in Washington Jan. 22 to obtain depositions from various members of the Selective Service. A deposition is a testimony that is received while a clerk of the court is present to record it officially. Heltzman indicated that he intended to talk with Col. Charles Fox and Captain William Pascoe, public information director, and possibly General Lewis Hershey, Selective Service director. Plans were also being made to film a re-enactment of the process used to "randomize" the lottery for evidence in the suit.

When CPS contacted Pascoe at Selective Service headquarters Jan. 19, he said that he knew nothing about the case, nor that Heltzman planned to meet with him Thursday. He also declined to

speculate what the implications would be were the lottery to be over-turned. He said he was not a lawyer and not even sure what all the legal terms such as restraining order and injunction meant.

# Edwards To Be Employed By Berkeley

by LLOYD NORRIS

LOS ANGELES — (CPS) — Harry Edwards, the Black activist who attempted to organize a boycott of the 1968 Olympic Games, is about to be hired as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at Berkeley, according to a story leaked at a Regents meeting here.

The University of California Regents spent over an hour in executive session, and it was rumored that the Edwards case was heatedly discussed. According to the report, the appointment has received approval at all levels and is now on Chancellor Roger Heyns' desk awaiting approval. Such approval is normally routine. Heyns refused comment on the matter.

Edwards is now completing his Ph.D. at Cornell. It was while teaching at San Jose State College that he became an advisor to many Black athletes at the school, including Tommy Smith and John Carlos. Smith and Carlos became the most controversial Olympic victors in history when they bowed their heads and raised black gloved fists while the national anthem played.

## Enthusiasm Evident

# Experimental Offerings Prove Popular

by MARK ASHFORD

There are many orthodox methods of teaching employed at Bowdoin; among these one would definitely include the lecture, the seminar, and the discussion, generally, in each of these methods, the student assumes the learning role and is subordinate to the professor, a professional in his field. In essence the professor provides the student with the resources and guidelines of his years of experience and education. Government 22, a new course on the political modernization of African nations, is attempting to introduce an alternative to professorial instruction.

The new course in Afro-American studies is taught by eight sophomores and is sponsored by Associate Professors John Rensbrink and Reginald Lewis. There was complete co-operation between the student-teachers and faculty advisors in the formulation of the course. As a prerequisite for the course, one must take either History 34 or Government 21, or obtain the consent of the student-instructors and faculty advisors. Grades in the course are accorded to the student-teachers by the faculty sponsors. The "teachers" of the course are given independent study credits for their efforts. The advisors and student-instructors co-operate in grading the students of the class on the bases of class participation and a final paper. The course itself follows a discussion form and is led by the student-teachers rather than by a professor. Government 22 has a very definite structure; the four phases as outlined by Professor Rensbrink are:

1. Beginning Analysis and Formation of Concepts
2. Discussion Groups — three

students to one student-instructor. In a progression, the 24 students of the class will be exposed to each of the student-teachers.

3. Independent Study with Guidance
4. Reports and Evaluation

The aim of the course is an understanding of the development and modernization of the African nations through a consideration of theoretical writings and actual political occurrences.

In an interview with the *Orient*, Professor Rensbrink outlined the strengths of the course. Each of the student-teachers has done research and has gained an individual expertise on one area of African political modernization. This spring the individual specialties will include African art, the African elite, African economics, African socialism, racism, slavery, African political structure, and exploitation. The presentation of various aspects of the African situation will allow for the formation of more valid contentions concerning the growth of African nations politically.

In this vein, Professor Rensbrink pointed out the advantages to the format of the course: "The design of the course indicates to me some very careful thinking and preliminary research by the student-teachers. In no small sense, the design of the course is everything. In addition, each student-teacher brings his own expertise to the subject. The structure of all eight (student-teachers) within the structure as set up provides a real intellectual milieu (environment) for the course." Professor Rensbrink indeed felt that the combined efforts of the eight student-teachers within the framework of the

course design would provide the academic content necessary to the subject. He especially emphasized the fact that the course was in a constant state of self-evaluation. The members of the course, in conjunction with the faculty advisors, will judge the relevance and unity of the materials presented, and thus try to assure the academic value and progress of the course.

Professor Reginald Lewis expressed his total confidence in the new class and made some very significant remarks concerning specific aspects of the course. He felt that the combined efforts of the student-instructors in Government 22 could provide an example for Bowdoin as a whole. The co-ordination of the specified knowledge of faculty members on an inter-departmental basis could open up vast new areas in learning at the College. Professor Lewis felt a greater interaction would be aided by a faculty lecture series. In addition he thought it would be beneficial for more faculty members to attend classes of their colleagues.

When asked specifically if he felt that the lack of professional training on the part of the student-instructors would detract from the course, Professor Lewis said he felt it wouldn't. In addition, he pointed out the reciprocal relationship between teaching and learning: "Good teaching is learning in itself. . . . Even the eight teachers are trying to determine what nation building is; if you took a seminar (in political development) at Harvard University so would the professor." Professor Lewis observed that the future would witness more experiments in education

(Please turn to page 6)

# Ecology...

(Continued from page 4)

were turned away from a new ecology course into which 300 students were admitted.

Almost every university in the country is becoming involved in some way, according to Everett M. Hafner, dean of Hampshire College's School of Natural Science. Hafner has been gathering facts on ecological education and plans to publish a directory of environmental study programs this year.

Politicians are also becoming more concerned with ecology (at least due in part to the excitement being generated on the campuses), and numerous Congressmen, liberals and conservatives alike, are calling the environment the most crucial issue for Congress to act on in the new year.

Some students have expressed concern that too great and too quick an acceptance of ecological problems by conservatives and the "silent majority" brand of Americans could result in little being accomplished. Once people accept the validity of an issue on a large scale, they often become lethargic about it.

In this issue, gaining approving nods from the public is not enough. Drastic action must come quickly, they say.

An ecology group organizer in Minnesota maintains, "The problem is so great that you need activists to get anything done, but a lot of the people coming into our group now would oppose dramatic things like the burying of the automobile engine."

Al Record, formerly with the National Student Association says, "The danger is that they (ecology supporters) may forget about long-range goals, that they will forget about race and war as basic issues." Forcing minority groups to poverty stricken lives in ghettos and continuing to develop bombs to carry the world to fail-safe will destroy man just as quickly as the continued destruction of nature. And vice versa.

One of the first Congressional moves on ecology since the increased interest in the issue comes this winter as Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) opens hearings on legislation aimed at helping elementary and secondary schools teach about conservation, pollution control, and other environmental problems. Brademas, sponsor of the Environmental Quality Education Act, says he plans to call "top experts and knowledgeable citizens from across the country" to testify on the proposal before the House Select Education Subcommittee of which he is chairman.

In the Senate, the bill is sponsored by Gaylord Nelson, organizer of the April teach-in. Two Republicans and another Democrat are co-sponsoring the bill with Brademas in the House.

The measure would provide federal grants for developing teaching materials and teachers in environmental studies and aid to elementary schools for courses on ecology, pollution control and natural resources. The bill also would authorize environmental study courses for community and industrial leaders and state and local government officials.

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MEMBER FDIC

**Gov't 22...**

(Continued from page 5)

such as Government 22, and that there would be changes in the traditional professorial approach: "Before the decade is out, we are going to have redefinitions of what the teaching function is." Professor Lewis concluded that colleges in the future would probably employ both the traditional techniques of professorial instruction and new approaches such as student instruction.

Stephen Fendler, class of 1972, another student-instructor, described the initial phase of the class: "What we are doing in the first session is trying to arrive at a common nomenclature which can be used as a common language." Fendler went on to point out that after a general basis or "nomenclature" had been established in the course, each individual would pursue a specific area of interest. Many Government 22 students are continuing personal research or are adding to their studies in Government 21. Stephen noted that many students, in addition to the student-instructors, have a special knowledge of the subject matter: "We find it particularly valuable that there are people in the course who have just as much knowledge as we do, and who equalize us with the class. They can criticize us validly and keep us from being too arbitrary or professional. We're not trying to oversell our competency by any means." Fendler set the new approach into perspective saying: "The course is not attacking professionalism, but is trying to find a worthy alternative."

As a student in the class, Pete Bieger, class of 1973, felt that the form of Government 22 was especially appropriate to the relatively new field of African Studies: "This course was designed for the instructor to play a very small role. I don't think a professor is needed for this sort of course. This is basically an evaluation course." Much of Government 22 depends upon value judgment; the significance of various political theories and developments must be determined in order to have a valid understanding of national growth in Africa. Pete also felt that the course offered a special opportunity to freshmen: "I am very glad that this course is offered to freshmen. It gives a sampling of the independent project and the small discussion groups; these teaching methods are not generally offered in the freshman curriculum."

**New Computer...**

(Continued from page 1)

puter could be largely self-financing.

Beginning in 1968, under a National Science Foundation grant, the College has been connected to Dartmouth College's Time-Sharing System. Dartmouth has been an innovator in the use of computer time-sharing in an educational environment. It was largely this experience that led to the decision to purchase the PDP-10. Bowdoin will retain the capability of tying into Dartmouth's system, as well as other university time-sharing systems, via telephone lines.

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# An Up...A Down Aquanauts Splashdown

by BILL FINK

During this past week, the Bowdoin varsity basketball team was involved in two exciting and tense cage contests, winning the first over Tufts by a score of 75-74, while losing the second to a tenacious U-Maine team, 70-69. In both cases, costly last minute fouls committed by the Bears led to the razor-thin margins of victory and defeat. In the loss to U-Maine especially, a miscue by Captain Chip

Miller with but six seconds to play proved to be the Bears' downfall. In each game it was Clark Young who paced the Bowdoin five with 25 and 21 points respectively, while John Outhouse and Chip Miller provided adequate double figure support. With four remaining games on the schedule, the Polar Bears have thus far posted a disappointing 5-8 mark.

Perhaps the most glaring inadequacy in the Bowdoin attack this year has been the lack of sound ball control. Those Polar Bear fans who can look back to just a year ago and recall the outstanding play of "Bo-Bo" MacFarland, know of what I speak. Though such players as Young, Miller and Outhouse have buoyed the squad tremendously with their high scoring averages and fine defensive play, the Bears have lost more than their share of close ball games due to costly turnovers, fouls and other ball-handling mistakes. In view of the fine performances turned in by freshmen stars Lee Arris, Ken Tolliver, and Dick Cartland this year, perhaps better things will come in the future for the varsity team — at least Coach Bicknell and many disappointed fans are hoping so.

## Cubs Taken

by HOSS

The Bowdoin freshman basketball team suffered its most crushing defeat of the season this past Wednesday evening, losing to a taller, stronger U-Maine five, 92-67. The outcome of the contest was never in doubt as the men from Orono shot for a torrid 63% field goal percentage, while handily outbounding the smaller Bowdoin crew. Lee Arris and Dick Cartland were high scorers for the losing Cubs with 11 points apiece.

Presently, the freshmen cage record stands at 7-3. The Cubs have three games remaining on their schedule against Maine rivals Bates, Colby and, once again, U-Maine. In posting such a fine mark, the yearlings have been led by four outstanding players in the persons of Clyde Westbrook, Lee Arris, Ken Tolliver and Dick Cartland. Westbrook, an incredible jumper, has led the team in rebounds while being a standout on defense. Arris, a 5'9" guard, has led the team in scoring with a 14.3 p.p.g. average. Tolliver, though hampered by an aggravating knee injury, has turned in many sterling performances this campaign, while Cartland's great outside shooting has been another great asset.

In his ambitious outlook for next season, varsity cage coach Ray Bicknell sees this year's crop of freshman hoopers as being an integral part in future basketball success at Bowdoin. From their performances this year, Bicknell's assumption appears to be fully warranted.

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by BRIAN KENNEDY

Running their winning streak to four straight, the Bowdoin freshmen swimming team defeated Hebron Academy in a dual meet in Hebron's pool. The Cubs won the meet by a 55-38 score, racking up seven first places and sweeping three events. John Ward, Tom Costin, and Rick Handel all captured top honors for the Bears. John Erikson continued to smash records by turning in a 1:55.2 for the 200 yard freestyle and a 4:10.9 in the 400 yard freestyle. Besides Erikson, Tom Costin also took top honors in two events. Crucial points were also provided in the middle of the meet by Nyland Mortimer, Rich Lucas, and Nick Carson. This spurt put the Cubs in front to stay, just after Hebron was within one point of the lead. This victory is very impressive considering the poor and unfamiliar Hebron pool conditions, Bowdoin's lack of a diver, and the loss of two sprinters, John Doran and Charley Redman, who were unable to make the trip. The Frosh have three meets remaining this season, all of them are next week. Monday the squad starts the final stretch with Portland High.

## Colby Falls

by MAXWELL

The Frosh trackmen have compiled a season record of three wins and a loss in dual meets. Their last victory, before the final match with Bates, was a 49-42 win over Colby in Waterville. First places captured by Cubs were the mile relay of McHugh, Gilmour, Dyer, and Broadus; Broadus also tied with Bill Owen in the Highs (8.1) who in turn won the pole vault with a jump of 8 feet; and Meyer won the long jump by bounding 20 feet 9 1/2 inches. The squad is looking forward to the AAU competition in early March.

## U. Conn. Spilled

by K. MERRYMIRE

The Bears captured the final freestyle relay and with it the entire meet, beating the University of Connecticut by a score of 50-45. The upset over U. Conn. manifested not only the Bowdoin squad's depth, but also their de-

termination. While Curtis Pool has been the scene of many close meets, this victory was probably the most satisfying of the year. After losing the opening medley relay, the Bears split the remaining events with their opponents. Capturing top honors were Parker Bonds in the 200 yard freestyle, Capt. Spencer in the 500 yard freestyle, Ryan in the 500 yard breaststroke, and Wendler in the diving competition. Also placing first was Stevens who was swimming the individual medley for the first time in Bear history. A clean sweep of the 200 yard butterfly by Quinn and Stevens respectively, rounded out the afternoon. The increasingly vital relay was in this instance a combination of Meehan, Wendler, Robinson, and Barffes. Interestingly enough, U. Conn.'s best time of the season for this particular event was for five seconds faster than Bowdoin's best performance. The outcome of this meet, however, would not illustrate that point as the Bears managed to out reach the New England record holding relay. The next three meets will be a true test of Bear initiative, especially against arch rivals such as Tufts and Amherst.

## New Racket

by DAVE GORDON

This is the first year that squash has been a varsity sport at Bowdoin and there is every indication that interest in the game is booming. Under coach Eddie Reid the team has compiled a 4-4 record, losing to some of the best teams in the country. Most of the varsity players had never even seen the game before coming to Bowdoin, but have gained much skill and experience from Coach Reid, a former world's professional champion. Captain of this year's team is Bruce Cain, who also plays varsity tennis and was recently selected as a Rhodes Scholar. Other starters include seniors Tom Plagenhoef, Paul Moses, Ted Peters, and Rob Macdermid; juniors Art Blake and Dave Gordon; sophomore Bob Carroll; and freshman Doug Simonton and Bill Sexton.

Interest in squash at Bowdoin goes far beyond the varsity team. Many students take squash in cal class and the courts are constantly filled by both students and faculty who enjoy the game. Squash is also an excellent spectator sport, and some 35 people came out to watch Bowdoin play a tough Dartmouth squad on Tuesday. The squash men whipped Colby last Friday while losing to Dartmouth on Tuesday. The team travels to Amherst and Trinity to finish off their official schedule this weekend.

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*Don't Mess*

# Hogs Forever

Orient Special

The following article was written at the request of the editor by "Hoss" Jameson. He can be found, for those skeptic bike freaks, at either his address in Kennebunk (phone listed under Kennebunk Automotive) or, in fair weather, on Popham Beach, where this article was requested. If attempting to see his bike, your best bet is Popham. "Hoss," however, does not ride the hog on Popham, but rather scrambles with a smaller iron, a Norton Manx. Incidentally, checking on the stock statistics will prove the Kawasaki superior to every other stock condition bike except in one category. The Honda CB750 will top out at 124, the Kawasaki 500 runs a close second, however, by doing 120. Besides, the 500 costs half of what the Honda or the Harley or the Beza or the etc. costs. The "Hog" is apparently doomed, but let's listen to the man wall.

I would like to respond to the recent controversy concerning the Kawasaki 500 and the Harley-Davidson Sportster. Although the curb weight of the Harley precludes its competition with its two-cycle counterpart on a stock basis and statistics tend to indicate the apparent superiority of the Japanese bike, the actual facts are very much distorted.

We beat the Nips in the Big One, and we are consistently outclassing them in the field of motorcycles. The potentialities of the Sportster overshadow those of the Kawasaki 5 and give it the added edge for which products from America are noted. The hog — chopped, raked, and generally devoid of the extraneous bullshit contributing to the cumbersome weight that characterizes Harley — is unmatched, and anyone who believes differently ought to be drawn and quartered. I have modified my Sportster to some degree — bored it to 975 cc's, installed a high lift cam, Weber carburetion, Edelbrock competition manifold, "ape-hanger" handlebars, pleated leather polo saddle, a sidescar for my mama and sundry other changes too numerous to mention. The basic qualifications for my bike would tend to support my contentions:

	HOG	Kawasaki
top end	137.49 mph	119.14 mph
0-60	3.4 sec.	4.0 sec.
0-100	9.3 sec.	13.1 sec.
quarter mile	9.4 sec.	13.2 sec.
(ET)		

Considering such intangible factors as cornering, my experience dictates the marked supremacy of the domestic Harley opposed to the un-American Kawasaki. Yesterday I was tripping my ass off on three Frisco flyers (speed, acid, smack) and cruising with the compatriots of my motorcycle gang. Another avid two-wheeler pulled beside us, apparently very proud of his new Kawasaki 500. As he pulled ahead he made some obscene gesticulations with his fingers, confident that we would be unable to keep pace with his Japanese bike. Needless to say the goadings of that impudent youngster aroused the adventurous spirit in us. He had a headstart of perhaps five lengths as the pursuit began. This episode took place on the side roads of Topsham, where cornering was of major importance. To make a long story short, it was no contest. Our bikes from Redwhiteandblueand caught him in the space of two minutes, despite the added handicaps of being initially behind and stoned out of our skulls on heavy dope. We showed the superiority of American goodness over the forces of evil. Perhaps our victory can be attributed to our reflexes, honed razor-sharp, or our nationalistic pride (for inspiration we focused our minds' attention on those great Americans, Richard Nixon and John Wayne, and on our American heritage, the bombing of Hiroshima and Alamo). Either way the other guy did not live to tell.

The day Japanese bikes achieve dominance over America is the day I take off the American eagle (with a swastika in its talons) from my jacket and discard my patriotic rumble chains. I remain

Sincerely yours,

Nick "the Hoss" Jameson

Vice President

Dapper Devils Motorcycle Association  
Kennebunk, Maine

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# Number 1

by CALMONT

Bowdoin set a school record for the number of consecutive wins by defeating their E.C.A.C. bride's maid, Middlebury, in the Arena last Friday. The record for division II play now stands at an unprecedented 9-0. The overall record exhibits an equally admirable 12-2 mark. While the Bears had beaten third place Merrimack in overtime, they managed to trounce second place Middlebury in the normal three periods of action. First period scoring caught the visitors napping. Steve Hardy scored at 1:42 into the opening period with the assistance of Dowd and Hall. The other co-capt, Erland Hardy, followed his brother's example and scored half way through the same period on a pass from Tom Lea. The final scoring effort was made by Good (15:51). The Bears had a three to nothing edge going into the second period.

The second and third rounds showed Middlebury attempting to retaliate. However, after the visitor's early second period score, Bowdoin made sure they left the ice with a larger margin than they enjoyed after the first bout. Both Steve Hardy and Good scored in the late second period. In the final session, the Bears tallied early. Block, with aid from Good and Foulkes, netted a mark early in the period (3:30). The visitors tried in vain to catch the streaking Bears, but their efforts were valued at only one point. The clash ended in a 6-2 romp. Bradley saved 23 shots on goal. The shooting was heaviest at the other end of the ice, where the Middlebury goalie was forced to stop 46 attempts — however, this was still five too few.

Special congratulations should be given to Bowdoin's goalie, John Bradley, who was named E.C.A.C. sophomore of the week last week. Bradley is the leading division II goalie. He has allowed an average of only 1.7 goals per game. Bradley is undoubtedly one of Bowdoin's reasons for their superb 12-2 season record.

The Bears traveled to the University of New Hampshire for a grueling contest with the division I Aces. While the contest is not divisional, it will certainly be played as if it were at least that important. Division II play resumes Saturday evening in the Bowdoin Arena where the gladiators from Holy Cross will be fed to the Bears at 4:00.

## Polar Bearings

### HOCKEY

Bowdoin	2	U. Mass.	0
Bowdoin	8	Amherst	3
Bowdoin	4	Merrimack	3
Bowdoin	6	Middlebury	1
Bowdoin	7	New Hampshire	1

Bowdoin	7	New Hampshire	1
13-3			
vs. Holy Cross Saturday 4:00			
Bowdoin Fr.	2	Andover	1
Bowdoin Fr.	3	Colby	0
Bowdoin Fr.	3	Bridgton	7
Bowdoin Fr.	1	Melrose	0

Bowdoin Fr.	0	New Hampshire	4
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6-2  
at Deerfield Saturday 4:00

at Deernold Saturday 4:00	
<b>BASKETBALL</b>	

Bowdoin	76	Bates	74
Bowdoin	75	Tufts	74
Bowdoin	69	Maine	72

Bowdoin	60	Brunswick	25
Bowdoin	55	Hebron	39

5-6  
at Trinity Friday 3:15

Bowdoin Fr.	67	Maine	92
7-9			
at Bates Wednesday 8:15			

SWIMMING			
Bowdoin	44	Wesleyan	53

Bowdoin	44	Wesleyan	57
Bowdoin	50	U. Conn.	41

at Trinity Saturday 2:00

### BASKETBALL

Bowdoin	49	Calby	54
---------	----	-------	----

Bowdoin	49	Calby	54
vs. Bates Saturday 1:00			
8-4			

Bowdoin Fr.	49	Calby	42
vs. Bates Saturday 1:00			

Maine needs  
another gorilla



JOHN BRADLEY

## Icecubs Net Two

by SPEEDY MEDERIOS

In its first games after semester break, the Bowdoin frosh last week defeated Bridgton Academy and Melrose High School in a pair of very different games.

Despite the lack of wing Bernie Quinlan, who was out with a leg injury, the Polar Bears skated in to a 2-0 lead in the first period of the Bridgton game on goals by Pete Flynn and Peter Houghton.

It looked as if the second period would run the same way after Flynn scored another goal only 39 seconds into the period, but the streak didn't last, as Bridgton's Dennis Popp skated in for Bridgton's first point, 3 minutes 51 seconds into the period. Three minutes later, the Bowdoin team came back with another goal by Flynn (making his hat trick for the day). At this point, Bowdoin began having some trouble in the crease, as goalie Tom Hutchinson let two in a row by him, the first at 8:34 by Rick Fournier and the second at 12:58 by Tom Reid, bringing the score to 4-3.

In the third period, with second-string goalie Jeff Taylor in for Bowdoin, the Polar Bears pushed Bridgton all over the ice. Goals by Skip Clarke (a defenseman who did a great job subbing for Quinlan on the line) at 40 seconds in-

to the period and at 6:19, followed immediately by yet another goal for Flynn, at 6:44, put Bowdoin securely in the drivers' seat. Neither team gave up another goal, and the game ended at 7-3.

The Melrose game last Tuesday was another story altogether, as goaltending made the crucial difference. Hutch played what was probably his best game thus far at Bowdoin, as time after time he turned back difficult shots that stalled past the defense. Hutch's total for the game was 41 saves, with only one goal allowed, at 10:36 into the first period. For the rest of the game, although the Melrose offense controlled the puck most of the time, he didn't let another shot through.

The Bowdoin offense took less than half the shots that Melrose did, but those counted. Bernie Quinlan scored goals in the first and third periods and Dick Donovan had one in the second. The game ended at 3-1.

Defenseman Joe Tufts had three penalties for the game, raising his year total to 14, a total of 21 minutes spent in the box. Donovan's goal, along with six assists in the two games, raised his year total to 25 points, followed hard by Flynn with 23 and Quinlan with 21.



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VOLUME XCIX

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NUMBER 14



President Roger Howell congratulates Douglas Showalter, '76, on his selection as a Wilson Fellow. Six other Bowdoin Seniors achieved Honorable Mention in Wilson competition.

## Showalter To Receive A Wilson Fellowship

Douglas K. Showalter of New London, Conn., a Bowdoin College senior, has been elected a winner in the annual Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship competition. The Foundation's selection committees picked the Designates as "the most intellectually promising" 1970 graduates in the United States and Canada who are planning careers as college teachers.

The Foundation announced Showalter's designation as one of the 1,153 finalists at the close of a competition in which approximately 12,000 candidates were nominated from more than 800 colleges.

Showalter, an Alfred P. Sloan Scholar and Philosophy major at Bowdoin, is the son of Mrs. Lucille M. Showalter of (652 Montauk Ave.) New London. He is a member of Chi Psi Fraternity.

Showalter, a graduate of New London High School, has been awarded honorary James Bowdoin Bowdoin. Former President of Chi Psi Fraternity, he was recently named a Clifford Williams Scholar by Chi Psi at its annual convention in Chicago. Showalter is a varsity letterman on the Bowdoin tennis squad.

The Wilson Foundation also announced that it has awarded Honorable Mention to the following six other Bowdoin seniors:

Edward H. Burt, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Burt of Deerfield, N.H. A Sordna Foundation Undergraduate Research Fellow at Bowdoin, he is majoring in Biology.

Charles H. Clapp, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and son of Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Clapp of (194 Bacon St.) Natick, Mass. He is a Chemistry major and member of Sigma Nu Fraternity.

George S. Isaacson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving B. Isaacson of (63 Loring Ave.) Auburn, Me., who spent the first semester of his junior year studying in Denmark. He is a Government major and member of Delta Sigma Fraternity.

W. Michael Minihane, son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Minihane of (315 Highland Ave.) South Portland, Me. He is a Phi Beta Kappa student, and a Sordna

Foundation Undergraduate Research Fellow. A member of Sigma Nu Fraternity; he is majoring in Chemistry.

Steven J. Rustari, son of Mr. and Mrs. Uuno E. Rustari of (77 Hazel St.) Fitchburg, Mass., a Wm. E. Foster Scholar and a Phi Beta Kappa student, who is majoring in English.

Wayne R. Strasbaugh, a Phi Beta Kappa student, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne V. Strasbaugh. (Please turn to page 4)

## "Feeling" Emphasized

## Johnson: Cuban Revolution, Si

by RANDY STIFFLER

While most Bowdoin men were screaming the hockey team to victory on Wednesday night, Russell Johnson described the results of the Cuban revolution to a handful of listeners in Wentworth Hall. Johnson, one of the four members sent to Cuba in October 1969, represents the American Friends Service Committee.

A small table at the entrance of spacious Wentworth Hall was laden with literature representing the AFSC positions on Vietnam, Cuba, and the numerous cultural revolutions. Above a small cardboard box in which interested readers were to place the costs of their choices a small hastily scrawled sign read, "Please make your own change. Take what is free." At least the spirit of revolution was there.

Johnson's sojourn in Communist Cuba was graced by an almost unlimited freedom of movement. While there, he was given frequent opportunities to mix with Cuban people from all walks of life and to speak to them on a personal level.

Russell Johnson's comments on Cuban life centered around the thesis "The Cuban revolution is a going concern." Fidel Castro has forged a society based on new principles, but Johnson emphasized that only the future

can properly evaluate the revolutionary concepts being employed in Cuba. Working on the premise that the needs of the poor have top priority, Castro has effected an almost total elimination of the economic class structure. Johnson said that pre-revolutionary Cuba represented the typical Latin American stratification of the very rich and the very poor.

According to Johnson, Castro has initiated effective new programs which have radically altered the abominable living conditions apparent under the Batista regime. The slides Johnson presented illustrated this point dramatically. The new schools and educational programs have reduced illiteracy to less than five per cent.

The Cuban revolution has succeeded in providing the necessities of life, food, adequate housing, medical care and education to the vast majority of Cubans. Cuba has been changed, says Johnson, because the popular ethic, once personal acquisition of material goods, has been officially changed to the ethic of hard work for the common good. This new society features free education (to the university level), free medical care (a hospital bed will cost \$100 a day in the U.S.) and within the year

year, Howell said, "Our reasons for doing this were very good, but we've done some further thinking and decided they weren't so good." The delay appeared to some to be a sign of lack of commitment and a breach of faith; the College decided it was important to remedy this situation by doing more than had seemed necessary at first.

One of the major factors in the decision to fall a year behind schedule was the inadequacy of scholarship money. There is hope now that more money can be raised for scholarships making it unnecessary to take money from the general operating funds of the College. But Howell cautioned, "I could not say the financial picture is totally changed." He insists, however, that it is not the College's intention to find scholarship money for Blacks by creating an imbalance in the distribution of present funds or by displacing other groups to which Bowdoin has a commitment, such as the Maine disadvantaged.

Trouble first began with the recruitment of the Class of 1973. Director of Admissions Richard Moll was "very pleased that we were at last in a serious discussion of what Bowdoin's role in the entire civil rights arena should be." But he was "surprised and a little upset that the

whole area of resources was not thoroughly investigated." Professor Athern Daggett, who was Acting President of the College when the original goal was set, explained that the number 85 was chosen as a reasonable one for expressing the College's belief that there should be representative number of Black students on campus. This was a statement of what the College ought to do not what it felt it could afford to do. Daggett said that once the reasonable number was decided upon it was up to the College to find the resources for meeting the goal. Daggett admits that Fall, 1970 was a very difficult time to set for achievement of the goal of 85.

Moll doubted that sufficient financial aid would be available and that Bowdoin's social environment would be attractive to Blacks. The Admissions Fellow Dana Wilson was given the full time job of recruiting Black students. Very little effort was made to recruit Blacks from nearby because of the competition with Ivy League schools; Bowdoin

(Please turn to page 2)

## Council Downs A Viet Nam Referendum

Ever since last October's moratorium the Student Council has been in danger of becoming "political." The moratorium was harmless enough (candle light sing-ins, dull speeches in the chapel, resolutions calling for an end to the war). But since then the Council has repeatedly strayed from its usual house-keeping duties. Last month under the prodding of Afro-Am it got involved in an effort to make Martin Luther King's birthday a national birthday. It also passed a resolution condemning the North Vietnamese treatment of American prisoners. The fast for the starving Biafrans was attacked by one member of the council who said that it would be better if the Biafran leader was assassinated.

It now appears that the Council has decided to abandon its role of world policeman. Last Monday it defeated a resolution calling for a student referendum on the Vietnam war (9-15-2).

The greater part of last Monday's meeting was spent filling jobs. John Cole announced that two junior class vacancies had to be filled on the Judiciary Board. Any juniors interested were told to contact the Committee on Committees before next Monday. The Council also filled the two junior class vacancies on the Council by giving the offices to the runner-ups in the election. Finally, the Council voted to hold a special election to fill the Independent vacancy on the Council, February 26.

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**Accord Is Reached With Afro-Am Students**

(Continued from page 1)

concentrated on Newark, Paterson, Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Dayton. Afro-Am was also asked to assist. "On the whole, they've been very helpful," Moll commented.

Unfortunately, the financial aid budget approved by the Governing Board was considerably smaller than the one which had been requested. This placed a limit on Bowdoin's ability to admit Blacks. According to Walter Moulton, Director of Financial Aid, the College had decided to strike a balance in the distribu-

tion of funds and not to drop its commitment to other groups in order to fund Blacks. According to Moulton, "The amount of aid had a direct relation to our getting only 24." Taking more Blacks would have caused an unbalance. Moll agrees. "Last year we went to the limit of our resources without a problem of serious displacement of other elements in the class."

Money, however, was not the only problem. According to Moll the applicant pool of 100 was large enough but there were not enough people of good quality in it. Moll also thought there could have been more effort by Afro-Am to convince the Blacks who had been admitted to come to Bowdoin. The final result of 24 Blacks after about 50 admissions was regarded as a surprisingly good "take" considering all the circumstances. Professors Daggett and William Shipman, who was then Chairman of the Faculty Admissions Committee, agree that the College had done everything it could to meet the goal on time. Said Daggett, "We'd make a reasonable effort, but, for one thing, we ran out of money." Daggett denied that any conscious decision was made during his term as President to scale down the goal. "The decision was made more for us — by the circumstances — than by us."

When Roger Howell took of-

fice the general feeling of people concerned was that 1970 was an impossible goal. Professor Shipman remarked, "In retrospect, the original target year was completely unrealistic." The Governing Boards were unhappy that the year had been fixed without thought of the budgetary problems. According to Shipman, there was no breach of faith merely a recognition that a mistake had been made in fixing the year.

Walter Moulton agree that it was a basic error not to have made a cost projection first. "Everything in admissions has to be done over four years, not one or two, otherwise you end up with over-enrollment." Had Bowdoin taken 35 Black students each year, we would have ended up with well over 100 and a scholarship commitment about \$100,000 more than was anticipated for 85 students. Moulton believes the target date should have been 1972. However, "he also thinks that we are committed to the goal which was published; unless the College makes every effort to get 85 Blacks by 1970 it will appear we are trying to avoid our commitment."

After talks with some of the students who had taken part in the original negotiations, the Howell administration decided to revise the timing and consciously seek a freshman class for 1970 with about 25 Black students. The new agreement was to make each incoming freshman class representative, thereby reaching a total of 85 in 1971. Unfortunately, the members of the Afro-American Society were never informed of the change. Paul Wiley said that if Afro-Am had known sooner, it would have begun talks sooner; he recognizes that the new recruitment efforts are being undertaken rather late in the year.

The new efforts in recruiting, hopefully, will eliminate any question of Bowdoin's sincerity. Said Howell, "The crucial question was confidence in the intensity of our effort." Howell thinks the new effort will remove the appearance that Bowdoin was not "pulling out all the stops." According to Howell, the College recognizes its social obligations. "We've recognized a social problem and are going to do all we can on this problem." "Our effort is forward. We're not indulging in recriminations. This is the spirit we want to preserve, and no purpose will be served by looking back. We've assessed the situation and now know where we are going."

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# Poverty Unity Seen Necessary

by BROWNIE CARSON

## Part 1

Tom Leeman is one of Maine's poor. He lives with his wife and family in Harpswell. In the winter he drives a school bus; in the summer he does some lobstering. Tom Leeman is mad, "god-damned mad." So are many of Maine's poor.

Early this week, I asked Tom Leeman why. He is in a position to know. Aside his personal experience, he has served for three years on the staff of the Merry-meeting Community Action, the group which administers much of the anti-poverty program in the Bath-Brunswick area. He has also been active in many other phases of Maine's anti-poverty work. What most disturbs him at

the moment is the conduct of Maine's legislature this year. He states his remarks quite simply: "Everything we had in there they killed."

Leeman's reaction goes beyond simple anger, however. His reaction to the failure of Maine's anti-poverty legislation is constructive; he feels that the poor must be organized to help themselves. "You take practically any of what I would call the human element type of legislation — tax relief for the aged, Medicaid and Medicare extension, state scholarship funding, rent escrow, and a bill to create a sort of Human Rights Commission. Somehow none of them made it. Everything we had in there they killed. Somehow we have to show that there is power among the united low-income working man."

The plight of the low-income worker in Maine is typified by Leeman himself. His financial status is hardly changed from what it was three years ago. He explains this in terms of the wage-price relationship in Maine. "Most of what we buy in Maine is brought in from out of state, from places where people making the stuff earn a union wage. But Maine's wage-earners don't make that kind of money. That makes it kind of tough." He added that the five percent sales tax does little to alleviate the burdens of the poor since "the poor have to buy many of the same things that the rich and middle classes do." His concern, however, is not as much for the workers like himself who are managing, but for those whose poverty is compounded by other factors: those over sixty-five, the handicapped, and those on fixed incomes. It is these groups, in his view, who are the most hurt by legislative neglect.

In discussing anti-poverty legislation, Leeman told me that many of the bills had been introduced by Mrs. John Goodwin, a freshman Democrat from this area, and that she could explain them in more detail than he.

I met with Mrs. Goodwin at her home in Brunswick. Although frustrated by the recent actions of the legislature, she remains guardedly optimistic. She

views Maine's low-income people as a political force as powerful, once organized, as it is now neglected. She then explained her efforts on their behalf. The first of these was a tax reform measure calling for a rebate to elderly citizens with incomes of less than 3,000 dollars annually. The rebates were to be graduated according to need. This bill, she said, had progressed to the final stages of legislative action when it was "postponed indefinitely."

The second bill proposed a revision of Maine's Medicaid program. At present, unemployed persons receiving Medicaid lose the support if they find work. Under the Goodwin Bill, the aid would be continued. The amount of ones earnings would be deducted from his welfare payments. This bill, she claims could have saved Maine an estimated \$500,000 annually. It would have also resulted in the awarding of two and a half million dollars in federal matching funds.

Mrs. Goodwin's third bill would have created a rent escrow program. Under this program, a landlord would be compelled to repair substandard housing under a threat of first rent being withheld, and finally partially confiscated. After explaining the details of the bill to me, Mrs. Goodwin added in consternation, "Someone, during the course of the discussion of the bill, got up and asked, 'Why do people live in places like that?' I jumped up and practically shouted, 'Because they can't afford anything else!'"

Mrs. Goodwin's fourth bill was a proposal for the creation of a commission to deal with human rights issues. It would have been a body to which any individual or group could have come with complaints concerning any form of discrimination. In a tone of disbelief, she stated that, "There were two main arguments against it. The first was that there is no discrimination here in Maine; the second was that a little discrimination is good for the soul."

Mrs. Goodwin feels that the tax structure in Maine is heavily weighted against low-income groups. Those who can afford more taxation must begin to bear the burden. "Among the changes that must be made is an increase in the Wildlands Tax. About 9700 of the ten million acres of Maine's wildlands — that's one half the State of Maine — is

(Please turn to page 5)



Cushman Anthony, a Portland attorney, counsels students on how to legally avoid our antiquated, unfair draft system. Canada anyone?

## Revolution Now

## Film Portrays Changing Perspectives

by JAY SWEET

The creative use of film has never been the forte of the United States government. Governmental efforts in this media range from the excruciatingly boring to the highest of camp. It is surprising, therefore, that *The Foreigners*, a Peace Corps recruiting film, filled Wentworth Hall to capacity Tuesday evening. It is doubly surprising that the film spoke in a strikingly authentic and moving way to some of the more agonizing troubles of this troubled decade.

The Peace Corps, since its birth in 1961, has been one of the brightest symbols of what John Kennedy meant to this nation, and more particularly to this nation's youth. Kennedy challenged all America to "ask rather what you can do for your country"; The Corps provided for many an opportunity to respond. *The Foreigners* attempts to define in documentary fashion what that response meant for a group of volunteers in Colombia in 1967-1968.

Colombia is in many ways representative of the emerging nations of the Third World. It is a land of contrast heightened to contradiction. Its breathtakingly natural beauty only emphasizes the brutality and irrevocable tragedy that are the daily realities of its people. A volunteer speaks in the film of a Colombian woman who bore eighteen children only to see eight of them dead before the age of five. Their lives could

have been saved by eight shots of penicillin. In a sense, it is a mercy that the penicillin are unavailable, that the children are not saved. Malnutrition is an all-around fact of life in Colombia; the dumb, haunted eyes and distended bellies of starving children stay with the viewer long after the film has ended.

It is, at one level, easy to translate the ugliness of life in Colombia into political abstractions. Colombia, like all of the Third World, has a long history of ruthless exploitation. In the four centuries since its discovery by Spanish adventurers, it has been raped by one colonial power after another. Most recently the power has been American. In return for a relatively free hand, American interests, among them coffee and oil corporations, maintain a minuscule and corrupt Colombian elite on a lavish scale.

Neither the Colombians nor the American volunteers are unaware of the ambiguities of the Peace Corps position. In a climactic scene, a Colombian radical poses the hard question to a group of volunteers as they sit silent. It is made clear that regardless of good intentions, regardless even of results, there exists an abiding mistrust among the people for all that is American. Although this sentiment may be, and often is, partially overcome in individual cases, it remains just below the surface.

It is impossible not to identify with the volunteers in the film.

At one point, a volunteer is shown working with Colombians wearing a Williams shirt. It is almost as difficult not to sympathize with their politics. Faced with the overwhelming realities of Colombia, they see revolution, the sooner the better, as the only way out. Indeed, the film dwells on the efforts of the volunteers to politicize the Colombians.

One's sympathies with the efforts of the volunteers at this point becomes somewhat immaterial. The point that emerges from the film, and from a discussion involving several Peace Corps veterans following it, is that for much of this country's most committed youth, the response to Kennedy's challenge has changed in a radical way. For many in the Peace Corps and elsewhere, there is nothing that one can, in good conscience, do for our country. Albert Camus once said, in reference to French colonialism, "I should like to be able to love my country and still love justice." For many Americans that has become impossible. As Professor William Whiteside, who worked on a pilot program for the Peace Corps in 1961, commented Tuesday, "it all seems so awfully long ago."

## Student Recital

## Varied Concert Succeeds

by PETER WILSON

Sunday evening, was the scene of another successful Bowdoin Music Club recital with a large public and small student segment coming out for the performance. The program was once again varied in content including pieces by Corelli, Ravel, Quantz, Childs, and Fauré — a curious and enjoyable mixture of the old and the new. And despite the relatively short preparation on the part of the student performers — a feature somewhat new for a series that has relied mostly on faculty and community performers — the evening was fairly successful musically.

Student performers led off the evening with a performance of Corelli's Sonata in D major for two violins, trumpet, and continuo — an amiable fanfare for a concert's commencement. Quantz's more classical Trio Sonata in G major was performed by student musicians — and Professor Schwartz. Fred Katzenberg's lively oboe and Alex Epstein's excellent violin tone offered a colorful performance. Certainly, the high point of the first half of the recital was the four-hand technique of Professors Schwartz and Chittim in their performance of the Ravel Mother Goose Suite. The team was well-received by the audience.

Following intermission the au-

dience was treated (depending upon your openness to contemporary musical thought) to Barney Child's *Any Five*, a carefully organized piece that appeared perfectly chaotic to many listeners. The work (which allowed a degree of choice and improvisation) consisted of specified directions — some musical, some verbal, and some dramatic. The composer demonstrates vividly the other side of music — unsensory and fun music. Many will remember that the California-Michigan based composer played a visit to Bowdoin some two years ago. Certainly, many of the listeners (and viewers) enjoyed the work as much as the student performers. Others sat and waited for the concert's final event.

Mr. Steven Keeskemethy, concertmaster of the Portland Symphony, and Mrs. Nadine Bowder of Gorham State College, performed the very difficult Fauré Sonata in A major, op. 13 which concluded the recital. In technical expertise, professional skill, and musical warmth the two presented a most rewarding event. Mr. Keeskemethy's endurance and brilliant tone was more than admirably met by his accompanist's balanced technique on the Wentworth Steinway. Needless to say, the audience hailed the performance — if not unanimously praising the late romantic composition.

## Lawyer Raps Lottery

by STEVE MACINTYRE

Wednesday night, the Bath-Brunswick Draft Counseling Committee sponsored a lecture by Cushman D. Anthony. By profession, Mr. Anthony is a professor at the Maine Law School; by persuasion he is a "civil libertarian".

Mr. Anthony prefaced his remarks with an apology for Draft Counseling. Although he has been in the armed forces, he is opposed to the draft. He finds it "Unamerican and undemocratic." Mr. Anthony is a draft counselor because he believes that laws become tyrannical when they are unknown to the public. He hopes that by becoming acquainted with the law, persons who might otherwise be forced to serve in the armed forces will escape involuntary servitude.

He likened draft counseling to the income tax counseling of firms such as H.R. Bloek, et al., equipping citizens with the knowledge of their legal responsibilities and rights, so that they can protect themselves from abuse by the laws.

Mr. Anthony outlined the history of American draft laws.

Conscription into the military service was unknown until the War of 1812 when a law was enacted for a limited period of time. This law came under a barrage of criticism, including attacks from such notables as Daniel Webster who called it a "Magna Carta to be slaves."

No other draft laws were enacted until the Civil War when a short-lived Selective Service was established. Under the new law, anyone who was rich enough to pay a substitute or pay a \$300.00 fee to the government was exempted. The first modern Selective Service was established during World War I. Once again the law faced stiff opposition. Woodrow Wilson answered his critics by explaining that the draft was "not conscription of the unwilling, rather selections from a nation that volunteered!"

Today's Selective Service was established during World War II by a one-vote majority in the House of Representatives. Again the law was heavily attacked. Conscription lapsed temporarily after the war, but was re-enacted in June of 1948 when Czechoslovakia invaded Poland.

(Please turn to page 6)

## Campus Chest

Campus Chest will commence on Friday, March 6 with the Bowdoin-Colby hockey game. The proceeds of the weekend, which have been allotted by a committee chaired by Rick Saunders, Chris Pierce, and Leonard Jelles, will go to the Pine-land Hospital (30%), the Dana Point Indian Reservation (30%), Pinetree (a Bath organization which will use the money to help run a camp for crippled children) (30%), the Brunswick Public Library for children's books (10%) and F.I.S.H. (a Brunswick organization for the sick and elderly) (10%).

The raffle drawing will be held during a period of the Bowdoin-Colby game. All of the 53 prizes have been contributed by local merchants. As usual the fraternity which raises the most money will be awarded a keg.

Volume XCIX

Friday, February 27, 1970

Number 14

## Recruiting Statement

*Editor's Note: In response to a petition by the Bowdoin College Afro-American Society for a reconsideration of the progress being made towards a goal of an enrollment of 85 Black students by the fall of 1970, a series of productive talks was initiated and carried out between members of the Bowdoin administration and members of the Society. The Office of the President of Bowdoin College and the Society issued the following statement which was signed by President Roger Howell, Jr. of Bowdoin and Paul Wiley '71 of New Haven, Conn., Acting President of the Afro-American Society:*

"In planning for admissions for the fall of 1970, the College had anticipated the enrollment of approximately 25 Black students. This would have brought the enrollment of Black students in the College to approximately 65 in the fall of 1970. It was realized by the administration that this would mean the goal of 85 Black students would be achieved a year late.

"The Afro-American Society has argued persuasively that a failure to move more clearly towards the goal of 85 seemed to indicate a lack of faith on the part of the College in its own commitment to increase Black enrollment. Close, frank, and useful discussions have been held between members of the Afro-American Society and officers of the College. Those discussions have led to a reassessment by all concerned parties of both aspirations and realities. There is an agreed feeling that a sincere effort should be made to do something more than had been originally planned for the fall of 1970, that such an effort is both good in itself and indicative of an honest attempt on the part of the College to reach a goal which frankly it probably will not totally achieve on schedule.

"The new effort involves two major thrusts. In the first place, the number of Black students offered admission to the freshman class will be increased from approximately 50 to approximately 60 in the hope that the number of Black students in the freshman class will reach approximately 30. It is also agreed that a serious and sustained effort should be made by the College to recruit some students from community and junior colleges who will enter Bowdoin as transfer students. It is hoped that not less than 5 such students will matriculate at the College in the fall of 1970.

"Both the College and the Afro-American Society recognize that given the complexities of the admissions process, no one can guarantee exactly how many students will, in fact, matriculate. However, the College pledges itself to a sincere effort to accomplish these ends, and the Afro-American Society pledges itself to a sincere effort to assist in their accomplishment. All feel that there is a compelling reasonableness in Afro-American Society's insistence on reaching the target, yet we all also recognize a compelling reasonableness in the argument that there are serious financial and academic limitations to realizing the precise goal on time. There is a recognition that this imbalance between hopes and realities will only be overcome in a spirit of working together. It is our hope that the readjustments in the timetable which have been agreed upon reflect an understanding, both of the urgency of this problem and of the financial limitations and academic responsibilities of the College.

"Though disappointed that the goal may not be reached on schedule, we are united in an effort to see it reached and we are agreed in our minds that the efforts contemplated for 1970-71 represent not only an honest attempt to come as near that goal as possible, but tangible proof of a sincere desire to work beyond it."

## Wilson Fellowship...

(Continued from page 1)

beauch of (712 Lawrence Ave.) Emmaus, Pa. He is a History major and a member of Alpha Rho Upsilon Fraternity.

A list of the Designates will be sent to all graduate school deans in the United States and Canada with the recommendation that the schools provide winners with graduate school fellowships. Graduate deans will also receive a list of the 1,152 persons who were interviewed and received Honorable Mention.

Explaining the Designate Program, Dr. Hans Rosenhaupt, Pres-

ident of the Foundation, stated "Today's disaffected youth complain that a factory atmosphere pervades our country's educational institutions. The student-teacher encounter lacks the human qualities young men and women seek. . . . Taking scholarly excellence for granted in our nominees, we look further for those human qualities that make good, even great, teachers."

Funds for Wilson fellowships and study awards have been provided by the Ford Foundation, the Charles E. Merrill Trust, and the Avalon and Old Dominion Foundations.

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# City Police Shoot To Mutilate

by ROBERT WELLS  
College Press Service  
WASHINGTON — (CPS-Dispatch) — Hundreds of American police departments and some Federal agencies have quietly approved the stocking and use of dum-dum bullets, a survey of law enforcement agencies showed today. These high-velocity 38-caliber hollow point bullets have been outlawed for use in international warfare for more than half a century.

Lee Jurras, president of the Super-Vel Cartridge Corporation of Shelbyville, Indiana, a firm which manufactures the bullets, estimated in an interview that 45 per cent of all law enforcement agencies in the country are stocking dum-dums. Jurras added that since 1967, the U.S. Treasury Department, Secret Service, Bureau of Narcotics, and the White House Police, have been purchasing hollow point ammunition. Police in Miami, Kansas City, Tucson, St. Louis, and Nashville, and sheriffs departments in Los Angeles County and King County (Seattle), among many others, have acknowledged using dum-dum bullets.

The bullet takes its name from the old British Dum-Dum Arsenal in Calcutta, India. It has a copper-jacketed base and a soft, hollowed nose. The impact of the bullet causes the lead to collapse over the jacket, with an explosive effect on its victim. Use of the dum-dum has been classified as a war crime by a number of international conventions, including the Hague Declaration of 1907 signed by the United States. Police point out, however, that international agreements do not apply inside the United States. There are no domestic laws governing police ammunition.

Lt. Joseph Mackie of the King County sheriffs department responded to the survey by including his official report on a range test of hollow point bullets: "There is no real problem," the report said, "Hollow points are not illegal. When we consider we are carrying a shotgun capable of tearing off a limb or disemboweling a person with one shot, it seems rather ridiculous to have qualms about the fact that there is a hole in the end of a pistol bullet."

Dum-dums came into police service not as a special riot measure, but from long-standing police dis-

satisfaction with the standard 38-caliber bullet. That bullet's high penetration makes it a threat to others beyond the intended target. The mushrooming dum-dum usually stays inside the victim. Individual police officers have long been altering regulation bullets, clipping or notching them so that they shatter or expand upon contact. This was done at great sacrifice in range and accuracy until 1963 when Super-Vel, then a small midwestern arms firm, began making factory-standard dum-dums available to police. "This is a touchy subject," explained Super-Vel's Lee Jurras, who developed the special bullet. "A lot of minority groups might object. We like to keep the discussion within law enforcement circles. The hollow point bullet has a low ricochet factor which minimizes danger to innocent bystanders," Jurras added. "Range tests in police departments around the country bear this out. We are providing a needed service with the hollow point. After all, a policeman should only draw a gun when it is necessary, and then his weapon should be as effective as possible."

Phoenix was one of the first police departments to adopt the Jurras bullet as standard ammunition. In 1965, Phoenix police, using standard 38-caliber "ball-type" ammunition, shot a felony suspect on a downtown street. All the bullets passed through the suspect, and one felled a bystander.

der a block away. Following this incident, a special panel of civilian firearms experts and police marksmen conducted exhaustive range tests, and concluded that the maximum shocking power in flesh, combined with the least likelihood of exit was offered by the Super-Vel 38 hollow point.

After the Phoenix decision, Super-Vel rapidly expanded its list of customers. Other small companies now producing dum-dums include Norma Projektfabrik, a Swedish arms firm with offices in South Lansing, N.Y., and the Dutch Speer Ammunition Co. in Lewiston, Idaho, and Winchester-Western, a division of Olin-Mathieson. Police report, in responding to the survey, that the dum-dum is performing as intended in the field. Captain Russell T. Hiatt of Anderson, Ind., where hollow points have been used since 1963, tells of three cases in Anderson and three others in nearby communities in which "the result was fatal to the criminal almost instantly, and in all cases just one shot was fired." Hiatt writes of one occasion where he himself shot a fleeing criminal with a Super-Vel hollow point, hitting him in the groin. "The shot penetrated the main artery in the groin and exited. The subject continued running for about two minutes and fell over dead. He bled to death." The jail ward at the County General Hospital in Los Angeles (Please turn to page 5)

## Coursen Communicates, Students Seem Pleased

by MARK ASHFORD

When the bodies settled into the hard, wood chairs of Smith Auditorium, and the initial clouds of cigarette smoke cleared, and the local mutts settled in the corners along with a few of their student companions for a 1½ hour nap, the first session of English 22 got under way. However, the usual lethargy of the lecture atmosphere did not settle in; the taking of notes and the uninterrupted flow of the professor's facts and intellectual observations did not become the rule of Professor Coursen's new course in Afro-American literature. English 22 may be called a truly revolutionary course.

The large enrollment of 185 and the relative scholastic freedom of the class are factors which are new to the traditional Bowdoin scene. The house rules for the new course are simple: An automatic pass is given for an attendance record with fewer than four cuts and an Honors grade is attainable by signing a statement declaring that the required reading has been completed. Those wishing to vie for High Honors must brave a final examination.

The course itself is based upon the interaction of the Professor and students, both white and black. The great possibilities offered by this new learning situation became evident in interviews with Professor Coursen and members of the class, both black and white.

Professor Coursen is not a lecturer; he can be more aptly called a communicator. He is the first to admit his inexperience in black studies; he feels that, though he occupies the formal position of the instructor, he too is in the learning category. His own words best express his position: "I'm white. I'm new to this literature. I come to it with a deeper sense of obligation than I would come to any other body of literature, aside from Shakespeare which is my field. This is a learning experience for me; I realize I'm not being paid to learn, so I hope it is a learning experience for the students as well. I hope particularly that the black students will help me in the class towards some sense of the experience which this literature imitates."

When asked about his liberal approach to the academic demands and grading system within the course, Professor Coursen stated that he did not like grades and hoped that the academic value of the course would not be compromised by the relative freedom it offers. The Professor seemed helpful that the less competitive atmosphere would free the students to enjoy the readings and discussion. Judging from the enthusiastic response during the first session, a good number of students must share Professor Coursen's viewpoint; the discussion indicated a serious and responsible interest in the material on the part of many class members. The size of English 22 puts particular limitations on its requirements. Professor Coursen observed: "The paper (and not the exam) should be the goal of most courses." The 185 members of the black literature course make this goal a pragmatic impossibility; the primary emphasis of the class must be upon reading and discussion.

Professor Coursen's selection of literature is especially significant. Through the consideration of works such as Ellison's *Invisible Man*, Richard Wright's *Native Son*, the *Autobiography of Malcolm X*, Cleaver's *Soul on Ice*, and selections of short black prose and black poetry, Coursen emphasizes the black experience. As a white and as a scholar, Coursen offers an opportunity for the black students in the course to complement the black experience presented in the literature with personal knowledge and insight. The participation of Blacks as a teaching element is an integral part of the course. Professor Coursen has also added two novels by white authors to the English 22 reading list: James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* and Albert Camus' *The Stranger*. When asked the purpose of these two classics, he replied, "The same human problems are at the heart of those two novels as are at the base of black literature."

Randal Stiffer, class of 1972, when asked for an opinion concerning the black literature class as an effort for more representative and racially balanced studies, stated: "I think the College has really tried."

(Please turn to page 5)

## Paul K. Niven Retires From Trustees

Paul K. Niven of Brunswick, former Editor and Publisher of the old Brunswick Record, has resigned as a member of the Bowdoin College Board of Overseers after 28 years of service.

Atty. Louis Bernstein of Portland, President of the Board of Overseers, announced today that the Board has accepted Mr. Niven's resignation with regret.

A member of Bowdoin's Class of 1916 and a native of Cranston, R.I., Mr. Niven was elected an Overseer of his alma mater in 1942. In 1944 he received the Alumni Service Award, highest honor bestowed by the Bowdoin Alumni Council, and in 1963 Bowdoin awarded him an honorary degree.

Mr. Niven, a former Director of the Bowdoin Alumni Fund and an area chairman in the College's 1962-64 Capital Campaign, served as a Class Agent for 35 years. He has been active on numerous committees of Bowdoin's Governing Boards and has served as chairman of the chapter house corporation of his fraternity, Zeta Psi.

He is President of the Brunswick Publishing Company, which publishes the Bath-Brunswick Times-Record.

# Chicago: "I Am Not Here To Be Laughed At"

(Editor's Note: The distinction between the tragic and the absurd is sometimes nonexistent. This point is nowhere more evident than in the theatre.)

The cast: Dellinger, Rubin, Weiner, Davis, Hoffman, (Abbie), defendants; Kunstler, Weinglass, defense attorneys; Schultz, prosecuting attorney; The Court: Hoffman, (Julius), Mr. Schultz's right hand man; the Marshall, Mr. (Julius) Hoffman's right hand man.

The following occurred at the Conspiracy Trial in Chicago during the week of January 11, 1970.

THE COURT: Mr. Marshal, I am not here to be laughed at by these defendants, particularly Mr. Rubin.

THE MARSHAL: Mr. Dellinger, also, will you refrain from laughing?

MR. DELLINGER: That is a lie. And it wasn't Mr. Rubin. We laugh enough and you can catch us when we do but you just happened to get that one wrong.

MR. KUNSTLER: Your Honor, I don't think the record should constantly have these references to chuckles —

THE COURT: I think the record should show that and I see that the record does. I don't share your view.

MR. KUNSTLER: The Court has made a sally before and the room laughed and you didn't say put that in the record.

MR. KUNSTLER: You don't mind if they laugh at me or if they laugh at someone else.

THE COURT: I will ask you to sit down.

MR. KUNSTLER: I don't think your Honor's ultra-sensitivity should make a difference in rulings in this court.

THE COURT: It isn't ultra-sensitivity. It is a proper understanding of the conduct of a trial in the federal district court. Some people here don't seem to know about it.

MR. KUNSTLER: No, but your Honor, when you try to interpret a laugh as meaning you are the butt of a joke, then you react.

THE COURT: I will ask you to sit down. Did you hear me?

MR. KUNSTLER: I just don't want to get thrown in my chair by the Marshal, so I will have to sit down, but I just don't think it is fair to do that.

MR. HOFFMAN: I laughed anyway.

THE COURT: Will you be quiet, Mr. —

MR. HOFFMAN: I laughed. It wasn't Jerry. It was me.

THE COURT: Did you get that, Miss Reporter?

MR. HOFFMAN: I laughed at that ruling. He didn't.

THE COURT: That was Mr. Dellinger.

MR. KUNSTLER: That was not Mr. Dellinger.

MR. SCHULTZ: Your Honor, that was Mr. Hoffman.

MR. KUNSTLER: Your Honor —

MR. SCHULTZ: That was the defendant Hoffman speaking.

MR. HOFFMAN: It was him.

THE COURT: Will you sit down? I saw Mr. Dellinger talking. If anybody else did —

MR. DELLINGER: You did not see me talking. My lips were not moving. That is not the first time you have lied in this courtroom. My lips were not moving.

THE COURT: Did you get those last remarks?

MR. SCHULTZ: It was the defendant Hoffman.

MR. DELLINGER: If you make an honest mistake, that's all right, but to lie about it afterwards and say you saw me talking when you didn't, that is different.

THE COURT: Will you ask that man to sit down.

MR. DELLINGER: You will go down in infamy in history for your obvious lies in this courtroom of which that is only the most recent one.

THE MARSHAL: Sit down, sir.

MR. DELLINGER: It is absolutely true what I am saying.

THE MARSHAL: Will you —

MR. DELLINGER: Absolutely true.

THE COURT: Mr. Marshal, will you ask him to be quiet?

MR. DELLINGER: You will be ashamed of that for the rest of your life, if anything can shame you.

MR. SCHULTZ: Your Honor, it was the defendant Hoffman sitting immediately behind Dellinger who made those remarks.

THE COURT: Let the record show —

MR. DELLINGER: Thanks for telling the truth, Mr. Schultz.

MR. KUNSTLER: Mr. Hoffman attempted to clarify the record. He was the one responsible. He took the blame for it. It was not Mr. Dellinger or Mr. Rubin, or anyone else.

THE COURT: Oh, I heard Mr. Rubin and saw him.

MR. KUNSTLER: Your Honor —

THE COURT: Will you please sit down? I will make the rulings here. The record will be what it is.

MR. KUNSTLER: I want the record to —

THE COURT: It can't be any more clear.

MR. DELLINGER: I want to make the record clear. Mr. Rubin did not laugh and you are

standing there saying you heard it. That is why I called you a liar. He did not laugh. I was sitting next to him.

THE COURT: Mr. Marshal —

MR. DELLINGER: And you made it up. It is about time this got out into the open so everybody could know what you are doing here. It is one thing to be prejudiced, it is another thing to be a liar.

THE COURT: Mr. Marshal, I ask you to restrain that man.

THE MARSHAL: Be quiet.

MR. KUNSTLER: He is trying to clarify the record.

THE COURT: He has got a lawyer.

MR. KUNSTLER: I am his lawyer and I represent —

THE COURT: That is right, and we have had enough of it.

MR. KUNSTLER: But the record must be crystal clear that it was not Mr. Dellinger, and it was not Mr. Rubin. Mr. Hoffman —

THE COURT: Mr. Dellinger said enough.

MR. KUNSTLER: Mr. Hoffman has taken the blame.

THE COURT: I have never sat in fifty years through a trial where a party to a lawsuit called the judge a liar.

MR. DELLINGER: Maybe they were afraid to go to jail rather than tell the truth, but I would rather go to jail for how ever long you send me than to let you get away with that kind of thing and people not realize what you are doing.

(Clapping in courtroom)

THE COURT: Will you let the record show — I don't know, I get twisted between the defendants — the one in the middle.

MR. WEINER: Weiner.

A DEFENDANT: Davis.

MR. WEINER: Weiner.

THE COURT: Mr. Weiner applauded after that speech.

MR. KUNSTLER: So did half the courtroom, your Honor. I think that ought to be in the record.

THE COURT: Yes. If I could identify them, I would have the marshals order them out and I do order those who applauded and who were seen by the marshals to be taken out of the courtroom.

Now, Mr. Weineruss — Weinglass.

MR. WEINGLASS: Weinglass, your Honor.

THE COURT: Whatever your name is. Continue with the examination of this witness. Mr. Weinglass. Somebody held up the name.

MR. HOFFMAN: Here it is. Shall we put it on him?

## English 22...

(Continued from page 4)

I don't know. I'm white. I don't know how a white college appears to black students."

Possibly, through a black literature course such as English 22 white students may learn more about how a white college appears to black students. Probably remembering the marked rise in temperature caused by the 185 bodies in Smith Auditorium, he remarked: "I think when the spring comes it would be really nice to have the class outside."

In ways this would be very appropriate to the discussion character of the course.

The 1972 class of 1972, seemed especially concerned about the educational role of Blacks in the course: "I hope the black guys don't have to carry the course. . . . I don't expect to go in there and teach people. I expect to get taught. . . . Why should one people, black, white, or polka dot define or explain what is good or bad."

When asked if he thought a white professor limited the course, Fudge replied: "No, No. I think he (Professor Coursen) summed it up quite well. You don't have to be black to teach a black literature course. You just have to have a knowledge of and a sympathy with the material."

Dick felt that the lack of rigid academic requirements within the class made the value of the course dependent upon the individual: "I think the majority of the guys have come for the easy P. . . . The course is as good as the students in conjunction with the professor make it."

Paul Wiley, class of 1971, unlike Fudge, was not overly concerned with the special responsibility given to blacks for participation in the class: "There is no pressure. What we (blacks) say will be coming in the form of an answer. . . . Coursen seems to me to be a pleasant change in that he is relying on the black students to give some insight to the white students in matters which they may not understand."

Wiley commented on the freedom of the class saying: "Professor Coursen is giving us a lot of leeway. To take advantage of this liberal position you are just cheating yourself."

English 22 is an experiment in learning and racial co-operation. Professor Coursen obviously feels that Bowdoin men are able to benefit academically from a course with few rigid requirements. The enthusiasm and optimism of many students in the course seem to justify his confidence. Within the discussion approach of the class, in which the black student will play an important part, an opportunity is offered for a deeper understanding of the black experience. There is no question that the course offers a very challenging program to those who wish to take advantage of it. Although the practical demands of graduate school admissions and college ratings may not permit the institution of similar freedoms in all Bowdoin courses, English 22 is refreshing and progressive in its outlook.

## Police Ammunition... Poverty...

(Continued from page 4)

has one of the country's heaviest traffics in dum-dum victims. Although the Los Angeles Police department range-tested the high-velocity hollow point and decided against adopting it, the bullet has been used by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and by police in Long Beach, Pasadena, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, and Culver City, among others. Dr. Margaret M. McCarron, assistant medical director of Los Angeles County General and head of the jail ward, said that "In my experience, the type of wounds caused by these bullets is definitely more severe and represents a radical change from the type of wound inflicted by the old type bullet. The high velocity hollow point bullet shatters the flesh. . . . entrance wounds from the . . . bullets are frequently large and ragged, causing deep gapping holes in the flesh. As the new bullet passes through the body it also tears them. Recovery time is definitely lengthened with the mushrooming type. The complication rate is also increased, and on occasion we have had to perform skin grafts to close up the entry site," Dr. McCarron said.

La. Gerard W. Doyle, Academy Commander of the Riverside County, Calif. Sheriff's department, which uses the dum-dum, said, "We are authorized to use a firearm only when all other reasonable means have failed, and

then only in situations where the officer's life or the life of an innocent third party is in immediate danger. Under such circumstances the object is to stop — kill, if you will — the person so endangering lives; immediately, so as to remove the threat."

The use of dum-dums by police officers is specifically forbidden by the police departments in Detroit, Los Angeles, New York City, Dallas and New Orleans, among other cities. Charles R. Gain, Chief of Police in Oakland, Calif., said that, "We have expressly prohibited the use of hollow point ammunition. During our study, we gave particular attention to the new high velocity hollow point rounds which are on the market, and we discounted them when we observed the severe tissue damage such rounds are capable of delivering." Richard A. Myren, dean of the School of Criminal Justice of the State University of New York at Albany and consultant to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement, said he thinks "It is inconceivable to me that our police should be authorized to use a weapon that we forbid our soldiers to use in war." "There has been so much controversy on the kinds and effectiveness of different bullet types," suggested Police Capt. Eugene Gores of Hawthorne, Calif., "that most departments have become apathetic to public and political sentiment and allow their people to use what they want."

(Continued from page 3)

owned by about eighty companies or family corporations. Revenue from property taxes on these lands amounts to only \$1,340,000, or .8% of the entire property tax revenue of the state." She told me that the other half of Maine brings in \$162,000,000 in property taxes.

Mrs. Goodwin also feels that Maine industries must be taxed heavily to increase anti-pollution efforts. She predicts heavy opposition to any legislation of this sort due to the threat of industry leaving the state if the tax rates are increased. However, as one of Mrs. Goodwin's elderly constituents put it, "They can't take the trees with them when they go."

The central issue, as both Leeman and Mrs. Goodwin perceive it, is to impress the elected officials of Maine with the potential power of organized lower-income citizens. This issue has currently resulted in an organization called United Low Income. This group is organizing to defeat a proposed 19.5 million dollar highway bond issue in a statewide referendum. As Tom Leeman commented, "This is an election year. If we defeat this issue, the people running for office will realize that there is enough power in the low-income groups to put them into office and take them out. So they'll take it into account." Leeman emphasized that he is only one of many active in this effort. In the second part of this article, the referendum issue will be dealt with in depth.



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# Draft Lottery Seen Unjust

(Continued from page 3)  
slovakia became Communist. For the first time in its history the United States had a peace-time draft.

The present draft laws date back to 1967 and have been only slightly revised under the Nixon Administration. They will soon be up for renewal. Mr. Anthony explained the present laws and their pitfalls and inequalities. He also explained that very often the local boards do not fully observe these laws. Each local board is comprised of three to

five members who must be between the ages of 30 and 75, and who cannot serve more than 25 years. Each board meets once a month, are unpaid, and administer a group of potential draftees that often exceeds 100,000. In addition to the local boards, there are 50 state appeal boards and one national appeal board similarly constituted.

Mr. Anthony explained that classification, although contradictory and inconsistent, is the crux of the Selective Service System. He enumerated and explained the various classifications.

A 1-A classification is presumed for each individual unless he can prove in writing that he should be re-classified. Any classification is strictly temporary and will be revoked if a person's circumstances change.

If appeal is desired one must first convince the clerk to permit him to meet with the board to appeal his status. If the request is granted he cannot be accompanied by a lawyer. One also has the right to further appeal to

the state, and in rare cases, the national appeal board. When all appeals fail there remain three options: Canada, the courts, and jail. The lottery system has been largely ineffectual and has hardly reduced the uncertainty of potential draftees. Mr. Anthony finds the current Selective Service System preferential, archaic, inefficient, and inconsistent.

Mr. Anthony's lecture was informative but not particularly revelatory. He approached the draft from an individual vantage point, and consequently, the political bases of the draft laws were skirted. He was surprisingly defensive to an obviously sympathetic audience. (Mrs. Darling was notably absent.) Mr. Anthony concluded his lecture with a question and answer period. He was lucid and informative, but those in the wings were unable to benefit from his lucidity for Cushman Anthony suffers from an acute case of tunnel-vision.

Anyone interested in further draft advice is urged to consult the Bath-Brunswick Draft Counseling Committee's ad in the Times Record on Wednesdays.



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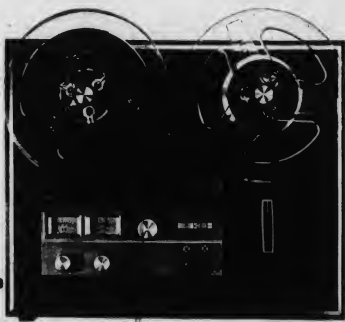


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That main thing is to do full justice to the best musical source material you can find to record at home, at a tape speed of 3 3/4 inches per second instead of the usual 7 1/2 ips.<sup>1</sup> It does this so well that if you record properly on both it and the Model Forty you may well hear no difference. And since the Model Forty's 3 3/4 ips sound has been compared favorably with a \$3500 studio recorder's at 15 ips, that is an interesting accomplishment.

For a suggested price of \$229.95, then, you can buy a stereo tape deck that sounds as good, to most people on most music, as the best home recorder we have made or know about.

What you don't get for that price is the almost endless versatility of the Model Forty. The Model Forty-One is half the size, has fewer than half as many controls, uses a straightforward mechanical system instead of solenoid-operated, relay-switched tape motion controls, and — also for

reasons of cost — uses the customary pair of VU recording-level meters instead of the Model Forty's more precise single meter which scans both channels and "reads" the louder. (That means it will take you a little longer to set levels for super-critical recordings — something like using a separate light meter instead of having one built into your camera.)

What you do get is a tape machine that — owing in part to its Dolby<sup>2</sup> audio noise reduction system — records superbly at 3 3/4 ips and 7 1/2 ips (for use with tapes made on other recorders) and surprisingly well at 1 1/4 ips into the bargain.

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To sum up: The KLH Model Forty-One is less than half the price of the Model Forty, has fewer than half as many controls, and is just over half as big. The dissimilarity ends there.

<sup>1</sup>The reason for making that big a point of 3 3/4 ips is that the precious standard of 7 1/2 ips is, in fact, the wrong one for full enjoyment of tape at home. It doesn't provide enough underexposure of recording time for many musical works; makes tape costs higher per minute than they should be; and encourages "solutions" for its cure like such as a variety of tape thicknesses and recorders with automatic tape reversing, that only make things a little different and/or worse.

<sup>2</sup>Dolby is a trademark of Dolby Laboratories

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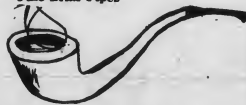
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# Squashed

by By

The common cry of any mildly unsuccessful athletic team is "this year was a building year — wait until next year." The Squash Team says no different. This season they compiled a record of four wins and six losses, but as is usually the case, statistics are deceptive (and favorably so in this instance). The wins were over the exceptionally weak clubs like Colby and Brown, and the losses were to the established powers that they worked so hard to beat (e.g. Harvard, Amherst, and Wesleyan).

The difficulty was the immense gap in experience between the Bowdoin players and the ex-prep school opponents. The consensus of rival coaches seemed to be that while Coach Reid had elicited great improvement from his players, it is difficult to condense the playing experience of seven years into four months. The problem is exacerbated by the dismal prospect of losing five of the starting nine men at graduation, all of whom occupied high spots at the top of the ladder.

The season ended this past weekend with losses to Amherst and Trinity. It was disheartening to the entire team since they had from as early as October cherished the hope of beating one of the Little Three. Following the two regular season matches, a team consisting of underclassmen Doug Simonton, Dave Gordon, Bill Sexton, Art Blake and senior, Bruce Cain traveled at their own expense to Philadelphia to play in the National Five Man Team Championships. Although they lost to a strong Connecticut team in the second round, the opportunity to watch and meet the best amateur players in the country has inspired those who return next year to practice, over the summer if necessary, in order to improve on this year's performance.

# Frosh Bated

by HOSS

What began as a really tight match turned into a runaway victory for the Bates freshmen who pounded the Bowdoin frosh 84-68 at Lewiston. The loss coupled with those to Maine and Bates previously, extended the junior Bears' losing streak to three, and with only two games remaining, that started as a superb season may end in mediocre fashion.

Bowdoin received good performances from guards Lee Arris and Frank Campagnone who canned 8 and 15 points respectively. But that was where it ended as far as the attack was concerned. Bates as led in a balanced scoring attack by Pierson who netted 23, followed by teammates MacLaughlin and Jordan with 16 pieces.

The first half was very close and the lead see-sawed. After the first twenty minutes interval, the bats led 37-34. Even in the 1st, Bowdoin pulled ahead, but the stamina and everything else in out and Bates was able to force Bowdoin into a number of errors.

The junior Polar Bears will try to hit the win column again when they go for a repeat of an early season victory over Colby here on Saturday. They downed them 72-0 on January 14.

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# Bear Machine Destroys East

by DUDE

The invincible Bears clamped their claws tightly on first place in Division II competition by defeating the Holy Cross and A.I.C. after upsetting the Division I sweethearts, the New Hampshire Wildcats(?). The highly rated Wildcats were apparently highly overrated when the Bowdoin squad traveled to Durham last Thursday. Although the Wildcats were the first to score and managed to tally three while the Bears could only net one, the Bears retaliated by holding their hosts scoreless for the remaining two and two thirds periods. During those fifty-three minutes, Bowdoin scored six points. Interestingly, New Hampshire scored two of its three goals while a Bear was in the penalty box. On the other hand, the Division II leaders scored three times while one of their own players was serving his sentence. First period goals were arranged by Raymond and Murphy giving the tally to Burnett and Block and Hall with the netting done by Good. The second period put the Bears out in front and out of sight. While the Wildcats managed quite a few shots on goal, John Bradley repelled every one of them. Scoring in the explosive second period was produced by Hall doing a solo; Lea with a little help from co-captain, Erland Hardy; Good assisted by Hall and Kullen; and Erland Hardy accompanied by Pettie and brother Steve Hardy who also doubles as co-captain. The third period featured Good doing his now famous hat trick. The Bear offense was not, by any means, the only factor that crusaded the upset of the season. John Bradley and the defense boys put a great control job on the Wildcats. Bradley managed to stop 40 shots while two New Hampshire goalies combined their efforts to dominate only thirty shots. The final 7-3 score left no doubt in the Durham spectators' minds that Bears make Wildcats look like pussies.

In the arena in Brunswick, now a cemetery for Holy Cross and A.I.C., the Bowdoin fans saw two games in which the Bears scored into the double digits. First, Holy Cross was laid to rest over the past weekend. There of course is very little that can be said about a 10-1 rout, except a description of the pillage. Leading the plunder, John Foulkes tied the Bowdoin record for the most tallies in a single contest by netting four of the victor's 10 points. Other souvenirs went to Mitchell, Block, Dowd, Steve Hardy, and Burnett. Able bodied assistance was quite Good' (4) and was followed closely by teammates Kullen and Block with three apiece. Holy Cross's shut-out game was made in the third period. The visitor's goalie was subjected to 72 shots, only 62 were saves. Bowdoin's goalies, Talbot who played a flawless two and a half periods and Mike Zimman, made a total of 17 stops. Suffice it to say, the best defense is a good offense, or is it the other way around?

The American International College traveled from Springfield to Brunswick only to go home as another statistic in Doug Crowther's score book. Patently, the respect for the low ranked A.I.C. squad rests solely on their ability to skate a tremendous comeback game. Threats, however, have never defeated the Bears (see New Hampshire, the University of) and as a result A.I.C. found themselves being buried on top of the Holy Cross crowd. The first two harrowing periods produced a rumored but not expected 4-3 score. Pulling the Bears one point ahead was Kullen at 11:22 into the second period on an assist from Maxwell and Mathews. Earlier scores were the efforts of Lea and Foulkes in the opening period and Foulkes in the second period. In the first two minutes of the third period, the score was tied at 4-4 when A.I.C.'s Serino skated alone over the blue line and went one on one with John Bradley. The game at this stage loses, for all practical purposes, all excitement. The Bears, bent on revenge, destroyed the A.I.C. ego. Ed Good picked up a hat trick with a goal at 2:74 and another at 6:53 of the third bout. Meanwhile, Foulkes decided to tally (5:62) and later, Mathews added his point (7:54). The closing rally was started by Hall's slapshot from the blue line at exactly 12:00 after the third period had tensely begun. Forde and Steve Hardy also managed scores by the end of the contest. Assists were unlimited and will not be listed to protect the innocent. In passing, the fact should be mentioned that A.I.C. chalked up considerable time in the penalty box. In fact, one player tried it three different times. Bowdoin was more careful. Goalkeeping for the game was heavily in favor of a Bowdoin retirement plan as A.I.C.'s goal was the center of action. The final score was 11-4 with seven of Bowdoin's scores coming in the last fifteen minutes of action.

This weekend the Bears travel to Norwich. But the Campus Chest weekend features a double header against Colby and Penn.

The Selection Committee  
March 5th

The Announcement  
March 6th

Tickets\* (students, faculty, and staff)  
March 6th

Tickets\* (friends, relatives, and public)  
March 9th

The Tournament  
March 11th in the Arena

\*Tickets are one dollar for Bowdoin identification card holders, two dollars for others.

# ECAC II From The Top

	W	L	T	PCT.	G.F.	G.A.
BOWDOIN	10	0	0	1.000	57	23
Babson	7	2	0	.778	44	23
Middlebury	10	4	0	.714	82	52
Buffalo	5	2	0	.714	52	25
Oswego	7	3	0	.700	66	51
Merrimack	8	4	0	.667	65	44
Vermont	8	4	0	.667	56	38
Colby	12	6	1	.658	101	70
Salem State	9	5	0	.643	101	57
Nichols	4	2	1	.643	38	26
Massachusetts	8	5	0	.615	57	38
Worcester St.	3	2	1	.583	30	29
Lowell Tech	7	6	0	.538	71	62
Connecticut	7	6	0	.538	53	46
Holy Cross	8	8	1	.500	78	72
Lehigh	2	2	1	.500	78	72
Norwich	7	8	0	.467	74	68
Williams	5	6	1	.458	70	66
Hamilton	5	6	0	.455	73	50
Boston State	7	11	0	.389	102	99
AIC	5	10	0	.333	75	108
St. Angel's	2	7	0	.222	24	50
Amherst	3	11	0	.214	45	122
Assumption	1	8	0	.111	21	67
MIT	1	9	0	.100	15	71
New Haven	0	6	0	.000	19	57
Ithaca	0	8	0	.000	17	72

# John Did, Portland Didn't

by WHOM

The Freshman swimming meet originally scheduled for February 25th with Portland at home, did not. This is a problem facing many coaches in collegiate athletics today. Most coaches wish they would, but as is henceforth proven, they often wouldn't. However, John Erikson did qualify for the Nationals by turning in a 5:08 for the 500 yards freestyle event. The qualifying time is set at 5:12. Good luck, John, we hope you do. The Exeter meet scheduled at home for this weekend should (hopefully).

# Frosh Front Iced

by SPEEDY MEDEIROS

The Bowdoin Frosh Hockey Team suffered a twin setback last week, losing to UNH (4-0) and Deerfield Academy (10-2), in a run of pure bad luck.

The day before the UNH game, first-string goalie Tom Hutchinson entered the infirmary with an undiagnosed stomach ailment. This left Bowdoin with only goalie Jeff Taylor suited up to play the New Hampshire game.

New Hampshire took the lead in puck control, scoring two goals in the first period. With only 10 seconds left in the period, one of the New Hampshire players crashed into Taylor in the crease, breaking the first finger of his stick hand.

Since Bowdoin had no other goalie suited up, Taylor offered to play with a splint on his finger. Nevertheless, things weren't quite the same, and New Hampshire scored two more goals during the game.

The game was a rough one. New Hampshire had 20 penalties, including a misconduct on their McCarthy. Pelletreau of UNH had four minor penalties, with a total of 6 minutes in the box.

Bowdoin was not without her share of penalty time, though: Jeff Begin spent four and a half minutes in the box. Midway through the third period, Bernie Quinlan's stick swung around, hitting one of the UNH players, who then clobbered Quinlan. A fracas ensued, which the referees said Quinlan started by swinging the stick. (He says it was completely accidental.) He was given a major penalty and disqualified from the game.

The Deerfield game wasn't nearly as rough, but just as bad in other ways. When the team arrived at Deerfield, they were minus Hutchinson and Taylor because of his disqualification, and second-liners Rick McPhee and Peter Houghton, who suffered from the foul-up in transportation. Roger Seibert played in the goal for Bowdoin, and did a fine job despite being way out of condition.

Deerfield controlled the puck for most of the game, as a depleted Bowdoin team tried hard to keep up. Peter Flynn scored the first goal of the game, putting Bowdoin on top, but Deerfield came roaring back, pushing the Bowdoin defense aside, and firing shots at Seibert, who saved thirty out of forty shots.

Bowdoin's only other goal came during the second period from Dick Donovan, an assists from Skip Clarke and Flynn. High scorers for Deerfield were Davison and Edwards, with three goals each.

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## Student View

## CAL/ROTC

by HELMUT VON KRIEGMACHEN

As the present cal program proves itself inadequate to the wants and needs of our students, we are forced to explore the alternatives for physical conditioning. The Ranger program, offered by ROTC, may emerge as the means to marshalling them into an acceptable physical training program. At present, a small number of students are participating to determine, as they see it, whether the program can replace cal.

Limited exemptions are now being granted for Ranger training, although as they perfect their skill in the martial art, it can be expected that the Physical Education department will be forced to grant full exemptions. This coup may be just the first of many changes around here initiated by the Rangers.

The hard core body of the Ranger is comprised of eleven dedicated men who are not affiliated with the ROTC program but motivated by a strong instinct. When asked by this reporter whether their role in the program was merely to explore alternatives to Cal classes, one Ranger retorted, "Hell, those Cal classes weren't good for nothing anyhow. Carry over sports? You can't play tennis if you're dead and we're making sure that when those guys come around we'll get them before they get us. It's a weak man that can't handle a gun."

Most observers fail to discern a more fundamental role for these Rangers than as mere reformers of the Cal program. Such a tightly-knit fighting unit presents an effective deterrent to take over on campus. In the event of a disruption they can quickly restore order without any of the velvet glove treatment for the police are known and declare martial law until the offenders can be sentenced, tried, and executed. One firing squad of Rangers can effectively deter any thought of dissent. Reconnaissance techniques taught in the program can also aid the Rangers in detecting and crushing any incipient plans for disorder before it's necessary to kill innocent students suspected of insurgency in the event of a riot.

The training isn't easy and only a real man can take it. Coeds get killed before the first session. Their M-14s are equipped with blanks at present but as their training steps up, sources say that bullets will be substituted to weed out those who are unfit. Knife throwing is frowned upon, but no questions are asked if a Ranger is found with a knife in his heart. Plans are also being made to sign up as many high school students as possible to stage human-wave assaults on Ranger positions. When and if a student emerges from the program he is a man capable of taking care of himself in any situation and conditioned to kill opponents without a second thought.

Some ROTC regulars are distressed by the influx of non-members into their ranks but as they die like flies under withering fire, it will become apparent that civilians can make formidable opponents. One student in the four year program expressed his concern that the rangers were out to "shoot me up" but he's still quite well, although it can not be determined whether his family is unscathed.

As for enthusiasm, the Rangers have more spirit than any unit around. Claims one member, "These guys are my friends and we stick together. Give me and my buddies some M-16s and a couple of bazookas and we'll clean that mess in Nam up in no time. If you want to fight a war, you fight it. Want another Iron City?" Some critics have attacked the Ranger's spirit as being fanatic and blood thirsty but the number of cynics is rapidly dwindling.

As a substitute for Cal, the Ranger program may prove extremely viable while, with their training, no college administrator need fear for his safety. The end of campus disruptions is in sight and the administration will agree that the piddling tribute levied for that purpose is well worth the services it can procure.

If you're thinking of dropping Cal, try the Rangers — you may be man enough — may.

## The Little Three

by DUDE

Trinity's varsity swimming team proved to be no match for Coach Butt's men. In Hartford last Saturday, the Bears trounced Trinity, 65-29. Bowdoin won both the medley (4:02.5) and freestyle (3:28.5) relays, thus opening and closing the meet in fine style. Bears swept the 200 yard freestyle and backstroke events. In the free, Ryan and Stevens took the honors as they competed in this particular event for the first time this year. Stuart and Beem handled the respective top spots in the backstroke competition. Spencer and Edkins also swept for

the visitors, this time they stole first and second in the fifty yard freestyle. Other firsts went to Progin in the 500 yard freestyle event, Quinn in the butterfly, and Wendler in the diving. Trinity was allowed only two first places, the two hundred yard individual medley relay and the two hundred yard backstroke. The only failure of the day was the attempt by Bowdoin to establish a new pool record with the final relay. Next, the Bears tangle with the Lord-Jeffs, in what promises to be a more thrilling meet than the one at Trinity.

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Bear Cagers Have "Bad Trip"  
Finish Three Game Bringdown

by HOSS

While spending the weekend on a rather unprofitable road trip, the Bowdoin basketball team ran head first into a Trinity team that was unyielding. Led by scoring sensation Steve Pantelone, they proved to be too much for the visiting Bears. Pantelone scored his 1000th career point on his way to improving on his 29.9 point average. He led all scorers with 34.

The first half was close as Bowdoin stayed with the ungracious hosts and ended the first period only 8 points down. The score was 52-44. By the end of the game, the spread had moved to twenty, and Bowdoin went down 97-77. Captain Chip Miller led the men from the north with 16 and Steve Carey netted 13.

Things got even more dismal as the team moved into the Springfield College Gym. There, the Jocks of Springfield tromped them 119-76. Bowdoin had a balanced attack, though, as they had three men in double figures. Carey hit 16 while Miller and Mike Brennan had 15 points each. Springfield, however, placed seven men in double figures and sank an incredible 77% of their field goal attempts. This of course put a job on Bowdoin from the beginning. They trailed Springfield 59-37 after only one half of play.

Last week, in trying to make a sweep of the season's series with Bates, Bowdoin invaded Lewiston and looked very convincing but fell short in a hard-luck loss by two points, 79-77. The Bears led all the way and seemed to have the game completely wrapped up until the final two seconds when Bates scored and left Bowdoin gaping.

Scoring was not a problem for the Varsity as six men tallied point values in double figures. Clark Young, having another good night, headed the pack with 16. John McClellan added 12, Miller and Brennan meshed 11, and Theroux and Outhouse netted 10. The performance by Outhouse was encouraging since an illness had kept him out of the last three games. Foul trouble once again seemed to be the costly factor in the defeat as Bates capitalized frequently on charity toss opportunities.



PART OF NEXT YEAR'S HOPE

## ...And Out Cub Power

by K. MERRYMIRE

The varsity track team dropped its fifth straight and final dual meet of the season to Bates on Saturday. The final score reflected the dismal Bowdoin season, a lopsided 67-36. The mile relay team of Coverdale, Fonville, Legere, and Capt. Ken Cuneo managed a victory as did Sabasteanski in the long jump (21' 8 1/2"). Hardej in the shot (44' 2") and Wayne Sanford, weight. The squad now travels to the New England at Connecticut on Saturday. The season has been a total fiasco due to injuries and illnesses. Coach Sabasteanski can only hope that next year the freshmen will continue to develop along the lines of this years performances by the Cub squad.

by CALMONT

The freshman Cubs have one track meet left. Their season thus far is admirable. They have compiled a 4-1 record and added Bates to their won column last Saturday. The Wildcats were the junior varsity squad but nonetheless were defeated 62-35. Kurt Meyer won the long jump for the Bears with a twenty and a third foot mark. Bill Owen was tops in the high jump at 5' 2". McHugh won the forty yard dash in 4.8 seconds. Bowdoin also took the hurdles with Sam Broadbush leading the way with a 6.2 time, the 600 yard run as Jeff Lee finished ahead of the pack, and Pete Henley won the shot put. The mile relay team was also victorious and turned in a time of 3:44.1. The final meet of the season is the Interfraternity Meet in March.

## Polar Bearings

HOCKEY		
Bowdoin	6	Middlebury 1
Bowdoin	7	New Hampshire 3
Bowdoin	10	Holy Cross 1
Bowdoin	11	A.C.C. 4
at Norwich Saturday 7:00		
Bowdoin Fr.	3	Bridgton 7
Bowdoin Fr.	3	Melrose 1
Bowdoin Fr.	0	New Hampshire 4
Bowdoin Fr.	2	Deerfield 10
Bowdoin Fr.	2	Hebron 6
vs. Exeter Saturday 4:00		
Bowdoin	75	Tufts 74
Bowdoin	69	Maine 76
Bowdoin	77	Trinity 97
Bowdoin	76	Springfield 119
Bowdoin	77	Idaho 79
vs. Colby Saturday 7:30		
Bowdoin Fr.	67	Maine 92
Bowdoin Fr.	68	Idaho 84
vs. Colby Saturday 3:30		
Bowdoin	50	U. Conn. 45
Bowdoin	65	Trinity 29
at Amherst Saturday 2:00		
Bowdoin Fr.	55	Hebron 38
Bowdoin Fr.	—	Portland —
vs. Exeter Saturday 4:00		
TRACK		
Bowdoin	36	Bates 67
New England at U. Conn. Saturday		
Bowdoin Fr.	82	Bates 35
	4-1	
Maine AAU March 7		

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# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1970

NUMBER 15



Professor Edmund Meyers of Dartmouth addresses a Wentworth Hall gathering.

## Audience Impressed

### Computing Made Easy

by JOE DEFURIA

On Wednesday afternoon, a small but spirited group of faculty and students gathered in the Mitchell Room of the Senior Center to hear Professor Edmund Meyers, of the Sociology Department at Dartmouth College, discuss "Computer Applications for Research and Education in the Social Sciences." The lecture, like its topic, was highly technical and was geared mainly to informed faculty members in the computer research area, rather than the average layman or student. A substantial question and answer period followed the lecture.

Professor Meyers is a sociologist whose field is social science computing systems, specializing in education. His objective is to arrange a complicated technology like computer science in such a way that unskilled laymen can have access to the power of this technology. Computer science is largely an interdisciplinary activity which can be applied to the liberal arts education and is seen as a useful and time-saving device in many areas of undergraduate study, particularly the social sciences.

Specifically, Meyers described Dartmouth's Project IMPRESS, an innovative attempt to develop a social science computing system for undergraduate use that avoids sophisticated methodologies and that streamlines and simplifies its programming operations. Previously, all systems were adapted for doctorate and applied research use. This system, instead, emphasizes use that student and his objectives.

IMPRESS does away with such routine and time-wasting chores as user's manuals; all directions for computer use are self-contained within the process. To use IMPRESS only a short and simple introductory course is required. At almost any time during use, the computer can be asked questions by a student, an obvious benefit. If errors are made in programming, the computer will ask the user to clarify his meaning until a correction

is made. This is particularly useful to persons just introduced to IMPRESS. Probably the most attractive advantage of IMPRESS is that much less time is involved in operating and programming a computer. IMPRESS is also a first approximation in the creation of a universal system in computer science which would eliminate conflicting methods of programming computers, allow free interchange between systems, and, more importantly, facilitate communication between computing systems and operations.

IMPRESS is still a developing project, however. Changes, and reforms are constantly being made within the system to make it more flexible. As a teaching device in a number of areas, this project can be viewed as an effort to aid undergraduates in their quest for technical and scientific means to complement their education in liberal arts.

## The Chosen Few

### H H's Abound On Dean's List

Twenty-one Bowdoin College students have achieved distinction by receiving "High Honors" grades in all of their courses during the recently concluded first semester of the current academic year.

Bowdoin students receive one of four grades: High Honors, Honors, Pass or Fail. High Honors indicates a performance of outstanding quality, characterized where appropriate by originality in thought as well as by mastery of the subject at the level studied.

Professor Paul L. Nyhus, Bowdoin's Dean of Students, said the following undergraduates received High Honors in all their first semester courses:

Robert L. Bassett '72, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bassett of (3 Bourne St.) Lowell, Mass. He is a Procter & Gamble Scholar and a member of Delta Sigma Fraternity.

by FRED CUSICK  
No place affords a more striking example of the vanity of human hopes, than a college bookstore.  
— Samuel Johnson (slightly amended)

Two students recently wrote to President Howell to complain about the lack of books in the Moulton Union Bookstore. Howell replied that, a committee was studying the matter. A committee, chaired by Dean Gresson, has been studying the matter since last fall. They expect to report to the President sometime this spring. So far they haven't got beyond the questioning stage. It is clear, however, that most of the committee members, like the two students who wrote to Howell, would like to see more books in the bookstore.

People who are unacquainted with the "bookstore" are liable to be deceived by its name. Only about half of the store has books in it and a fairly large number of these are children's books (Barbar the Elephant, The Peck Cookbook), books about Maine topics (Hannibal Hamlin Lincoln's First Vice President), books by Bowdoin authors (Sir Philip Sidney, The Shepherd Knight), and other works that most students are unlikely to read. The store originally occupied what is now the coat room of the Union dining facility. In 1965, when an addition was added to the Union it was moved upstairs. The move left the store with a \$300,000 debt and a lot of space to fill.

The space which is not used for books (about half the store) is devoted to school supplies (notebooks, pencils, underliners, an entire counter of pens), glass-

ware, silverware, oil prints, dolls, clothing for students, and baby clothes.

"Do you really sell rubber pants here?"  
"Yes we do."

"Why are you sending this shipment back?"

"Well, you see, we ordered them with the Bowdoin sticker and they sent us some with the Purdue sticker on them. So we had to send them back."

The bookstore had always shown a slight profit but it was over \$1,500 in the red last year. It still has the bulk of the \$300,000 debt to pay off as well as the heat, light and trash disposal costs for its section of the Union. Up until a couple of years ago the bookstore underwrote the activities of the Student Union Committee. If the committee lost money on a concert the bookstore picked up the tab. It also paid for the piano in the Union. The cost of running the bookstore is considerable. The store employs eight full time and three part time help. At the beginning of each semester is done an enormous but relatively unprofitable amount of business selling textbooks to students. According to Harry Warren, who overzeals the bookstore, the loss of money last year can be traced to the fact Bowdoin students and faculty bought \$5,000 less books in 1969-70.

Last week, after closing time, Dean Gresson's committee went through the store examining the stock. According to Warren they felt that a lot of display space was being wasted and that there might be different ways of merchandising the various glassware, coats, writing materials, baby clothes etc. without using so much space. Wolcott Hokansen, a member of the committee, felt that writing materials, the glass-

ware, silverware, student and baby clothing sections should all be cut back. All of the committee wanted more space for more books. One member declared that the store should be made into the best bookstore in Maine. Yet, as last year's figures show, the store lost money on books. The College doesn't want to maintain a good but expensive bookstore.

In any case, according to Hokansen, the committee has already decided that one type of merchandise must go.

"We decided that certain things will have to go."

"Teddy bears."

"Yes. We've decided to discontinue the Teddy bears."

## Council Acts To Quash Cal This Year

by JIM WALZER

Monday, the student council unanimously passed a resolution reaffirming its position that the physical education (cal) requirement should be dropped. The council realizes that its action alone will not abolish the cal requirement, but they feel that owing to the strong student sentiment in favor of this reform, it is the responsibility of the council to take some action.

The Student Council Rushing Committee's "Report for 1970" was passed with amendment by a 22-3 vote. The change has participating students rotating from house to house on an individual rather than a group basis. This will hopefully prevent block dropping. The students may eat at each house once and at two houses twice during the rushing period.

Next week the Council will vote on next year's proctors. Anyone interested in speaking in his own or anyone else's behalf should come to this meeting.

The council is still receiving information concerning self-service exams. A letter from Smith indicated that in their attempt to avoid the stress on the honor system that resulted from students taking exams at different times, they arranged exams into a four-day period, students taking one exam each day.

A motion was passed to rescind last week's motion to kill the student referendum on the Vietnam War. The referendum will be held. Finally, the council voted to fill vacancies to the student judiciary board.

(Please turn to page 3)

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# Senior Center Hears Ears II

by PETER WILSON

The year's second contemporary music program, Ears II, was presented before a surprisingly small but enthusiastically responsive Wentworth audience. The pieces — performed mostly by student groups — represented many of the various styles and notations avant-garde composers are currently working with.

David Bedford's *Whitefield Music 2* is an English school

piece of the variety of Bernard Rand's *Sound Patterns* which was performed on the first concert. The piece calls for six, or any multiple of six, players, each of whom must perform on two instruments (and the instrumental variety of the Bowdoin performance is to be noted). They all read from identical scores, composed of six boxes. A box is so notated as to indicate what type of sound is to be produced by the performer, the length and dynamic of the sound, and

the total time duration for that box's "event." The two instruments would alternate in the execution of the sound. The piece is performed by the entire ensemble in unison, and then in an elaborate six-part canon. The performance worked out the canon fairly precisely and the effect was unique. Bedford, often associated with Cornelius Cardew and John Tilbury, is active on the new-music scene in London and has studied under Luigi Nono and Stockhausen.

Morton Feldman's imaginative *Durations I* was the second work presented. The composition explores the fascinating musical life between p and ppp. Free rhythmic synchronization is allowed in all parts with very strictly specified pitches and timbre effects controlling other elements of the piece. The volume level is quiet throughout, an aspect of Feldman's work that has come to characterize his style. The performers kept a constantly moving and shifting pitch scheme.

Making an auspicious debut as a composer, Mary McGee, young daughter of Professor Douglas McGee of the Philosophy Department, presented *Cycles*. Miss McGee's work consists of a series of verbal descriptions and poetic analogies for the players, rather than specific instructions for performing sounds. The effect is an imitation of a life cycle of a plant — growth, change, decay. The piece worked well.

Robert Ashley's *Public Opinion Descends Upon the Demonstrators* followed. A very simple and logical plan gradually appeared to the audience as the tape progressed. Co-founder of the ONCE group in Ann Arbor, Mr. Ashley is currently director of the Mills College tape music center and improvisation ensemble.

Concluding the program of recent music was Larry Austin's *Catharsis*, a directed and controlled improvisation piece. The score consists of verbal instructions rather than traditional notation. The large ensemble group is divided into a small and a large group which oppose each

## Young Dem's Elect Pres Await Muskie

by JOHN MEDEIROS

The Bowdoin Young Democrats held their organizational meeting and spring elections last week. The meeting was chaired by incumbent President Tom Carboneau, who opened with a review of coming events on the YD's calendar, including the visit of Senator Edmund Muskie to the Bowdoin campus on March 8.

After a considerable amount of discussion and several amendments, the group adopted a constitution. Among the purposes of the organization are the fostering of interest in political matters on the Bowdoin campus.

Officers for the remainder of the year were then elected. Carboneau received a vote of confidence as President, as did R. Christopher Almy, Vice-President. When incumbent Secretary-Treasurer John Jacobson declined renomination, Paul Thibault was chosen to fill his place. The Junior and Senior at-large members of the YD executive board are, respectively, Dan Konieczko and Lawrence Putterman.

At the conclusion of the YD's business meeting, a sub-organization called Students For Muskie was formed, with Carboneau as Chairman and Konieczko as Secretary-Treasurer. This group plans to be active in the election campaign in September and October of this year.

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College Dormitories will be closed from 8:00 p.m., Friday, March 27 until 8:00 a.m., Monday, April 6. College regulations do not permit undergraduates to occupy dormitory rooms during any part of the vacation period.  
Any student who, for reasons of academic work or financial need, does not intend to go home, may stay in the Senior Center after having received permission from the Deans' Office.  
During vacation the Department of Grounds and Buildings will supply a student with a key for entering his dormitory for any special purpose approved first by the Deans' Office.

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# Perennially, Cal Class National Trend Reflected In Increasing Off-Campus Living

by RANDALL STIFFLER

The fate of the cal requirement will be decided, at least provisionally, at the Faculty Meeting next week. At that time, two motions, one from the Student Council and one from the Committee on Athletics, will be considered.

There appear to be only two vocal extremes on the compulsory Physical Education issue. The Student Council, representative of the student body, favors total abolition of the requirement; the Department of Athletics finds the status quo of the cal program adequate.

The entire required cal program came under attack last year. In order to fend off growing opposition, the Athletic Department revised its program drastically. The number of sport offerings was greatly increased but this did not solve the "problems" of compulsory physical education. The coaches found much of their time being consumed in the variety of sports they offered. At the beginning of fall semester, tennis and squash coach Reid, for instance, taught so many beginning tennis classes that he had little time to devote to the training of his varsity teams. The revised program, for all its diversity, left students dissatisfied. As proof of this, fifty students allowed themselves to fail cal fall semester.

Early this week, dozens of students, mostly freshmen and sophomores, were notified that they had flunked Physical Education for the spring semester. By previous tradition, if a student cuts four cal classes he is warned of this fact by the Athletic Department. On the fifth unexcused cut, he flunks the semester. This semester, however, the formality

of notifying the student of his 4-cut status was eliminated.

In order to alleviate the problem of this situation, two proposals concerning the physical training requirement will be submitted to the Faculty. The Student Council has reaffirmed its statement of last year. The

Council's statement stands in opposition to a second proposal recommended by the Committee on Athletics. The majority position of the Committee on Athletics has suggested a reduc-



**Brave New World:** New Cal options may be the result of experiments now taking place at a top secret testing grounds. The Physical Education Department is reportedly attempting to discover an indoor-outdoor sport which will carry over into later life and can be played with little or no expensive equipment. They may be onto something.

tion of the cal requirement from the present 4 semesters to 2 semesters. A faculty decision on one of these two proposals (or an unlikely reaffirmation of the present cal requirement) will precede a final decision by the Governing Board.

by DAVE GORDON

"It's part of a nationwide trend. A fundamental change in the way students view their education." So spoke Dean Paul Nyhus on the trend toward off-campus living now going on at Bowdoin and most other campuses around the country. According to Sam Ladd's office there are now over 60 non-married stu-

dents living off-campus. This has resulted in 22 vacancies in the Bowdoin dorms and over thirty vacancies in the frat houses.

There are many reasons why students go off-campus. Some want to get away from the self-insulating atmosphere of all-college life. Others just want more privacy and less sense of restriction. A few leave the college dorms because they can't stand the noise. "Today students want to live their own lives, part of which includes getting an education," so said Dean Nyhus. The college is presently playing a "neutral role" and "waiting to see what happens" in regards to the housing issue. There are some possible limiting factors to the move off campus, the primary one being availability of housing. Presently students live as close to campus as McKean St. and as far away as Freeport, Bath, and beyond. The move off-campus, if it continues, could affect the cost of housing in the Brunswick area.

The general feeling of the students living off-campus is that their setup is far superior to the dorms, frats, or the center. Off-campus students enjoy the sense of independence and freedom that they have off-campus. There are various modes of off-campus living, ranging from single rooms in homes, to communal-like living on farms or in large houses.

There is every indication that more and more students will be moving off-campus if the response continues to be positive.

The college is somewhat concerned over what the move off-campus will mean to college housing. They are asking students to try to make year-long decision about living off-campus, rather than taking out a dorm room for a few months and then moving out. The college is placed in a different position regarding the activities of off-campus students. "The students are on their own. There was a certain paternalistic relationship between the college and the frat houses. This isn't so for off-campus housing." Continued Dean Nyhus. There has been no unified response from the town as yet. There is apparently more of a chance of encounter with the police as regards to drug use. As Dean Nyhus said, "The student enters into a one on one relation to police in regards to drugs."

The college is trying to get clear what the off-campus movement means. Dean Nyhus said that he would like to see a living center for independents set up, but that it was a question of priorities. The disadvantaged are first, co-education is second. New housing is not an immediate priority. "I asked the Dean if he thought the move off-campus

(Please turn to page 5)

## "No Negotiations" Position Taken

by BOB PORTEOUS

The past weekend, a New England Anti-War Conference, sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), was held at MIT. The purpose of the conference, which was attended by upwards of 600 people, was to determine the nature of the 'spring offensive against the war,' the highlight of which is to be the week of April 13-18. Represented, besides many individuals, were various groups, each with a different outlook on how to build anti-war movement.

One of the largest groups represented was the Student Mobe, which has worked in conjunction with the Moratorium Committee and the New Mobilization Committee. This coalition sponsored mass rallies last fall, including the Nov. 15 March on Washington and the October 15 rally on the Boston Common. The main features of these rallies were speeches by liberal politicians such as McGovern, McCarthy, and Goodell. These marches raised only the single issue of the war, never dealing with issues like racism and women's liberation.

### Various Groups, Various Views

The main issue discussed at the conference was whether this model of building the anti-war movement was the best one. The SMC favored continuing their past strategy of a one-issue movement with liberal politicians playing a key role. The Young Socialists Alliance (YSA), which led the SMC, argued for this position by continuously calling for unity among all anti-war forces, and viewed the aid of politicians and businessmen helpful. They also thought that raising the idea of the war being imperialist (that is, a product of a system which runs for the greatest profit for a few) or dealing with racism, would only hurt the anti-war movement.

A second group present was the NAC (November Action Committee) — TDA (The Day After), which organized marches on MIT and the mass demonstration in Boston the day after the

verdict on the Chicago 7 trial was handed down. NACTDA believes that the war is the product of an imperialist system, and that the U.S. has no right to negotiate the future of the Vietnamese people. They also took the view that the anti-war movement should also take stands against racism and male chauvinism. They were not opposed however, to liberal politicians playing a leading role in the anti-war movement.

The other prominent group represented at the conference was SDS. SDS believes that the war is part of a worldwide imperialist system that also exploits people at home. SDS put forth the demands of total and immediate withdrawal of U.S. presence in Vietnam, and opposed the Paris negotiations. SDS believes that liberal politicians, big businessmen, and college presidents who have been prominent in the anti-war movement until now, should be barred from taking a leading role in the movement on the basis that these men profit from the imperialist system which perpetuates the war. Furthermore, according to SDS, attacks on racism, male chauvinism, and the exploitation of workers are critical to building a strong anti-war movement.

### The Conference

A general plenary session, from 10 to 12 Saturday morning, opened the conference. At this meeting a committee to chair the conference was elected, and an agenda for the day was voted on and accepted. It called for a plenary session from 1:30 to 3:00 which would listen to resolutions proposed by various groups, workshops discussing the resolutions from 3 to 5, and workshops discussing war-related topics from 6:30 to 10:00.

The presentation of resolutions in the afternoon was uneventful and served its purpose as the basis for discussion in the ensuing workshops. The workshops were successful in that discussion of strategy for the movement and war-related issues were

carried on by people of different view-points.

The evening workshops covering twenty-seven topics ranging from racism to the labor movement were meant to serve as a basis which would help people to determine how to vote on the resolutions to be decided by the conference. Some of the workshops proved to be almost irrelevant in subject matter.

By Sunday there was a feeling among the people at the conference that the chair was attempting to turn the conference away from real political discussion. With many important resolutions to be decided, the SMC leaders introduced and passed a motion that each person could only vote for one resolution. This angered many people for it meant that if, for example, you voted for the SMC resolution, you could not vote on a resolution about racism, etc.

At this point, a call for a walkout by "oppressed peoples and their friends" was answered by about 100 people. Some members of NAC, SDS, and the Young Workers Liberation League met and discussed what action should be taken. The main anger was voiced by many women who saw an attempt at ending discussion of women's liberation. The group then marched back in and forced the chair to open political discussion for an hour.

For the first time there was real grappling with the basic question of how to build the anti-war movement. The SMC's call for unity was seen by many people as merely a cover for hiding their ideas. Women and blacks criticized the conference for its unwillingness to deal with racism and male chauvinism. At this point most people felt that more than one issue should be raised in the mass marches.

A motion was then made to continue discussion for another half hour. SMC leaders responded to this by calling a walkout and caucus for all who wanted to build a mass march!

(Please turn to page 5)



The Glee Club performs on campus for the last time this year at 3 p.m. on Sunday, March 8, in the Chapel. Also participating will be the Radcliffe College Choral Society. If you like either music, chapels, or women you should attend. Besides, if you married a Cliffie, you'd have at least one Harvard diploma to hang on the wall.

## High Honors Abound

(Continued from page 1)

Kent W. Johnson '71, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben J. Johnson of (2863 Glenvale Rd.) Fairfax, Va. He is a former resident of Concord, Calif.

Richard P. Lampert '70 of (Church Rd.) Brunswick, Me., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Lampert of (264 Maine St.) Brunswick. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

Robert D. Mercurio '70, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Mercurio of (566 No. Second St.) New Hyde Park, N.Y. He is a member of Alpha Rho Upsilon Fraternity.

Steven J. Rustari '70, son of Mr. and Mrs. Uno E. Rustari of (77 Hazel St.) Fitchburg, Mass. He is a Wm. E. Foster Scholar and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Richard E. Schuberth '71, son

of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Riddlemoser of (1101 17th St.) Auburn, Neb. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

Steven M. Schwartz '70, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schwartz of (3115 Burn Brae Dr.) Dresher, Pa. He is a member of Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

John S. Spencer '70, son of Dr. and Mrs. Jack Spencer of (18 Brentonwood Ave.) Barrington, R.I. He is a member of Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

Wayne R. Strasbaugh '70, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne V. Strasbaugh of (712 Lawrence Ave.) Emmaus, Pa. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a member of Alpha Rho Upsilon Fraternity.

R. Warwick Zeamer '72, son of Mrs. Jean C. Zeamer of (6 Lewis St.) Simsbury, Conn., and Mr. Richard J. Zeamer of (172 K. St.) Salt Lake City, Utah.



# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX

Friday, March 6, 1970

Number 15

## Guest Column INSULARITY

by KEITH MOORE

(Editor's Note: Keith Moore corresponds with the Orient from Salt Lake City, Utah. His last piece was "Duped" which appeared two weeks ago.)

The insularity of the Intermountain personality knows no parallel except perhaps among the misled, self-righteous bigots of the South. In letters to newspapers, in real-life tales borne by everyone's friends and relatives, in real-life experience from Elko to Sundance — from Coeur d'Alene to Gallup — the smugness of the Intermountain personality reveals itself.

I recently played the music for KSL-TV's Utah Junior Miss program. The winner in 1970 was a girl of Greek descent, and who happened not to be a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. One of the runners-up was a Mormon girl from a central Utah town. That she did not win failed to disturb her, but it seriously disturbed her mother. The mother made a trip to Salt Lake and held a stormy interview with the sponsors of the Junior Miss contest. These were five of her complaints:

1. Utah should never be represented at Mobile by a "nonmember." ("Nonmember" is the new word in Mormonism today, which replaces "Gentile." Whether capital or lower-case "n," "nonmember" is now a common, tacitly understood noun of the Intermountain West.)
2. A "nonmember" should not win a queen contest in Utah.
3. Two Jews were among the judges.
4. One of the Jews did not know the meaning of "M.I.A. Joy Award" on the girl's application form, and therefore was not qualified to judge. (M.I.A. stands for Mutual Improvement Association, which is the young people's weeknight version of, for example, the Methodists' Epworth League.)
5. The contest was "fixed" by "nonmember" powers.

Now let us go to Rexburg, Idaho — as related by my neighbor friend, a 23-year-old skier, Bill, was in Rexburg on a weekend, alone, planning to ski. The night before, he planned to drink a bit and read a bit in his motel room. Rexburg's sole liquor store is open only from 5 to 7 p.m. Bill got there about 7:30. Then he tried the only grocery store open, settling of necessity for beer. The beyond-middle-age woman proprietor asked Bill for I.D.

"Well, naturally I was flattered," Bill told me, but he told the store owner "What do you mean I.D., I'm 23 years old, I'm just getting a six-pack."

"I still have to see your driver's license," Bill recently moved to Utah from New Mexico. Both Utah and Idaho driver's licenses carry photographs but those of New Mexico do not. "I'm sorry, there's no picture of you on this," said the woman, "I can't let you take the beer."

Then Bill explained the New Mexico situation and tediously attempted to explain his maturity and the validity of his driver's license, the validity of all his other identification. The woman was still sorry.

"I'm sorry — no picture, no beer."

"Well, look," Bill said, "I'm taking the beer — if I pay for it, or if I have to just walk out of here with it — I'm taking it."

"It's people like you that makes it hard to raise children in our town," the woman preached.

"Look, I don't want a sermon, ma'am, and I'm not interested in your children. I just want to go to my motel and drink some beer and read a book and go to bed."

The woman's husband popped in at the crisis. "Uh, let 'im buy it, dear, we don't want no trouble with the law. I think he's tellin' ya the truth in this case." The transaction was effected.

"Uh, now could I have a church key, please," asked Bill of the woman.

"Now listen, you ain't-a gonna take beer to the church," she replied.

"No — a church key! A can opener. They're called church keys."

"I don't care, you ain't takin' beer to the church in this town —"

Finally Bill explained. The woman tried to sell him a 70-cent can opener. "I'm sorry that's all I've got."

"I'm sorry too," he said, "I'll open it with my teeth first. Good-night."

Hyperbole? Not on your life. This summer, why not visit the Intermountain West? It's guaranteed to surprise you.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For Whom

The Bell Tolls

Dear Sir,

Please — do not condemn the Student Council for becoming political and then fall into the same snare yourselves.

What place do articles about hollow nosed bullets used on the West Coast, and trials held in Chicago have in a college weekly? We can read about the "worldending" events in other "continuously published" weeklies where the reporting will be more reliable and the writing doubtlessly much better.

Relinquish your role of "world policeman." Practice what you print.

Mark Godwin '73

### THE ACCIDENT OF BIRTH

A Poem

time and place  
sperm and egg  
genes combine  
space  
heredity  
environment  
space

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### Human Relations Week-

One of man's most noble and enduring searches has been his quest for a society based on compassion and genuine human understanding. Such a search is an integral part of a college education. With the coming of two important events this week, it has been appropriately suggested by members of the student body that the week of March 8-14 be designated as Human Relations Week. Commencing with a lecture by Senator Muskie on man and his environment and concluding with a concert by Mahalia Jackson, the week does seem an appropriate time to remember our basic search for understanding and to rededicate ourselves to the struggle for the dignity of all mankind. In this spirit, I urge the College Community to see the week as a time for remembering that man's understanding of himself, his fellows, and his environment is the only path to a better world.

Roger Howell, Jr.

### No Smoking

To the Editor:

May we use the *Orient* to address the people who may watch the rest of our home hockey games this year. We appreciate the great support the Bowdoin community has given this year. We would ask a favor, however. Could we eliminate smoking in the arena? The ventilation system will not move the smoke out of the building when there is a big crowd on hand. It would make for better playing conditions and a better game if everyone would refrain from smoking while in the building. Many other arenas where both professional and amateur games are played prohibit smoking and everyone is the better for it. We earnestly request your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel Stuckey  
Sidney Watson

## Council Reports On Curriculum

Editor's Note: At a meeting of the Faculty Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy last fall, the Student Council Curriculum Committee was assigned the task of assessing current student opinion toward present requirements for the Bowdoin degree. To this end, the Committee spent several months this fall preparing the questionnaire which appears as Appendix I to this Report. The questionnaire was submitted to the entire student body for completion and return during the final ten days of the fall semester. A total of 473 students filled it out and returned it. With the help of the PDP-13 computer the data was evaluated by total and percentage, and correlations of the first twelve questions were computed with all other questions. (Correlations by rank in class and by class appear at Appendix II to this report.)

In designing the questionnaire the aim was not only to evaluate how Bowdoin students feel about present requirements, but also to determine, where practicable, what students feel the purpose of such requirements should be, both generally and specifically. As a result the thrust of this report is an objective statement of student attitudes on a wide variety of issues concerning the curriculum.

### Questions 1-6: General Information

Questions 7-9: General Attitudes toward the Curriculum and Requirements for the Degree

7. Question 7 was designed to assess how students feel generally about the range of course offerings at Bowdoin. Only 9% of the sample feel that the range of offerings is good, and 91% express varying degrees of dissatisfaction with the scope of the curriculum. A full 31% find the variety of Bowdoin's offerings needing major overhaul or believe them to be inadequate, while the majority indicate that the range of offerings is sufficient but needing additions.

8. Seventy-three percent of the sample indicate varying degrees of dissatisfaction with the present requirements for the degree. Students who have done well (i.e. are in the upper third of their classes) are more likely to express satisfaction with these requirements than others. Those that have been successful in the Bowdoin system, then, are most likely to be happy with it. The data suggests that present requirements do little to stimulate intellectual excitement in a large number of students.

9. This question attempts to determine how the college should influence the choice of courses for its students. Only 26% favor distribution requirements and only 4% favor specific requirements. The clear majority favor a strong advisory system with no formal requirements, and only a handful believe there should be no guides in course choice at all.

### Questions 10 and 11: Grades

10. This question was designed to determine what type of grading system was favorable to Bowdoin students. The largest proportion of students (29%) favored the present grading system while another 22% favored this system with a Pass-Fail Option also. The only other significant segment (22%) favored Pass-Fail in all courses.

It seems significant that 51% favor some variation of the present system and that 44% are interested in some variation of the Pass-Fail system. This would seem to indicate a general support for the addition of a Pass-Fail option to the present system.

11. This question attempted to analyze the degree of dissatisfaction with the concept of a grading system as opposed to a more subjective, written analysis of academic performance. The question showed a small degree of favor for the latter (42% vs. 55%).

Questions 13-16: The Major, the Minor, the Major Program, the Minor, and Major Exams

13. Question 13 attempts to determine what students think about the usefulness of completing a major. Roughly one half of the total sample believes that a major is the best means of concentration. Another third of the sample, however, feel that a major lacks flexibility, although they hesitate to condemn its utility. We conclude that there is a commitment in the student body to the idea of a major, but we suggest that the numbers replying to response #2 reflects general dissatisfaction with the major as it is now structured at Bowdoin.

Two other observations can be made. Students in the lower third of their class are more likely to feel that completion of a major is unworthwhile, yet students in the upper third are more likely to be satisfied with the major. Also, there is a direct upward progression (from 7% of the freshmen to 17% of the seniors) showing that the largest number of students completely dissatisfied with the major are in the upper classes.

If class standing, reflecting academic success, is an index of motivation to achieve, then the clear implication from the data is that majoring in a subject fails to captivate a large number of students at Bowdoin. This perhaps suggests the need for separate programs within each major field. One would be highly specialized, designed to prepare students for graduate work in the discipline; the other would be more generalized and less disciplinary. Thus varying educational objectives of differing students could be more readily served.

14. This question was intended to evaluate what students feel about the educational utility of the minor. A substantial majority of students in the junior and senior classes feel that the minor serves no useful purpose, while the opposite holds true in the lower classes. Thus, those students who are most likely to have completed their minors already, find them of little usefulness as a complement to the major. The implication, then, is that a minor is probably unnecessary.

15. Question 15 considers student attitudes toward the major program. On the whole students in the lower two classes who have yet to experience the major program are more likely to approve of it than are upper classmen. Only 8% of

(Please turn to page 5)

# Anti-War Conference Held

(Continued from page 3)

An hour later an agreement was worked out between SMC and NAC-TDA in which amendments were added to the original SMC proposal. The amendments concerned racism and male chauvinism.

When the meeting came to a halt again, the one vote rule was rescinded and a women's liberation proposal was passed. However, the real challenge to the SMC leaders was just beginning. An SDS member introduced an amendment declaring that "no liberal politicians, big businessmen, college presidents or other imperialists would be allowed to speak at the mass rally on April 15 in Boston." He pointed out that the SMC had featured Mayor Lindsay at an anti-war rally three days after he sent in the cops during the Columbia strike in 1968.

The SMC leaders fought against this proposal in every

way. The political discussion, however, won more and more people to the SDS speaker's position. The amendment finally passed by a solid margin on its second vote. The importance of this vote was tremendous. For the first time a large anti-war meeting had said that the U.S. had no right to negotiate anything in Vietnam. Also, the liberal politicians and big businessmen like Cyrus Eaton, who tried to place themselves at the head of the anti-war movement by talking about withdrawal but actually calling for more negotiations, were expelled from speaking positions. This was a great blow to the people who profit from the war.

The response in the mass media was silence. The *Boston Globe*, which was the key force in building the Washington demonstration in the New England area, reported on the conference leaving out any mention of the

fact that the big business it represented were being excluded from speaking. The *Boston Herald* completely blacked out the conference.

The anti-war movement has begun to turn away from the money and publicity offered by businessmen and now must turn to the people who are hurt most by the war — black people and working people.

## Housing...

(Continued from page 3)

could be in any way related to Admissions policy. He said that he thought not. "This is a nation-wide movement, not a revolt against bad living."

According to the Dean, the living facilities for the women have worked out very well. The college is planning on changing the female residence to 232 Maine St. next year, if there are a significant number of applicants, and also to make up for the empty space in the dorms provided by the move off-campus.

The housing situation, then, at Bowdoin is in a state of flux. More students moving away from the campus, more students moving out of the houses. The situation could provide Bowdoin students with a more balanced life during college, or it could increase the antagonism between the students and the townspeople; only the future will tell.

## Curriculum Is Found Lacking

(Continued from page 4)

the seniors and 14% of the juniors replying believe the major program is valuable, and a majority of both classes find the program poorly conceived and feel it should be abolished. The strong disaffection of students who are now in the program leads us to believe that the concept of the major program should be re-evaluated. Unless a common commitment among faculty and students alike for the program, it should be dropped altogether.

On the subject of major exams a full 84% of the sample feels that they are of limited value or serve no useful purpose at all. Only four percent consider them a useful culmination in review of the four year learning experience. Students in the lower third of their classes are most likely to see no useful purpose in the responses of students in the upper third or the middle third either. Over fifty percent of the three upper classes see no useful purpose. We conclude that major exams are deemed at best of limited utility by Bowdoin students and suggest that they be summarily abolished.

### Questions 17 and 18: The Physical Education Requirement

Questions 17 and 18 were designed to assess current student feeling toward the physical education requirement and to anticipate the kind of program that students would prefer if it were dropped.

Responses to Question 17 indicate broad dissatisfaction with the present requirement. Only 17% of the sample felt that it should be continued, and 82% believed that it should be dropped, drastically shortened, or modified. A full 38% of the largest number for any response, believe the requirement should be dropped. Understandably larger percentages of the two lower classes favor dropping the requirement (46% of the freshmen and 40% of the sophomores).

If the cal requirement were dropped, the largest number (215) would prefer that certain courses of interest be offered as free electives. Another 30% feel that the present "cal curriculum" should be continued on an elective basis.

We feel that continuance of the cal program as it presently operates on an optional basis would result in low attendance, if any at all. Our conclusion from the data is that the physical education requirement should be dropped. In its place we recommend that elective courses in sports instruction be offered. Suggested courses include fencing, sailing, tennis, squash, life saving, scuba, bio-mechanics, coaching, and first aid.

### Questions 19-22: English 1-2

19. This question was designed to determine

## Upward Bounders Meet; College Hosts Gathering

by PETER WILSON

Bowdoin College Upward Bound students gathered on campus this past weekend from all points of Maine for their annual mid-winter meeting. Hosted by Brunswick area residents and Bowdoin fraternities, the college and high school age group arrived on campus Friday afternoon for a weekend of reunion and planning. With its headquarters set up in Moulton Union, the Program directed by Mrs. Doris Davis, scheduled a variety of activities for the weekend.

After settling into their weekend homes, Upward Bounders met Friday evening in the Main Lounge of the Union for a general bull session and informal get-together. Saturday morning was set aside for college counseling and assistance. President Roger Howell and Professor Paul Hazelton, Project Director, were on hand for lunch in the Terrace Under and offered greetings on behalf of the College. Lengthy afternoon sessions on next year's program occupied staff and student time for most of the post-lunch hours. Following dinner that evening students and their former instructors met at the Alumni House for a social hour and reunion dance. Interested Bowdoin students dropped in to take part in the fun and meet some of the students. A long and spirited evening led to a Sunday noon departure for Bangor and points North.

Much of the Saturday discus-

sion — periodically interrupted by Bowdoin students and visitors interested in the exhibit of last summer's photographs displayed in the Gallery Lounge — centered around the nature and character of Bowdoin's program. Course offerings and their administration, the new student's orientation (recruitment for the 1970 summer session is getting under way this month), and the bridge student's (third year students) college preparation were all topics for general discussion. Discovered new ideas made for a profitable afternoon.

The College continues to make great gains in its support of Upward Bound and in its service to Maine. Helping with its varied resources and faculty, the College furthers the development and potentials of these young minds and rich persons hailing from Washington, Somerset, and Aroostook counties. Indeed, in a very personal way the College learns greatly from each of them. Bowdoin students and faculty alike would do well to encounter this unique program and to learn more about its objectives and purposes as they relate to the individual students, to the College community, and to the larger community. Entering its fifth summer-session on the Bowdoin campus, the Upward Bound Program attempts to create a greater understanding of its broad tasks among members of the academic community, Maine high schools, and individual citizens.

## College Students Polled, Answers Questioned

by RICK FITCH  
College Press Service

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — Does this describe you?

You backed Mayor Daley's handling of the 1968 Democratic convention demonstrations, look favorably upon the CIA, would not support a third party political movement in the U.S., haven't taken drugs, support war-related research on campus, feel ROTC belongs on campus with academic credit and feel students who break laws during campus unrest should be expelled and arrested. According to the College Poll, an independent survey of student opinion produced by the Greenwich College Research Center in Greenwich, Conn., the positions expressed above are among those held by a majority of the nation's 7 million college students during 1969. Claiming that it "now ranks with the Gallup and Harris polls in total audience and editorial acceptance," the College Poll represents itself as being the "only definitive communication" with students, and the "authoritative voice of the college generation." But a CPS investigation raises doubts as to the validity of those assertions.

The book itself is fraught with value judgements. Commenting on the Black unrest at Cornell University last year, the book says, "The appearance of guns — a logical but appalling extension of the violence — created an atmosphere of fear. . . . In any event the picture of Cornell black students leaving the building with guns has hurt the black cause everywhere." Another finding on Black reads: "Those blacks who are from middle class families and particularly those who have come to campuses by means of their own hard work, having passed the College Boards, are against the Afro-Asian movement generally, the College Poll reveals." These are hardly scientifically-formulated conclusions. To the contrary, they seem to be liberally sprinkled with the authors' own political views.

In a chapter on Vietnam and the draft, the book preaches at the reader. "It is indeed a paradox that students are not nearly so conscious or articulate about the very real atrocities carried on by the Viet Cong." Another finding: "The College Poll clearly shows that students recognize the obligation of defending their country."

Another: "It is unfortunate but true that American college students are inclined to question the good faith and credibility of U.S. representatives." Another: "The riots (on college campuses) have not helped the dialogue between generations. In the opinion of most college students."

In a chapter on drugs, one sentence reads, "Even a Berkeley student, described by a College Poll interviewer as a hippie, said, 'I may be far out, but I'm not crazy enough to take that stuff. (LSD)'" What objective criteria did the interviewer employ to define the subject as a hippie? Long hair? A peace symbol? No explanation is made.

Here is another finding: "Despite publicity about campus sex and drugs, there appears to be little verification of its interrelations as far as most students are concerned. While a few students, particularly at the large urban universities, admit hearing of sex and drug orgies on or near the campus, not one student admitted to the poll as ever having participated in such an affair."

"For those who would make drug use legal," the authors write, "student opinion is a powerful argument for the negative."

Concerning the 1968 elections, the authors write that, "With McCarthy out, most students would have voted for Nixon in the campaign if they had the right to vote." 67 per cent of all students backed Daley and the police in Chicago, they say. "Students recognized in Chicago the same tactics by a publicity-seeking activist group to gather sympathy for radical causes that had no relevancy to the convention — except to upset it."

Such statements more resemble a William Buckley political column than an opinion poll.

A brief sample of the poll's 1969 findings follows:

\* Are fraternities or sororities of growing or lesser importance on the campus? 63 per cent lesser, 28 growing, 9 no opinion.

\* Do you object to your university or college participating in general projects to aid the national defense? 76 no, 23 yes, 1 undecided or no answer.

\* Do you think the ROTC belongs on the campus? 63 yes. With academic credit? 59 yes.

\* Do you believe in God or a Supreme Being? 73 yes, 19 no, 8 undecided or no answer.

\* Do you think nearly two-thirds of all college students engage in premarital sex relations or intercourse? 74.9 yes, 25.2 no.

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## Student Council Reports On Curriculum

(Continued from page 5)

the major department. A large segment (35%) felt it should be in no way required.

The degree of favor for a foreign language requirement was lower among the lower classes (19% and 15% as opposed to 32% and 26% for the upper classes). This is probably due again to the fact that the lower classes are in the process of completing their requirements.

Another interesting fact is that the response of the students who consider themselves to be in the upper third of their class. Only 4% as opposed to 41% overall feel that the language requirement should be set by the major department. As opposed to the other two thirds of the class, they support a required language to a significantly greater degree (31% vs. 19% and 18% for the two lower thirds). This may reflect that the academic success of these people has been in or been reflected by their success in fulfilling this requirement.

24. This question attempted to discover what rationale would be most valid for the continuance of this requirement among those who favored some form of requirement. The largest segment, 35%, responded "to broaden one's liberal education" while another large segment, 24%, responded in favor of meeting graduate school and occupational requirements.

This response seems rather strange in relation to question 23 where about 65-70% of those answering the question 24 favored requirement by the major department. It seems likely that the results of this question are at best inconclusive.

25. This question attempted to analyze what rationale would be most valid for the continuance of this requirement among those who opposed the requirement (by answering question 23-3). Almost 60% of those answering the question favored the concept of broadening one's liberal education. Nearly 30% favored it only to meet future requirements.

About all this seems to show is that the concept of a liberal education, whatever that is, is extremely attractive in the context of this question.

26. If the requirement were to be continued, the students were given several alternative methods for its continuance. The largest response (38%) was in favor of the continuance of the requirement as it now stands. Responses #2 and #3,

which were favored by 48%, were for a modified one year requirement. The larger segment of this group (28%) favored a proficiency test for exemption from the requirement.

Again it was noticed that the upper classes seemed to have less adamant anti-requirement feelings than those fulfilling the requirement (48% and 42% upper classes vs. 32% and 30% lower classes).

Questions 27-29: Laboratory Science

27. This question was interested in the degree of support among the student body for a required laboratory science course. Eighty-six percent of those students responding did not favor this requirement.

28. This question was interested in degree of support among the student body for a required science course designed for non-majors. Again the largest segment (63%) were opposed.

29. This question dealt with the structure of a science course for non-science majors. Fifty-eight percent felt that it should be non-lab, while a significant proportion (32%) were interested in a laboratory course.

Questions 30-32: The Literature Requirement

30. Question 30 tries to determine whether the student feel that completion of a number of semesters of literature should be required for the degree. One third of the sample believes that there should be no requirement, and only one fifth positively favors a requirement. The largest number believes that a requirement is necessary to a liberal education but feels it should be regulated by the major department. Responses #1 and #2 taken together would indicate considerable support for retaining literary studies in some required form.

31 and 32. Questions 31 and 32 attempt to determine what students feel the purpose of required study of literature should be, given their disposition toward such a requirement in question 30. Generally students believe that literature should serve to broaden the liberal education. Of those students who feel that literature should not be required, however, a nearly equal percentage believe that its purpose should be to improve literary acumen and writing ability.

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# Reversal A King

by NIKOLAI

While only a second year competition squad on the Bowdoin campus, the varsity wrestling team has proved, if not through performance then through dedication of a rather sparse squad, that it is a permanent addition to Bear sports fans. After dropping its opening match to an experienced and more traditional Amherst grappling team, the season was apparently foreshadowed. In the latter half of the season, however, the Bears managed to pull off quite a reversal by winning four of their last five matches and in the process salvaged an otherwise disastrous record for the 69-70 season. The final victory was also the final dual match of the season. Beating the visiting Tufts wrestlers was no easy task as the score reflects, 19-16. Hale, Coffin, Butcher, Peachy and Norman all dominated their Tuft counterparts to lead the Bears to a victory. The final mark posted for the season was an impressive 4-5.

This weekend the matmen travel to Springfield to compete in the New England. Representatives from the Polar region are Capt. Dinsmore, Butcher, Peachy, Hale, Coffin and Pappalardo. Freshman entries, hopeful varsity candidates for next year include Silva, French, and Meehan. Next season promises even a brighter outlook as the majority of the team will return and several devoted freshman move into the varsity ranks. Both incidents should rectify depth and moral problems.

## Mort's Men Drop Two

by SPEEDY

There is little that can be said about the second half of the freshman hockey season this year. The squad has mimicked their counterparts on the basketball court by crashing in flames after burning up the opening half of the competitive year. The latest disgraces were applied by Hebron and Exeter.

The Hebron contest is most aptly reflected in the score, 7-2. In short, the game was a one sided affair. Box tallies for the Cubs were the efforts of Dick Donovan. Both goals were assisted by Pete Flynn. Hebron's squad turned in a fine team effort contest.

Against Exeter, the junior Bears played a quite decent game. Bowdoin goalie, Tom "Hutch" Hutchinson made 28 stops as compared to the Exeter turn backs which numbered 29. The visitors managed two early goals before the Cubs had warmed up and this difference gave the game to Exeter. Needless to say, the defeat was quite a letdown to the Cubs as it evened their season record at 6-6-1.

The final contest of the Cub schedule is today in the Arena against Colby. A victory will not only bolster spirit for the varsity game with the Mules, but it will also salvage a season that went astray. A fine performance must be turned in by the Cubs to beat the Colby squad, and despite a mediocre record, they are capable of the victory.

### FIELD'S

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by HOSS  
"I'm gonna fight this fight just like I fought all the rest. Starting right off in the first round, I'll come out smokin' and I'll keep on smokin' until the man is down."

The man behind this simple yet forthright pugilistic philosophy is none other than Joe Frazier, who after knocking out Jimmy Ellis in five devastating rounds in Madison Square Garden on February 16 became the "undisputed" heavyweight champion of the world. Last month's confrontation was the long-awaited climax to a rather long and uninteresting series of elimination bouts designed to find a successor to the crown of disposed yet unbeaten heavyweight champion, Muhammad Ali. Each fighter brought an impressive record into this showdown battle. Frazier, the poor boy from the Philadelphia slaughterhouse and more recently, the 1964 Olympic heavyweight king, had won all of his previous 24 professional bouts — 21 by knockouts. Among his victims were such prominent names as Oscar Bonavena, Jerry Quarry, Karl Mildenerberger, George Chuvalo, and Ernie Terrell. Ellis, a former middleweight and ex-sparring partner of the dethroned Ali, brought a 25 and 5 record into the ring, with 17 K.O.s to his credit. He also boasted victories over Bonavena, Quarry, Floyd Patterson, Thad Spencer and Leotis Martin.

Pre-fight speculation saw the bout as an interesting contrast of styles, putting the brawling slugger Frazier against the swift and classy stylist, Ellis. Though Jimmy the Greek and the rest of Vegas saw the odds at six to one for Frazier, a great many experts felt that Ellis might possibly elude and out maneuver the stalking Frazier. The first round proved this hypothesis to be accurate, as Ellis, circling, hitting, and running much like his departed mentor, scored with several swift combinations to win the nod. Yet, by the second and third stanzas it was quite apparent that Ellis' punches were not phasing Frazier in the least. Set and determined, the "Philly Flash" traded blows through Ellis' flurries to land solid blows on the latter's head and mid-section. By the beginning of the fourth round, Frazier was in obvious control of the fight, and with a minute and a half to go, he pinned Ellis, his harried adversary, against the ropes and dropped him with two overpowering left hooks. Ellis, barely getting up at nine, staggered in to another murderous flurry and went down again. The count went to 5, when the bell sounded the end of the round. However, when the fifth round began, Ellis did not move from his stool

## Mountainmen

by K. MERRYMIRE

Coach Rothbacher's ski buds finished third in the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association championships at Sugarloaf and Pettingill Park. Bear captain, Charlie Hayward, won the six mile cross country event with a time of 41:50 and finished fifth in the jumping event. Final standings gave Colby the trophy with 389.6 points. Defending champion, the University of Maine was second (379.1) and Bowdoin was third (357.8). The meet was a two day event that took place last Friday and Saturday. The point spread between places was extremely uniform (10 to 12 points) and illustrates the costly mistakes aspect of the competition. The last place in the contest was awarded to Bates with a 349.1 point accumulation.

## Two "Superslumps" Poor Finish It's All Over

by BILL FINK

The freshmen extended their own losing streak to four games and moved their record down closer to the .500 mark as the Colby frosh whipped them 85-63. Lee Arris once again hit his average by tossing 20 points while sidekick Frank Campbell tallied 18 in the losing effort.

Cliff Westbrook, a late season addition to the club, continues to improve and with his uncanny jumping ability, should provide the future of Bowdoin basketball with some bright hopes.

U. of Maine is the last obstacle in this year's campaign and the junior Bears will certainly have their hands full in trying to tame them.

and thus forfeited the fight to Frazier.

Even though Frazier's victory was extremely convincing, it only served to enlarge the shadow of the dethroned Ali which has pervaded boxing fans and Clay himself. Savor the prospect

## Second Dead Heat Frosh Floundering

by BRIAN KENNEDY

In swimming the magic number is 48 . . . usually. It is more than coincidental that only one team in a meet nets 48 points and that this team brings home top honors. However, spectators at Curtis Pool last Saturday witnessed an oddity as both teams stalled with only 47 points. This may be common in other sports, but in swimming, a tie is a rarity that borders on a mathematical impossibility. Normally, there are ninety-five points at issue and two competing teams; obviously there is no margin for a tie. However, when the Cubs failed to enter a diver, one point was dropped from the meet and the slim possibility of a tie emerged. The Cubs managed despite all odds the conversion of possibility into fact, twice in one season. Early in the season

against Huntington Prep and once again last Saturday in the dual meet with Exeter.

Despite the tie, the Cubs, overall swam an excellent meet. John Erikson continued his unbeaten streak with victories in the 200 yard and 400 yard freestyle events. Tom Costin with a 1:01.9 for the 100 backstroke and Rick Haudel with a 58.5 for the 100 yard butterfly also captured first spots for the Cub squad. Niland Mortimer, Rich Lucas, and John Ward also picked up crucial points. Despite these fine individual performances, the high point of the meet came in the final relay. This event is worth seven points and at the time Bowdoin was trailing, 47-40. The Cub relay of John Doran, Tom Newman, Niland Mortimer, and Kirk Abbott turned in a balanced team effort with each swimmer bettering his best time of the season. The relay time of 3:35.4 was only 5 seconds over the old freshman mark. Next Saturday, Bowdoin will wind up its regular season with a home meet against an always sharp Tufts swimming squad.

### Polar Bearings

#### HOCKEY

Bowdoin	10	New Hampshire	3
Bowdoin	10	Holy Cross	1
Bowdoin	11	A.C.	4
Bowdoin	5	Norwich	2

-16-2

vs. Colby Friday 7:30			
vs. Penn Saturday 7:30			
Bowdoin Fr.	0	New Hampshire	4
Bowdoin Fr.	2	Deerfield	10
Bowdoin Fr.	2	Hebron	6
Bowdoin Fr.	0	Exeter	2

-6-5

#### BASKETBALL

Bowdoin	76	Springfield	97
Bowdoin	77	Bates	119
Bowdoin	64	Colby	82
Bowdoin	68	Maine	89
Bowdoin Fr.	67	Maine	92
Bowdoin Fr.	65	Bates	84
Bowdoin Fr.	73	Colby	85
Bowdoin Fr.	65	Maine	95

#### SWIMMING

Bowdoin	50	U. Conn.	45
Bowdoin	45	Trinity	29
Bowdoin	41	Amherst	54

-6-3

Bowdoin Fr.	55	Hebron	38
Bowdoin Fr.	—	Portland	—
Bowdoin Fr.	47	Exeter	47

5-2-2  
vs. Tufts Saturday 3:30

-5-2-2

vs. Tufts Saturday 3:30

## Hog Man Exposed

I sent this picture of myself on my Norton-Mann sand scrambler at Popham Beach to verify my existence to the skeptics at Bowdoin (you know who I mean, Whitcomb and Turner). Yes, disbelievers, there really is a "Hoss" Jameson.

The picture you see is actually a self-portrait, taken by time-lapse shutter release. For those of you who are not photo jocks, that means I press a button on the camera and have ten seconds to get into position. The Norton-Mann afforded me sufficient time to race back quickly enough to be captured on film in the action pose. I intended to send a photograph of me on my controversial "Hog," but every one I took was censored by the hierarchy of the Dapper Devils. And besides, the heat from my exhausts destroyed most of the decent shots. My bike is so versatile that I am teaching it to use a camera, so maybe it will photograph itself for the next Orient issue. Despite its uncanny ability to do almost anything, I still have to tie its shoes.

Ed's Note — see "Hogs Forever" in issue number thirteen . . . an eat your hearts out.

## Constantines'

212 Maine Street — Brunswick  
Headquarters For KLH Components

## Nosmo King

To the Editor:

On behalf of the Bowdoin hockey team, we would ask the hockey fans to refrain from smoking during the final games of the season. To say the least, the ventilation system is inadequate, and often the smoked-filled atmosphere becomes oppressive to the players. If the smoking could be eliminated the game would be much more enjoyable to the players and the fans. Maple Leaf Garden, the Forum in Montreal, Alphonse Arena at Colby, and Snively Arena at the University of New Hampshire all have restrictions against smoking. This however, is a special request.

Since the regulation can only be enforced by the spectators themselves, we would ask that this request be passed along.

Sincerely,

Erland B. Hardy  
Stephen H. Hardy  
Co-Captains, Hockey 69-70

The **ORIENT** sports staff hopes that this request will be granted, not only for these final games but for future contests as well. The spectators who continue to smoke should at least attempt to save themselves from the wrath of the Bowdoin Polar Bear by sitting in the far corners of the arena. Even then, you will only be spared if you are wearing a Bowdoin sweat-suit, shirt, tie, socks, jackets, scarf, and hat (Zeke take note).

## Oh Jeffrey!

by LORD

After compiling a mild winning streak and a favorable season record, the varsity swimming team dropped a meet to Amherst's Lord Jeffs. A very crucial loss such as this near the end of the season could affect Saturday's competition with Tufts from a psychological aspect. The Bears, however, have proved themselves throughout the year's competition, so a trip up against Amherst should be ignored by the Tufts' odd-makers. Again, the final relay was an important factor in deciding the outcome of the weekend's meet. The home team managed to win the relay and snatched up the victory just as the Bears had done so many times during the season. Fighting for the luckless Bowdoin cause was Peter Robinson who swam the 500 yard freestyle for the first time in competition. Robinson came within six tenths of a second of the Bowdoin record which was set by his brother, Tim, in 1965. His time was an astounding 5:16.7. Robinson went on to become the man of the day by winning the 200 yard individual medley in a time of 2:08.5. Other Bears taking laurels back to Brunswick were Jeff Meehan and Parker Bonds. Meehan won the 50 yard freestyle competition in 23.3 seconds. Bonds took the top stair in the 100 yard freestyle event with a 51 flat.

This weekend, the squad plays host to an always tough and always "drown Bowdoin" oriented Tufts team. A win against Tufts would finish the season in grand style with a 7-2 mark in what has been a photo-finish year. A fine showing in the New England at Springfield in two weeks is expected of the Bowdoin swimmers.

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## East Snowed East Buried

by DUDE

How long has it been since the Bowdoin Hockey team lost (what ever that means) a game? What is more, how long will it be? The 1969-70 squad boasts an astounding, 16-2 season record with an unprecedented flawless mark against Division II competitors (12-0). Sid Watson's club has skated over Boston State, Connecticut, Colby, Vermont, Williams, Massachusetts, Amherst, Merrimack, Middlebury, Holy Cross, American International College, and Norwich. Not to mention Division I teams such as Army, Northeastern, and New Hampshire — Penn will be spared the embarrassment of being added to the list prematurely. Contained in the two losses is a 1-0 Dartmouth (Division I) victory in the Cleveland Tournament . . . the winning goal was highly contested. Several records have been broken thus far this season. First, 16 victories is the single season win record. Next, 13 consecutive wins are the most ever enjoyed by a Bowdoin athletic team. Third, 159 is the greatest number of assists by a Bear squad. And finally, 256 is the greatest number of goals accumulated. If Bowdoin beats two when Bowdoin beats Colby, they will be the first undefeated small college in E.C.A.C. history. The last time the Bears lost to a Division II opponent was January 18, 1969 against Middlebury in enemy territory. After carefully considering the information, the answers to both questions is undoubtedly: a long time.

Among the honors bestowed upon Bears throughout the season, E.C.A.C. laurels have been bountiful. This week, Rick Foulkes was named to the E.C.A.C.'s All-East squad. Foulkes has scored nine goals this season, two hat tricks included. He has also been credited with 15 assists.

In the Norwich contest, Foulkes along with Erland Hardy and Good scored single goals. Dowd had duals. Although the game was tied at 2-2 in the third period, the Bears came out of hibernation to freeze the Cadets, 5 to 2. Steve Hardy, Foulkes, and Good all gave two assists in the crusade. Oddly enough, for such a close contest, Bear goalie Bradley made only 12 saves while Norwich's net man made 29.

Bowdoin's final two regular season games will be tonight against once beaten Colby and tomorrow evening against the University of Pennsylvania. After that, Bowdoin moves into the E.C.A.C. Tournament. The opening game will feature the number one team (need we ask) against the fourth place team. The contest will take place in the Arena in Brunswick, 8 p.m. on March 11th. If the Bears win that particular contest, then they will play the winner of the second and third place bout. Again, the final contest will be in the Arena and is scheduled for 3 o'clock on March 14th. Tickets for the first game are on sale today and tomorrow until noon. Their price with I.D. is one dollar, without two dollars. Public ticket sales will be March 9th. Tickets for the March 14th contest will go on sale March 12th under the same stipulations. Teams being considered for the other three slots are, as of Thursday, Middlebury, Vermont, Merrimack, Oswego, Colby and Salem State — all lambs for the slaughter.

With records falling, streaks growing and the waiver waving, the chances are good that, if it can be imagined, action will improve as pressures grow. The concentrated efforts of skaters, staff and spectators has been tremendous and will continue. If, the Bears should win the remainder of their matches or the tournament, a school holiday should be declared before it is demanded. Or at least before it is observed.

### ECAC II

## Still High Atop

Leaders in ECAC Division II (through last Saturday's games):

	W	L	T	PCT.	G.F.	G.A.
BOWDOIN	12	0	0	1.000	73	29
Middlebury	11	4	0	.733	89	54
Vermont	11	4	0	.733	81	41
Oswego	8	3	0	.727	72	56
Buffalo	5	2	0	.714	52	25
Babson	7	3	0	.700	47	27
Merrimack	9	4	0	.692	72	47
Worcester State	5	2	1	.688	41	34
Colby	12	6	1	.658	101	70
Massachusetts	9	5	0	.643	66	37
Nichols	4	2	1	.643	38	26
Salem State	9	6	0	.600	104	62
Lowell Tech	8	6	0	.571	78	66
Connecticut	8	7	0	.533	61	62

## PENN SUPPORTER(S)

Will hold pre-game meeting in Room 102 of

M.U. to discuss post-game evacuation plans

## And on other campuses . . .



Protesters picket Colby Athletic Offices in efforts to prevent the heartless but unavoidable sacrifice of their Ases to the Bowdoin Bears. The auction will take place in the Arena tonight at 7:30, the action will take place shortly thereafter, when enough people have bought Colby equipment to have a pick up game.

Possible explanation for the actions of students at Colby College was discovered recently when the following prophecy was found engraved on the side of Colby's arena. The footprints leading to the sight of the inscription were pronounced authentic by Irving T. Schmidlapp, Colby's Zoology Professor, shortly before his disappearance. Similar tracks were found leading from the Schmidlapp home towards the North. There was no sign of a struggle.

1, the Bowdoin Polar Bear, august Lord of the White Horde, slayer of 100,000 enemies, Ravager of 10,000 villages, and Ravisher of 100,000 women do say to you dogs of Colby, sons of toads and daughters of camels, that the Blessed Sons of Bowdoin shall grind you into the dust and the dogs and the vultures shall pick your bleaching bones. The blood of the Bear runs true in the veins of Bowdoin hockey players and you shall cringe under their terrific onslaught, even as it has been when our enemies cravenly covered under the hooves of the Artic Horde. Bowdoin has not tasted the bitter brew of defeat and your deaths will come as surely as all the world shall cringe under the fist of the Bowdoin Polar Bear, the Light of the North and Master of countless simpering slaves.

You shall be defeated — mark my words — and you shall buckle under the thousand infamies of the vanquished. When the buzzer marks the end of the game, the blood of your team shall gurgie on the ice and the buildings of your wretched institution shall burn as a million suns, the men of your accused ilk shall die by the claws of the Bear, your women shall suffer the most unspeakable indignities ere they taste death, and your children shall be sold into slavery to suffer unbearable anguish unto the thousandth generation.

Mark these words — ye who art doomed to vanquishment most base — and tremble at the words of the Bowdoin Polar Bear, King of Kings, Ruler of the World and Slaughterer of Mules, for my word is beyond question. I have spoken.



Penn students, realizing the futility of protest, have taken matters into their own hands — they have started digging graves for the members of their hockey team. Little do they know that Bears eat what they kill. So, if you're travelin' to the north country fair . . .



# BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1970

NUMBER 16

## Sophomore Assaulted, Four Men Are Seized

At about 1:30 Wednesday morning, Steven Horwitz '72 was attacked and beaten on College Street in the vicinity of Coleman Hall. The attack was without provocation. Horwitz's assailants fled when students from Sigma Nu and Coleman Hall, attracted by Horwitz' cries for help, appeared at the scene. These students escorted him to the infirmary.

Horwitz was returning from the Delta Sigma house when the attack occurred. As he passed the Senior Center parking lot he noticed a group of men, but thought nothing of it. They apparently followed him onto College Street, where they overtook him in the vicinity of the Sigma Nu house. One man held him while two beat him. His attackers were armed with clubs of some sort. Horwitz thinks that they were using metal pipes. Dr. Hanley, who examined Horwitz upon his arrival at the infirmary, agrees that the weapons used were probably metal. Horwitz' injuries were primarily to his head and upper body. Although Horwitz is currently in good condition, it is expected that there will be some permanent scarring.

## Wiley Chosen To Complete J-Board

by SAUL GREENFIELD

At the beginning of this week's Student Council meeting it was announced that the faculty had suspended the physical education requirement for the Bowdoin degree. President John Cole emphasized that he did not have the exact provisions of the resolution. He expected they would be announced. The Boards have to vote on the resolution at their June meetings.

The members of the Council voted on next year's proctors. Each representative had the opportunity to speak on the behalf of any individual. The completed ballots will be sent to the Dean's office for final approval. Dean Nyhus indicated that he wanted the proctors to play a more active role next year in the area of academic assistance — especially for freshmen.

Paul Wiley was elected as a fifth member of the Judiciary Board. George Alston was elected as representative of the independents. An amendment to the constitution specifying the method of election of student representatives to the Governing Boards was tabled. A slightly modified version, providing for alternates to the delegates, will be resubmitted next week.

After a discussion, a resolution to support Colby's protesting Black students was passed. There was a large number of abstentions in that vote.

Although Horwitz was pinned in a strangle hold from behind, he was able to periodically call for aid. These cries summoned Jim Newman, Doug Erlacher, and Gordon Cutten to the scene and the attackers fled. Although Horwitz' wallet was stolen during the beating, robbery was not the primary motivation behind the attack.

Later Wednesday morning, Brunswick police took four suspects into custody in the vicinity of Maine Street. Bail has been set at thirty-five hundred dollars for each of the men.

Dean Nyhus does not feel that the attack was necessarily a product of campus-town animosity. "Brunswick is rapidly changing from a quiet rural town to a genuine suburb. This change is causing problems that the college will have to face." According to Nyhus, the College has had the establishment of a uniformed campus police force under consideration for some time. The delay has been due to budgeting limitations; money spent on campus police will be money taken from some other area. The establishment of such a force appears to have attained a number one budgeting priority.

(Please turn to page 3)

## Morrell Gym Filled As Muskie Calls For Environment Cleanup

By FRED CUSICK

Senator Muskie came here to speak on the topic "Mars Can Wait, Man Can't." Afterwards it was learned that someone else had written the title and that he was not aware that he was supposed to speak on "Mars," etc. In any case, the senator abandoned his prepared text and ad-libbed

for an hour in a manner that was reminiscent of a Nixon press conference. He spent ten minutes warming up by telling of the experiences and problems of his generation when they returned to Maine after World War II. The problem at that time had been to bring more industry into Maine. He recounted how, as

governor, his main concern had been to attract capital while at the same time preserving as much of the Maine environment as possible. He told how, as senator, he had helped write and pass the Water Quality Act. A good half of the senator's speech was spent justifying his actions in this manner.

The rest of the senator's speech consisted of warnings about the cost of cleaning up the environment and peevish innuendos against those who had only just discovered the ecology issue. It was this part of the senator's speech that reminded me of Richard Nixon. He never cracked a smile and he seemed to assume that he was addressing a hostile audience. He gave a chilling description of man's position on earth, caught between the blackness of the earth's core and the blackness of space.

"Now everybody's getting on the bandwagon. Everyone wants to write tougher laws. Everyone has learned the rhetoric of concern. Everyone knows what should have been done twenty-five years ago. And everyone knows what should be done next year." He seemed to regard his audience as participants in some kind of ecological original sin.

After his address the senator defended himself against the charge that he had ever helped "Freddie" Vaisling, a large campaign contributor who he knew "only casually," to pollute a Maine river and expressed his skepticism over the proposed Machiasport refinery.

The senator repeated over and over again during his address that we all knew "the story" and we all knew what it would take to clean up the environment. I agree. I only wish the senator had not wasted so much time telling us "the story" all over again.



Senator Muskie addresses a full house on the environmental crisis that confronts us all.

## Feds Nab Two In Acid Bust

By DAVE GORDON

Two Bowdoin students were among three arrested last Friday in Portland, charged with sale and possession of LSD. Sophomores Bob Friedland and Marc Heinlein, both 19, and Kermit Sargeant of Berkeley, California, were seized in what Justice Department officials called the largest LSD bust in New England.

The arrests Friday outside the Charter House Motel and in the Pine Tree Shopping Center culminated a six month investigation by federal, state, and local officials. A probable cause hearing on the charges was set for March 20.

Heinlein allegedly sold a quantity of LSD to a federal narcotics agent, the purchase being made with marked bills. 8,000 tabs of the acid was sold to the federal agent, and police claim that an additional 16,000 tabs was found in the defendants' possession.

The bust, the first involving Bowdoin students, has had widespread ramifications on campus. Friedland and Heinlein were let out on bail on Saturday and came back to campus where they submitted their resignations from school.

Last weekend happened to be a meeting of the alumni council, giving the alumni a first-hand chance to discuss the nature of the drug "problem." Response from other sectors of the campus community has been varied.

The college, as usual, did not commit itself to any specific

point of view. Friedland and Heinlein's resignations were accepted "without comment." In an interview, Dean Nyhus said that the college had no previous knowledge of the investigation. He said that the college has no specific pattern of procedures in dealing with the police. In lesser cases, he said, they often will talk to college officials before taking action. While the college has not been in contact with police officials, Dean Nyhus added that "in no way are we going to impede police work." He said that the college drew a distinction between FBI investigation of anti-war protestors from college-compiled lists, and the legitimate law enforcement activities of the police.

The college was notified as soon as the arrests were made, and the news evidently caused somewhat of a confused reaction in the administration building.

News of the bust spread quickly among students. There was, and still is, a tremendous fear among a large segment of the student body that the Portland bust was only the initial blow in a general drug crackdown at Bowdoin. There was a sense of "mass paranoia" among many students. One student said, "This is going to be a hot place this spring. You can't have the biggest acid bust in the East and not have repercussions. There are narcs on campus now." I asked him how he knew, and he replied, "Like, it's not everybody that carries around a gun."

As far as the administration

knows, there are no undercover agents on campus. However, Dean Nyhus added that, "it's very possible that any level of enforcement could solicit information without informing us." Dean Nyhus said that there was apparently a mass destruction of drugs on the campus. "Many people were shocked into a sense of reality."

The reaction to the bust from. (Please turn to page 2)

## "Open Mind"

## Dope Discussed Tuesday

On Tuesday afternoon, Dr. William Schumacher, director of the Bureau of Mental Health in Augusta, conducted an informal session on the physiological and psychological aspects of drug use. A sizable number of students, townspeople, and faculty attended the late-afternoon discussion in Wentworth Hall.

Dr. Schumacher is a psychiatrist and public administrator, and therefore qualified to discuss psychological as well as physiological effects of drug use. By the end of the afternoon, the category "drug" included any drug from aspirin to LSD, nicotine to heroin. As a psychiatrist, Dr. Schumacher is specifically concerned because the facts of drug use are garbled and sometimes distorted by emotions and inadequate research. Modern so-

ciet sets a pattern of drug use; an increasing number of medical and emotional problems are arising from a greater frequency of drug use, including cases of hepatitis and tetanus, as well as escalated drug use for internal, emotional problems. The situation is further complicated by the extreme and opposing viewpoints on the subject held by different elements of society. According to Dr. Schumacher, solutions are not easy to come by because "scare" tactics are ineffective and self-defeating, while most education in the area is controlled by unqualified teachers.

Schumacher talked at length on the states of research of several drugs, and saw a possible upward progression in the use of

(Please turn to page 2)



# Schumacher On Drugs

(Continued from page 1)

drugs, citing origins of heroin addiction and Project Intercept. He was hotly debated, however, of his first assertion. He also held, quite rightly, that illegal drug use necessarily indicates illegal manufacture and supply, and therefore uncertain quality of the drug. Interestingly enough, laboratory use and experimentation with LSD, methedrine, and benzedrine, among others, has not produced any ill effects of any kind in the users.

Although Schumacher foresees the eventual legalization of marijuana, he does not support legalization at the present time. He maintains that research is still uncertain and limited, and ad-

vises that not enough is known about the drug. He also feels that society is not ready for the unrestricted use of grass. But Schumacher rested his case, as the Institute of Mental Health does, on the assertion that the only reason not to smoke grass is because it is illegal, and, possible prosecution can occur.

Dr. Schumacher closed the discussion by advising everyone to keep an open mind on the subject of drug use. He pointed out that premature conclusions of any kind can hinder objective findings and slow down already staggered research. In the final analysis, drug use will have to be evaluated on the basis of facts, not emotions and opinions.

# College Reacting To Bust

(Continued from page 1)

the remaining students at Coleman Farm was a combination of shock, surprise, and dismay. Tony Bucci and John Bradley are both very bitter. "From the beginning we felt that cops were watching us. Long-haired freaks. Out on a farm. I had a feeling a bust was coming."

The boys at the farm feel that they are under constant surveillance by the police, and it is af-

fecting their ability to work, and their lives in general. "Every morning just brings another day of paranoia."

The farm is quite a bit different without Friedland. "We were all dependent on one another, and there is a sense that something is missing."

Bucci had this to say about the entire affair: "They were the product of capitalism, and so they tried to play the social or-

der's game, but by their own rules. Adults are into many things that are just as bad, if not worse, although they're not often called illegal. They, however, can make the rules."

Dean Nyhus did not see the probability of a quantitative increase in drug prosecution following the Friedland - Heinlein affair. "Their [the authorities'] primary concern is with distribution." General opinion among students is that this is not the case.

From my limited observations, it seems that among parents of teen-aged youth in the town there was a feeling of relief and gratitude over the bust. Many townspeople think that college students have been responsible for their children being "turned on" to grass, acid and other drugs. Dean Nyhus said that from his observation, the college is not responsible for very much of the drug distribution in the town. He did, nevertheless, express a fear about the possibility of further worsening of relations between the college and the town.

I asked Detn Nyhus if he felt there was a drug problem on the campus. "Oh yes. There are people here whose lives are being disrupted by drug use. People have dropped out of college because of drugs. Generally our society is puzzled over the causes of the massive increase in drug use. The culture might be driving people into this. The College has a duty to create a humane institution, one in which drugs won't be necessary."

The Coleman Farm boys disagree with the Dean on this question. They feel that there is no drug 'problem' at Bowdoin and wonder if anybody really knows what a drug problem is. General student sentiment is probably split on this question. Townspeople definitely see a drug problem out of this campus.

The Friedland-Heinlein incident has opened up the whole question of drugs on the campus and in society in general. It seems true that the Bowdoin campus will not be the same this spring owing to the events of last weekend.

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## Event No. 3

On Monday, March 16 Spring Semester Musical Event #3 will take place between 1 and 1:30 P.M. in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union. Musical topic is: IM-PROVISATION and JAM SESSION. All students are welcome to participate — bring your instrument, your music, and your soul! Groups are welcome. Plan your own brief numbers and we'll let the spirit move the rest. Solos and duos come as well.

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## Roads Vs. People

## Poor Unite Against Referendum

by  
RANDY STIFFLER  
BROWNIE CARSON

The first article of this series dealt with background concerning Maine poor people's disenchantment with the actions of the state legislature. To demonstrate their indignation with the legislature's recent actions, the low-income group is attempting a massive popular defeat of the 19 million dollar highway bond issue on March 16.

Maine's poor people have organized themselves into a statewide organization called United

Low Income (ULI). Of the heads of households (at least four people) in Maine, 64% make less than \$6,000 per year; 160,000 earn less than \$4,000. These people feel that the legislature ignored their interests in the past session, and consequently they intend to make their voice heard in the coming referendum.

A ULI leaflet put it this way. "What has the legislature done for you? . . . Do you want to serve notice on the legislature and bureaucrats of this state that you have had it? . . . The

legislature has said NO to YOU, now it is your chance to say NO to THEM!"

Tom Leeman, a local ULI spokesman said, "We're not against roads, but against the fact that they are considered more important than people. If this (the referendum) can't be defeated, it will show low-income people that their vote has power." The present attitude among poor people is that they have no influence on legislative decisions.

The state has estimated a voter turnout of 25,000, ULI hopes to rally 50,000 votes to block the bill. While the ULI have negligible resources, the supporters of the referendum — contractors, resort owners, etc. — have tremendous wealth with which to finance a pro-bond publicity effort.

The referendum is of particular significance because of the fact that 1970 is an election year. "If we can defeat the bond issue," said Leeman, "it will show the people running for office that the low-income vote counts. They will therefore have to consider our interests."

## Good Vibes At Vespers

by PETER WILSON

One of the year's most exciting musical events passed by this past Sunday in the College Chapel (you remember — that's the tall, stone-gray, awesome tower on the quadrangle). The Bowdoin College Glee Club (under the direction of Prof. Rodney Rothlisberger) combined with the charming voices of the Radcliffe Choral Society (under the direction of Mr. Elliot Forbes) in a performance of Mozart's *Vesperae Solennes De Confessor* (K.V. 339).

In his last major undertaking with the Bowdoin Glee Club, Mr. Rothlisberger led a vigorous and well-balanced performance. His well-disciplined groups kept up the thrust of the tempo and worked exceedingly well with the instrumentalists. Particularly good were the fine solo sections of the *Laudate Dominum*. Carol Magenau '70 of Radcliffe is to be commended for her several solo responsibilities throughout the concert. She possesses a strong

vocal talent. Last to be mentioned, but not least important, is the strong support of the chamber orchestra, composed mainly of professionals, faculty, and student musicians. The group handled the accompanying music with intonation, balance, and assurance. It was a highly rewarding musical accomplishment.

Preceding the performance of the Mozart *Vesperae*, Mr. Forbes directed the Radcliffe women in performances of Jacob Handl's *Trabe me post te*, Francois Couperin's *Troisième Leçon de Ténèbres*, and Thomas Beveridge's contemporary work, *Il Cantico di Frate Sole* (1968). The result, especially with Beveridge's work, was excellent! The solo offerings of soprano Nancy Wilson must also be praised. The *Il Cantico*, scored for chorus and piano (an instrument not equipped to battle the acoustics of the Chapel), was original and vital in its contemporary harmony and vocal technique. Mr. Forbes' musicianship did ample justice to the composer's craftsmanship.

Heightened by the performance medium of the Chapel, the musical experience preserved all the joy and solemnity of Mozart, whose religious works continue to thrive and communicate in contemporary life.

## Horwitz...

(Continued from page 1)

With attacks on both persons and property increasing to epidemic proportions this year, student attitudes are becoming increasingly embittered. Many feel that the police would rather concentrate on headline making drug busts than on the protection of students and college property. Although the swift action on the Horwitz case has abated the bitterness, the truce between the town and the college seems to be deteriorating on both sides.

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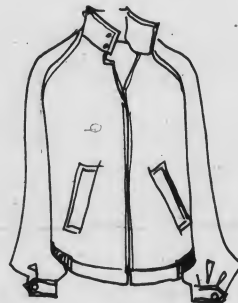
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# Colby And Penn Beaten Vermont To Be Hosted

by CALMONT

Over 2,800 spectators packed the Bowdoin Arena last Friday night to watch the animals, Mules and Bears, duel to a 4-2 Arctic victory. Although the doors were forced to close twenty minutes to a half hour before game time and well over 500 fans had to be turned away, both teams managed to squeeze in and play three good periods of hockey. The game itself was marked by hard checks and "kill the man with the puck" tactics. Colby, however, learned that the Bears are not to be tampered with, as one Mule found out after missing a check and landing on his own stick — he was back on the ice after a half a period or so. The first tally of the contest was placed on the scoreboard by Bob Hall on an assist from Tommy Lea at 5:22. This early Bowdoin goal was scored while the Bears were one down. The Mules, however, came charging back and scored twice before the period was over (5:56 and 10:37). Both scores were made while Bowdoin had men in the box, the first came while two Bears were hibernating and the second found one Bear napping due to referee's orders. Jim Block scored at 11:40 compliments of Foulkes and Good. The first period ended in a 2-2 deadlock. The second period continued to be the brutal game. The Bears managed to score twice in the last five minutes and in doing so, sealed up the match. First, at 12:25, Bob Petrie scored assisted by Dowd, and immediately after, at 13:40, Bob Maxwell, with a little help from Kullen, scored. The third period was a brutal tug of war that featured fine Colby initiative but even more Bowdoin talent. Defensively, Bradley made 23 saves while the Colby netman stopped 25.

The Penn game was not as close as the score would lead a non-spectator to believe. While Penn felt that beating Harvard would in some way enable them to beat Bowdoin, the Bears felt that in order to get ready for the Division II playoffs they should concentrate on skating. Burnett aided by Murphy was first to outskate the Pennmen when he scored at 12:33 of the first period. The Quakers tied it at 16:01. In the second period, Bowdoin pulled ahead again. With 16:03 left in the period, Block helped Good on a power play. At the other end of the period, Lea took a shot after outskating the Penn defense. Lea's goal made the score three to one. In the third period, Bowdoin slackened their pace momentarily and the Quakers took advantage of the situation, two quick goals were scored at 2:55 and 8:20. The Bears retaliated and ended up two ahead of the Penn effort. Burnett and Raymond set up Murphy for the winning goal at 9:14. Good assisted by Foulkes clinched the victory at 9:43. Bradley saved thirty shots, the Quakerman had 52. Penn's penalties were if not countless, at least hopeless.

In the first bout of the E.C.A.C. Division II eliminations, the Bowdoin squad squashed the opposition, 9-1. Many speculators prophesized a contest similar to the one staged at Merrimack earlier this season. The difference in this game, however, was obvious. The Bears, always better under pressure, rode the tide of the game. When Merrimack attempted to dominate the game by fast skating, the Bears skated faster, etc. Scoring in the first period was entirely a Bear commodity. Monopolizing the board were Petrie and Burnett.

Petrie scored first at 7:49 assisted by Kullen, then Burnett at 11:55 assisted by Murphy, then Petrie at 16:32, and then Burnett at 18:16. In the second period, Merrimack capitalized on a Bear sitting in the penalty box, making the score 4-1. Bowdoin continued its attack when the Hardy Boys did a duet at 2:17, Erie helping Steve, and at 12:02 when Jim Block made good on a Foulkes pass. In the third period, the Bears once again controlled the score as they racked up three more tallies. At 6:01, Raymond scored with back up arrangement by Murphy and Hall. Then, late in the third period, Dowd accompanied by Good, made the score 8-1. At 18:46, a moment later, Burnett turned in a hat trick by popping in his third goal of rout. From a Bowdoin point of view, the game was excellent. The defense

with Hall, Kullen, and Hardy was flawless. The offense skated like it had something in mind. And, the smoke in the arena was kept to a minimum (drinking — no comment). As for penalties, Merrimack had 5 and Bowdoin had 3. The outstanding player for the visitors had to be their goalie who not only saved a four on one shot but also stayed healthy while his teammates chose suicidal courses of action.

There have been many records broken during this season. The final account of these statistics will appear in the final hockey issue of the Orient. Next, the Bears will meet Vermont who is the winner of the second and third place contest (Vermont 5 Middlebury 1). Vermont is extremely fast and likes to make contact. Earlier this season, however, the Bears beat them by playing with more consistency and endurance.



Steve Hardy, Bear co-captain, starts his drive that resulted in the fifth goal of the contest. Steve's brother, Erie, was given an assist on the play.



Bob Hall breaks loose after stealing the puck from a Merrimack player who was left kneeling (and praying) in the background. Hall assisted in this particular foray.



Number nine is Bob Petrie who has just completed his unsuccessful bid for a hat trick. There's always Vermont, Bob.





# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1970

NUMBER 17



Fred Lyman, recipient of a Watson Fellowship, is congratulated by President Roger Howell.

## Lyman Receives Watson

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 18 — The Thomas J. Watson Foundation today announced the award of a \$6,000 fellowship grant to Bowdoin College senior Frederick W. Lyman of St. Louis, Mo.

The award provides a year of independent post-graduate travel and study abroad. Lyman is among 56 students from 27 U.S. colleges and universities chosen for the award.

The fellowships are presented annually by the foundation, a charitable trust established by

the late Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, Sr. in memory of her husband, founder of International Business Machines Corporation.

Lyman, who is majoring in Art, will travel to Italy, Spain and Portugal to study the quality of life in those areas through painting, sculpture and photography.

Chosen as an alternate from Bowdoin was senior Barry A. Stevens of Randolph, Mass., who is majoring in Psychology and plans a career in either law or social psychology.

Lyman is currently Chairman of the Bowdoin Camera Club and was a member of the Bowdoin Student Council during his sophomore and junior years. In 1968-69 he was a Dormitory Proctor, one of the chief undergraduate honors at Bowdoin. In 1967 he won first prize in a student art contest with an oil painting entitled "The End of the Day" and in 1969 he won third prize in a similar contest. His works have been displayed in exhibitions at the Bowdoin Senior Center. He earned freshman tennis numerals and has played interfraternity squash.

(Please turn to page 2)

## Housing

Application forms for under-graduates seeking dormitory accommodations will be available April 7 in the Office of the Housing Director at the Placement Bureau. Those planning to reside in fraternities should consult the fraternity House Manager immediately for reservation. Those who have the possibility of living in their fraternity house should seriously consider this option, for only those who do not have this alternative will receive first consideration for dormitory space.

Those declaring Independent status from this day forward will be placed last on the Independent list for dormitory space. The usual priority ratings will prevail, juniors first choice, sophomores next depending upon credits earned toward completion of college course.

Wherever possible assignments will be made according to requests. However, applicant should state three preferences on the application. Please act promptly — assignments will be made as soon as possible. Because of the larger incoming freshman class, the number of transfers and the Exchange Program, it is imperative that plans be made promptly and that every available space in the dormitories and the fraternities be used. There are no single accommodations in the dormitories.

## Manhattan's Sutton Sees Our National Priorities As Inhuman

By JOHN WEISS

"The Nation's Problems: A Quest for Solutions" seems to be almost an electric topic for a one hour speech. The skill, depth, and organization with which Percy E. Sutton presented this topic Wednesday night at Wentworth Hall revealed his political acumen and personal involvement in the nation's problems.

Mr. Sutton is President of the Borough of Manhattan and permanent chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee. A Texan by birth he has been a leader in civil rights movements for decades. "Before it was fashionable" he supported Malcolm X, and, as his lawyer, defended him in court.

Mr. Sutton, an impeccably dressed, articulate, and intense black man, began his speech by

referring to the recent bombings in New York. His personal view was that such acts were "improper because they're random and harm or destroy innocent people." But at the same time he insinuated that he "understood the feelings of frustration and helplessness" which cause the bombings. It is interesting that while Mayor Lindsay called the bombings "totally reprehensible" Mr. Sutton referred to them much more dispassionately as "improper." Throughout his speech Mr. Sutton tried to tell the audience just why "frustration and helplessness" was so real to so many people throughout the country and particularly to so many of his constituents. He stated that behind the social unrest and most of the nation's other problems are two perva-

sive evils, "a perverted order of national priorities and racism." Sutton was very explicit in his criticism. An "inhuman, cruel, and ugly idea of national interest prompted the government to spend 10.3 billion on urban problems, 39.9 billion on agricultural problems, and 507.2 billion on defense in the past eight years." The powerlessness of the disenfranchised was made poignantly clear by Mr. Sutton.

There are a lot of Charlies coming home from Vietnam with no skills but death and destruction and no way to find work. Perhaps the war won't end in Vietnam but in the streets of our cities and with more bombs."

Mr. Sutton's criticism of the nation's racial problems was less explicit. He spoke of his "white soul brothers" as being those who empathize with him and his problems. But he was pessimistic about Blacks gaining any real power in the "system." Carl Stokes, the Mayor of Gary, Ind., and he are freaks, isolated cases. He quoted his nephew who publicly chastised him once: "We know that the system only understands poisoning reservoirs, dynamiting, action not talk." Mr. Sutton, repeatedly pointed out that though he didn't agree with this line of reasoning, he understood how they felt and what motivated them. As a solution to the economic inequality between black and white Mr. Sutton advocated increased Federal expenditures for on the job training and education. "We talk a lot about the dropouts, but what about the never in's."

The whole tone of Mr. Sutton's speech was ominous. He began with a statement on terrorist bombings and ended with a similar remark. "We don't help them the underprivileged because they haven't bothered us enough yet." He left no doubt that they will.



Percy Sutton, President of the Borough of Manhattan, speaking at the Senior Center. Photo by Tom Jones

## Cal Decision Seen Unimportant

By FRED CUSICK

The cal requirement, which for all practical purposes was abolished by the faculty last week, seems almost as old as Bowdoin. It dates back to the 19th century before the advent of organized sports. At that time the idea of "a sound mind in a sound body" was taken seriously. The freshmen and sophomores of the turn of the century spent their cal periods throwing Indian clubs at each other in what is now the heating plant while the juniors were taught fencing. The seniors, then as now, escaped the requirement.

With the growth of organized, alumni supported sports and with the increase of what gym teachers and conservative politicians call the "flabbiness" of our society, the requirement became a burden for both coaches and students. It hadn't changed, very much, in spirit, from the

days of Indian clubs and fencing. Freshmen and sophomores were still forced to spend three dull hours a week under the indifferent eye of an instructor who would much rather have been attending to other duties. The general pattern of a cal class up until the reforms of this year ran as follows: 1. The students arrive five minutes late. 2. The instructor arrives ten minutes late. 3. The instructor divides the boys into teams to play touch football (or volleyball or softball). 4. The boys play. 5. The instructor dismisses the class ten minutes early so they can take a shower (Some do, some don't).

This year the Phys. Ed. department, perhaps sensing that the requirement's days were numbered, changed the program so that the students could have more freedom to pick and choose. The freshmen program was still

fairly rigid but the sophomore program offered a clever sophomore many opportunities to escape doing any exercise at all. The sophomore could even, if he wished, take a course in modern dance. Despite these belated attempts to reform the program (Dan Stuckey, the athletic director, couldn't understand why all the critics of cal ignored the reforms and spoke of the program as if it was still the same.) the faculty abolished it.

Now that the requirement is gone the Phys. Ed. department is unsure about what they'll put in its place:

"I've just come from a meeting where we discussed it," said Frank Sabasteanski, who is in charge of running the program, "and . . . ah . . . we're going to hold some more meetings later on and look into it."

According to Dan Stuckey the (Please turn to page 3)

## College Will Underwrite Concert Loss

Mahalia Jackson's concert last Saturday night was a musical success but a financial failure. The profits which Miss Jackson's performance was expected to produce were to have gone to Afro-Am's Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund. There were no profits. Two days before the concert less than 500 tickets had been sold. Rather than have Miss Jackson sing before a small paying audience the sponsors of the concert, according to Wolcott Hickman, Vice President of the College, agreed to "pad" the audience by letting all students in free. The College stepped in to cover the loss. The result: No money for the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund and a debt of \$2,500-\$2,800 which the College will have to pay.



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### Lyman Receives . . .

(Continued from page 1)

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I read with considerable interest the article by Carson and Stiffler entitled: "Roads v. People — Poor Unite Against Referendum." (Orient, March 13, 1970) As one who supported legislation to aid those families with low income I could not agree more that the record of the 104th is sadly lacking in the area of human resources.

Nevertheless, I cannot help but feel that the movement to defeat the Highway Bond Issue referendum is one of the most outstanding displays of ignorance I have witnessed since the Legislature adjourned.

Apparently the leadership of United Low Income (ULI) does not understand that highway funds, including funds to retire bonds, are dedicated revenues, and as such, cannot be used for general fund appropriations such as legislation to aid the poor. The highway program is not being financed by monies which could have been used to aid the poor.

In addition, it should be obvious that improvements in our transportation systems are an important factor in increasing the availability of

better jobs with better pay. I can only assume that the membership of ULI is interested in better jobs with better pay.

In any event, the short-sighted negativism evidenced by this attempt to defeat the Highway bond issue will do very little to advance the cause of Maine's poor. On the contrary, if my assessment of the Legislative membership is correct, such action will only result in an even more conservative attitude in the 105th.

Respectfully,  
Neal Corson '69

To the Editor,

I was "shocked, surprised, and dismayed" at the misquote of myself in your article on the late bust. At no time did I say, referring to either Robert Friedland or Marc Heinlein, "They were the product of capitalism, and so they tried to play the social order's game, but by their own rules. Adults are into many things that are just as bad, if not worse, although they're not often called illegal. They, however, can make the rules."

Late in the interview, I did get into a rap in which I characterized all human beings within the United States as "infected by the prevalent social virus: acute capitalism." I also had some thoughts on the dishonest, if not illegal, practices of most businessmen, and the way prices are inflated and profits gouged.

At no time, however, did I compare Messrs. Friedland and Heinlein with socially approved, or government sponsored, criminals.

Tony Buccì

## Cal Decision . . .

(Continued from page 1)

department will probably offer some elective courses for those students who want them. There is also the possibility of a semester course "with labs" in coaching if the faculty will vote to give it credit. Whatever program is offered Stuckey is convinced from the experiences of other colleges that "Voluntary programs don't work."

Far more important than what the Phys. Ed. department does about cal is what the demise of cal will do to the department in terms of budget and personnel. The department is one of the largest and most expensive at the College. It receives 4.5% of the overall College appropriations. According to Stuckey only a small fraction of this is spent on cal. He does not see any great budgetary or personnel change. Dean Gresson, who is chairman of the Athletics Committee, said that no personnel changes are planned next year but that the matter would be studied for possible changes later on. Wolcott Hokanson, Vice President of the College, did not see any changes in the budget. According to Hokanson the cost of running cal was "peanuts" compared with the cost of maintaining the teams and facilities.

Although abolition of the requirement by the Governing Boards is a forgone conclusion students still have to attend classes or receive an "F." Dean Gresson thinks that a large number of students will choose to continue rather than flunk. He pointed out that graduate schools are "just looking for a chance to refuse people. When they see on a boy's record that he couldn't even pass Phys. Ed. they might drop him."

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## Bearskins

## After Open Season

By HOSS

The 1969-70 basketball campaign proved to be a disastrous one for the Bowdoin Polar Bears as Coach Ray Bicknell's varsity squad wound up the season with a frustrating 5-15 record. The Bears dropped an 89-68 game to the University of Maine in their finale at Orono on March 12. The hosts won the state championships which Bowdoin shared two seasons ago and held outright last year. High scorers in the contest for the Bears were Captain Chip Miller who connected for 15 points, Clark Young with 14, and John MacClellan who tallied twelve marks.

In reviewing the disappointing season, it was revealed that Captain Miller paced the Bowdoin cagers in scoring, tallying 248 points an average of 14.9 points per game. Miller's fine shooting ability was further complimented by his performance on the boards. He made a total of 269 grabs for an average of 13.5 per game. In recognition of his fine season, Chip was recently elected to the All-Maine hoop team.

Not far behind Miller in the scoring department was sophomore Clark Young. In his first full season of varsity action, Clark sank 114 baskets and 60 charity tosses for 288 points and a 14.4 average. As Miller is a senior and thus will no longer be with the team, the role of Clark Young as a key engineer of future Polar Bear hoop successes looms very large.

It was also announced at the season's end that the captains for the upcoming campaign will be junior Steve Carey and junior John MacClellan, both from Massachusetts. Carey, a 6' 4" forward, posted an 11.2 scoring average this year, while MacClellan shot at a 7.3 points per game clip. Thus, with two fine captains, and the prospect of four returning lettermen from this years club, the Bowdoin cagers should reverse positively come next winter.

The freshman hoop squad, under the direction of Coach Ed Coombs, posted a 7-6 mark this season as they dropped their closing contest to the Maine freshman 95-64 in much the same fashion as they lost the final game of a prematurely excellent year. Lee Arris paced the Cubs with 18 points, while Frank Compagnone added 12, and Ken Tolver netted 9.

Official statistics showed that Arris, a 5' 8" guard from Freeport, was the teams leading scorer as he managed to collect 248 points in the squads 14 game season — an average of 17.7. Following Arris in the point count was Compagnone, who averaged 12.8 points per contest, and Tolver, who checked in with a 9.9 game average. Through the general tone of the freshman play during the year was a bit unsteady and less than outstanding, these individual efforts exhibit promise and would seem to reinforce predictions for varsity success next year. (Right, BoBo?)

## Bear Of The Hill

After being trampled by state competition, the varsity ski team went to the Division II championships at Keene State and captured second place. Among the schools competing were: Norwich, the winner; Yale, number three; Maine; New England College; Keene State and MIT finishing in that order. Bowdoin's Charlie Hayward, Co-Captain, laureled the Skimeister title with 377 points, eight points ahead of his nearest competitor. Out of 25 entrants in the jumping, Bowdoin placed fourth, Chip Fendler, ninth, Hayward, seventeenth, Hastings, and in the cross country, Bears managed to capture fifth place, Hayward, Lambie in seventh place and nineteenth, Dick Rice. Overall, Bowdoin took fourth in both of these events.

## Polar Bearings

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## Finmen Finished

By B. CRABBE

The varsity swimming team finished the 1969-70 season with a fine finale against Tufts in the Curtis Pool. The Bears took every event except the medley relay and the breaststroke. A Bowdoin as well as a pool record was set by Peter Robinson in the 200 yard butterfly with a time of 2:04.5. Parker Barnes captured two firsts, one in the 200 yard freestyle and one in the 100 yard freestyle. Other stars went to Jeff Meehan in the 500 freestyle, Ken Ryan in the 100 yard butterfly, and Gary Beem in the 200 backstroke. Capt. John Spencer in the 500 freestyle, and the freestyle relay team of Edkins, Stevens, Stuart, and Spencer. Charlie Butt and his squad attained a season mark of 7 and 3.

After the dual meets ended there were still practices held every afternoon in anticipation of the New England championships. Among the eighteen schools that competed in Springfield, Bowdoin placed seventh. The three top spots were captured by Springfield, who was the defending champion, Wesleyan, and Southern Connecticut

State. Peter Robinson continued his record breaking tradition by setting two Bowdoin records. His first record also won him a first place, he swam a 4:33.3 in the 400 yard individual medley. Later, Robinson took second in the 200 yard butterfly with a 2:01.9. Ken Ryan set a Bowdoin record by placing third in the 400 yard individual medley, his time was 2:06.7. The fourth Bear record was established by Barry Stevens who finished fourth in the 100 yard butterfly with a 56.1. Also taking a place in the meet was the sixth ranked Bowdoin 400 yard freestyle relay team of Barnes, Meehan, Ryan and Robinson.

Several selected swimmers were still practicing for the N.C.A.A. College championships in Rochester, Michigan after the New England. This final competition takes place this weekend and involves Bears; Robinson, Ryan, Barnes and Stevens as well as two Cub aces, John Erikson and Dick Haudel.

Coach Butt is looking forward to a strong 70-71 season. This year's Cubs will help fill in the ranks. Everyone is reminded that the pool never closes.

Track Fiasco Terminated;  
No Win, Place or Show

Fourth out of four is nothing to be proud of, especially when your dual meet record is equally unimpressive. The Bowdoin track squad, however, managed to turn from one of the potentially winning teams to the most defeated, fruitlessly recorded clubs on campus. Injuries, mind drain, and other illnesses kept the team unbalanced and lifeless. The same competitors were constantly bidding to salvage something out of the season. Most, instead, found the year marked only by personal achievements. The names that appear in the state meet as point winners are fairly much the same names that appeared all season in the same category. Sanford took third in the 35 lb. weights, Sabasteanski Jr. was second in the long jump, John Roberts placed once in the high hurdles (second) and once in the high jump (third), and McQuater took second in the 60 yard dash. The Bear mile relay team took third, Bowdoin won 16½ points, while Bates repeated their victory of last year, this time with 48 points. Maine had 47½ points to run a very close second. Only result of the season, next just has to be better.

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By DUDE

There is nothing to be said about the Vermont disaster except that John Bradley made twenty-six saves and with a little help he could have made several more, and that Raymond, assisted by Kullen, managed to tie up the contest at 16:50 of the first period with Bowdoin's only net shot of the entire game. Vermont took 30 shots while Bowdoin attempted 33. Vermont's victorious and dominating spirit was well in control after the second period barrage of three goals. The third period was scoreless.

In a more glorious light, the Bears did manage to break quite a few records throughout the season. The overall record was 19-3 with an E.C.A.C. mark of 18-2 and a Division II figure of 14-1. New Bowdoin records were numerous. First, most wins in a single season (19); fewest losses (3); most consecutive wins (16); most goals (116); most assists (184); most points (300); and finally, first team to compete in post season action. Goalie, John Bradley, set a New England small college record by establishing a season average of 2.11 goals allowed per game; the figures determining this mark are 38 goals in 18 games. The most consecutive wins statistic is also an E.C.A.C. Division II record. Individual Bears sponsoring personal records are: Bradley as mentioned; Good, who tied the Bowdoin record for most points in a season (43); Hall, scoring the most goals for a defenseman and tying that Bowdoin record (7); and, Eoules who tied the record for the Bear scoring the most goals in any one game (4). The statistics point to a bright and successful season but there is no joy in Brunswick. . . .

Next year, the Bears lose five seniors; a set of twins, a set of captains, Bob Petrie, Tom Lea, and Bob Maxwell. The Frosh are fired, the fans are fired, and Divisions I and II will be fired. The arena will be the site of Bowdoin versus Boston State on December second, 1970.

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# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1970

NUMBER 18

After 34 Years

## Eaton Leith Retiring

Professor Eaton Leith, former Chairman of the Bowdoin College Department of Romance Languages, will retire at the end of the current academic year.

By vote of Bowdoin's Governing Boards, Professor Leith will become Professor of Romance Languages, Emeritus, when his retirement takes effect June 30.

An active member of the Bowdoin faculty for 34 years, Professor Leith retired as Chairman of the Department in 1965 after serving in that position for nine years. He holds an A.B. degree from Dartmouth College and an A.M. degree from Harvard University.

President Howell said in a statement "Professor Leith has served the Romance Language Department and the College diligently and faithfully since 1936. He has worked hard as a member of Faculty committees and for a long time served as Books Editor of the 'Alumnus' and as advisor to the Newman

Club. Professor Leith also has served his town with loyalty and energy in activities ranging from his church to the United Fund."

Professor Leith, one of the senior members of the Bowdoin faculty, has taught a variety of courses in Spanish, English, French and Italian. He has also conducted a Senior Seminar on "The Comedies of Moliere" as part of Bowdoin's Senior Center Program. Promoted from Instructor to Assistant Professor in 1942 and named an Associate Professor in 1946, he was appointed a full Professor in 1949.

Professor Leith has been active in civic affairs in the Brunswick area, serving as President of the Brunswick Area United Fund, Chairman of the Brunswick Chapter of the American Red Cross, an officer of the Democratic Town Committee, and a participant in Workshop Theater plays. He was a member of the late Bishop Daniel J. Feeney's Ecumenical Commission and is presently Lector and member of the Parish Advisory Board of St. Charles Church here.

In 1959 the Eaton Leith Cup was established at Bowdoin by an anonymous donor. It is awarded to "that member of Delta Sigma Fraternity who by his scholarship, character, and humanity best exemplifies those principles which Eaton Leith has sought to instill in Delta Sigma Bowdoin College is established."

In 1962 another anonymous donor established the Eaton Leith Prize, awarded annually to the member of Bowdoin's junior class who has achieved outstanding results in the study of French Literature.

## Six Bowdoin

### Instructors

### Are Promoted

President Roger Howell, Jr., announced April 1 that six members of the faculty have been promoted from the rank of Instructor to that of Assistant Professor, effective next July 1.

They are Professors Franklin G. Burroughs, Jr., Department of English; Claude M. Carriere, Department of Romance Languages; Craig Dietrich, Department of History; Kirk R. Emmert, Department of Government; A. Abbott Ikeler, Department of English; and John M. Karl, Department of History.

Professor Burroughs, a member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1968, is a native of Conway, S.C., and received his A.B. degree at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tenn. He also holds an A.M. degree from Harvard, where he is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree. He taught an advanced course last summer in Elizabethan Prose and Verse at the University of Maine in Portland.

Professor Carriere is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Brown University, where he received his A.M. degree. He holds an A.B. degree from the University of Wisconsin. A native of Gourdoin, France, he joined the Bowdoin faculty in 1968.

Professor Dietrich, who joined the Bowdoin faculty in 1968, holds a joint appointment with the University of Maine in Portland. A native of Butte, Mont., he received his A.B. degree at the University of Chicago, where he is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree.

Professor Emmert received his A.B. degree from Williams and his A.M. degree from the University of Chicago, where he is a Ph.D. degree candidate. He

(Please turn to page 4)

## Recruiting Protest Wednesday; Marines Face Rally of 200

by JAY SWEET

On Wednesday morning, Bowdoin experienced its first significant student demonstration of the year. Following a rally on the steps of the Moulton Union by over 200 people, 150 students entered the union to either obstruct the Marine recruiters inside or to obstruct the would-be obstructors. Although the demonstration was marked by some heckling of the speakers, all of whom opposed the recruiters'

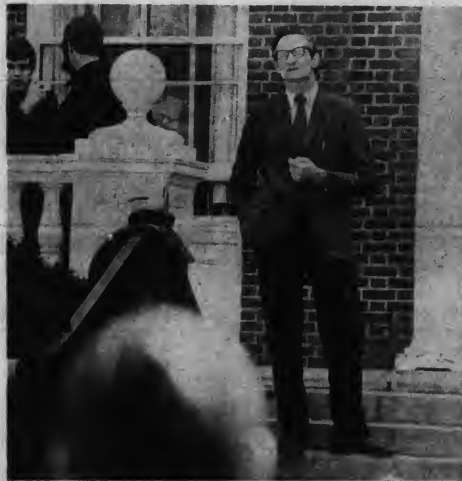
presence, and several shoving matches occurred, sharp debate, rather than violence, was in order.

The anti-recruiting movement began Monday when SDS and the anti-war committee put out a leaflet opposing the Marine recruiter's presence on campus. On Tuesday, over 150 names were gathered on a petition circulated in front of the Union. Tuesday night, over 70 met, and after considerable debate, decided to

stage a "obstructive non-violent" sit-in in the corridor of the Union. This tactic was supported by almost everyone at the meeting. At that time it was thought that the recruiters would enter the Union at 10:00 A.M. Wednesday's activities were planned accordingly. Early Wednesday, the signed petitions were to be presented to the Deans. A 9:30 rally was decided upon, to be followed by the sit-in.

The Marines, however, refused to play by the rules. At the rally it was announced that they had entered the Union early and had already opened shop. The rally then continued as planned. Bob Porteous of SDS, the first speaker, presented the New Left analysis of Marine recruiting. By allowing recruiters to use college facilities, he claimed, the college was sanctioning U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. Because they were recruiting for American oppression around the

(Please turn to page 4)



## Anderson To Speak Here At Symposium

The Mentally Retarded . . . They Can Be Trained, They Can Be Educated," a symposium on contemporary approaches toward mental retardation, will be held tonight.

Sponsored by the Bowdoin Jewish Association, the symposium will be presented at 8 p.m. in Smith Auditorium, Sills Hall. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Lawrence C. Kaplan '72 of Newton Centre, Mass., the association's program chairman, said the speakers will be Albert Anderson, Jr., Ph.D., Director of Research and Program Development at Pinaland Hospital and Training Center in Fowall, Me.; and Bruce P. Libby, Ed.M., Director of Training and Director of the Bliss Vocational Rehabilitation Center at Pinaland.

Kaplan said the topics will include an evaluation of present methods of caring for and educating the profoundly retarded, and the training and teaching of the higher intellect retarded. The symposium, which will include audio-visual presentations, will also deal with the development of programs designed to involve greater community action with training centers and clinics.

A coffee break will follow the main presentations and will precede a question and answer period.

Dr. Anderson is a former Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Maine and a former Clinical Psychologist at Bangor State Hospital. Mr. Libby is a teacher in the Continuing Education Department of the University of Maine in Portland.

## Frosh Requested To Recruit

Bowdoin's admissions office, in the continuing struggle to recruit outstanding freshmen to the college, is taking advantage of the April 15 deadline of notification of acceptance set by most of the colleges across the country. Ninety-six of the most desirable prospective freshmen have been sent early notification of their acceptance. In addition, letters are being sent from individuals on campus urging them to attend. In a letter sent to approximately ninety Bowdoin students Richard Moll, Director of Admissions said the following: "We have 'put our cards on the table' early in order to campaign for these men prior to the time they receive their April 15 announcements from Harvard, Stanford, Amherst etc. Our 'campaign' will consist of an overture to each of the candidates from a Bowdoin faculty member, a Bowdoin student and a Bowdoin alumnus. Would you please write to the student whose name is enclosed a personal letter of congratulations and encouragement."

This reporter spoke to several recipients of this memo and got their reactions. Each recipient got the name of someone that lived in approximately the same geographic area as he.

Dick Lucas '73, a native of Portland, Maine, gave Bowdoin a hearty recommendation to a Portland student. As a matter of fact, Lucas regretted not having the opportunity to write to someone else. Al Wright '73 had the task of convincing an Oklahoman to attend. He asked the sub-freshman to consider the following three things: one-the fraternity system and the sacrifices entailed in joining or abstaining from one, two-the small town environment, three-academic snobbery and its propagation by obnoxious students. Wright emphasized that Bowdoin was academically wonderful.

One student, who asked that his name be withheld, said that he "didn't feel it his obligation to do recruiting for the college." He could not in good conscience write since he wasn't happy here. He stated that his dislike of Bowdoin was only his point of view. "The best thing to do would be to say nothing since one's likes and dislikes are subjective and not transferable from person to person," he said. This student is at present applying for transfer out of Bowdoin.

Ron Dyer, a resident of Old Orchard Beach, Maine, wrote to a student in Augusta. Having

been told that the sub-freshman was interested in basketball and political science, he assured him that Bowdoin would more than adequately fill his needs. He also stated that he "would highly suggest Bowdoin for someone from Maine — unless he wants to go out of state."

Another student who wishes to remain anonymous, told his assigned sub-freshman that there are "a great bunch of kids and interesting professors here." He further stated that these advantages overshadow the disadvantages. The disadvantages being the fraternities, the lack of a viable social life etc. He admitted that he was stretching the truth when he spoke to this sub-freshman in regards to the advantages. He had gotten an early notification such as this last year and it was a major factor in his decision to attend. He's now applying for transfer.

It now remains to be seen if this saturation campaign is successful. The success cannot only be measured by the percentage of those ninety-six who finally decide to come here, but also by the percentage of those who do not regret their decision or what they were talked in to.

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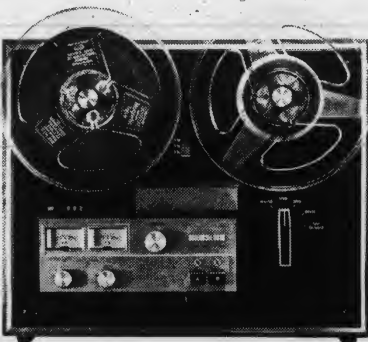
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## Candidate Shortage Faced

By FRED CUSICK

No one, it seems, wants to be President of the Student Council. President John Cole, who has frequently remarked on how happy he would be when a new president was elected, presided over a meeting last Monday night where only three candidates were nominated for the post. The Council Constitution per-

mits four. One nominee was the fiancée of a Council member and will be attending Bowdoin next fall as a full time student. After nominations were closed some Council members, evidently feeling slightly ashamed by the poor showing, suggested that another meeting be held Thursday in case anyone else wanted to run. The suggestion was accepted.

The Council also elected Owen Larrabee Secretary-Treasurer and approved the recommendations of its Curriculum Committee which called for: 1. An end to all course requirements (the language requirement, the English requirement etc.) 2. The elimination of major programs and of a 10 day exam period and self-scheduled exams.

## Fall Semester Housing

The Director of campus housing advises undergraduates that applications for dormitory assignments are now available at the office in Banister Hall. Please obtain application forms, complete and return as soon as possible. Assignments will be made only to those who have roommates — there are no single rooms available.

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# Advisory System Questioned During Student Life Hearing

By MARK ASHFORD  
Before vacation, the Student Life Committee held a small but representative meeting in order to evaluate the current advisor system for freshmen and sophomores. Under the leadership of Dean Nyhus, the Committee reviewed the goals of the present system, discussed its faults, and offered alternatives.

There was a general consensus as to the purpose of the present program for freshmen and sophomores; pre-majors at

Bowdoin should be able to look to advisors for academic information and for a personal relationship with faculty. There was some concern as to the selection of advisors at the present time. Some participants in the meeting favored assignment of advisors on the basis of academic interest, while others felt that random placement was more consistent with the liberal arts system. All agreed that information on specific courses, departments, and graduate oriented

programs should be made more readily available. Professor Huntington expressed the general viewpoint of the meeting on the personal relationship between the advisor and the student: "The advisor should be someone who the student can know as a friend." Individual interest was termed as a basic goal in the Bowdoin advisor system.

The major fault in the present system brought out in discussion was the deficiency of interdepartment knowledge. Under the status quo some consideration is made in advisor placement by the Administration, but too often students find that they have little in common with the professional fields of their advisors. In addition, it was pointed out that present advisors usually cannot provide the firsthand knowledge of courses which most students desire before registration. Fraternities help the freshmen somewhat in this area, but independents are in ways "left out in the cold."

Dean Nyhus called attention to an additional problem which the present system faces; with the abolition of rigid degree requirements, a greater burden will fall on the advisors to insure a balanced, liberal arts education.

In the future the responsibility for career guidance and relevant course selection must be assumed to a greater extent by the faculty in lieu of the degree requirements.

A third factor which was of some concern at the meeting was the warning system at Bowdoin. At present, it is possible for a student to flunk a course without any previous warning. Some Bowdoin students maintain academic averages which are near the pass-fail line. Poor performance on a final will often throw these students into the fail category. The professor, the advisor, and the student himself may have little warning of the failure. Warning cards are sent out only when an exam or major paper is flunked; little distinction can be made between borderline cases and solid "P" work.

Various alternatives were suggested to remedy the faults of the advisor program. Bob Knowles '70 proposed a combination of upper classmen and faculty members to form advisory committees. In his plan, representatives of different de-

(Please turn to page 6)

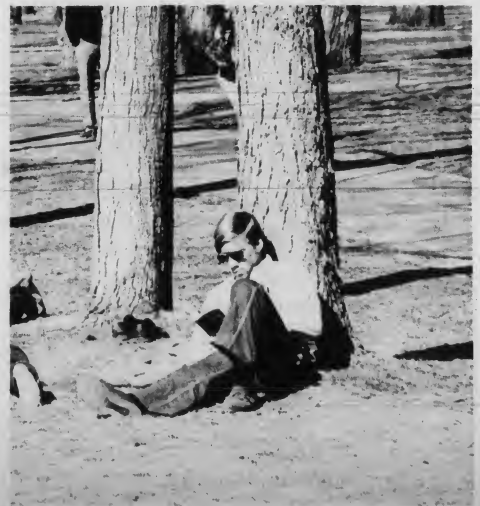
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# Major Meetings Ended In Sociology For Now

By RANDALL STIFFLER  
According to campus-wide rumors, certain academic departments are dispensing with major requirements. Many of these rumors have revolved around certain misunderstood actions of the Sociology department.

Major work and comprehensive examinations have received much criticism this year. Under the present policy, a second semester sophomore is required to select a major. To fulfill the major requirement, he must successfully complete either 6 or 8 courses in the department. Along with these courses, the student must take a specific major course, in

the junior and senior year. This major work usually entails additional readings and conferences with the other majors in the department. It is the opinion of many students that major meetings do in no significant way supplement the courses taken in the major department.

The Sociology department, because of a high rate of absenteeism from and disinterest in the major meetings, has tentatively suspended the meetings. However, contrary to popular opinion, this does not mean that Sociology major work has been unconditionally eliminated.

On April 9th, the faculty will consider the question of major work and comprehensive exams. They will decide upon a campus-wide major policy affecting all departments. No department can drop its major program independently of other departments. The reasons for this are obvious. If the Sociology department, for example, were to get rid of its major requirement, it would be beseiged by an inordinate number of sophomores in the spring. Other departments which still retained major requirements would undoubtedly suffer in attracting prospective majors.

Comprehensive examinations comprise the second half of the present major requirement. The comprehensive exam is just what the name implies: it covers the material studied in the major department for the full four years. The question of comprehensives will also be discussed at the April 9th faculty meeting. Drastic change in the present major requirement for graduation is a distinct possibility.

# Faculty Flee The College In 1970-71

President Roger Howell, Jr., announced that six members of the Bowdoin faculty have been granted sabbatic leaves, to be taken during the 1970-71 academic year, by vote of the College's Governing Boards.

Granted leaves for the full academic year were:

Professor Herbert R. Coursen, Jr., Department of English.

Professor Paul G. Darling, Department of Economics.

Professor Charles E. Huntington, Department of Biology.

Granted leaves for the second semester were:

Professor Ernest C. Helmreich, Thomas Brackett Reed Professor of History and Political Science.

Professor R. Wells Johnson, Department of Mathematics.

Professor James H. Turner, Department of Physics.

# Referendum

Next Thursday, in conjunction with the Student Council elections, a referendum on the war in Viet Nam will be held. At the same time a public opinion poll will be taken on other political issues.

The referendum on Viet Nam is being run by a non-partisan testing group from American University in Washington, D.C., who is sampling college students opinion nationwide on the war issue.

The public opinion poll which is being run by two representatives of the Student Council, Mitch Goldman and Mitch Glazier, will be used to determine the political leanings of the campus on a variety of political issues.

The results of the poll and the referendum will be made public in a latter issue of the Orient.

# Le Blanc Plays Chopin, Bach With Great Skill

By PETER WILSON  
A rather drowsy but pleasant spring day was the setting for this past Wednesday's afternoon piano recital given by a promising young artist and student at Oberlin College. Miss Alyce Le Blanc, a student of the Bowdoin College Summer School of Music, performed a concert of Bach, Mozart, Chopin, and Schumann on the afternoon following her performance with the Portland Symphony Orchestra.

Miss LeBlanc moved rather quickly through the first two program numbers, the Bach Concerto nach italienschen Gusto and the Mozart Sonata in D major (K. 576). Both performances were assuredly solid and crystal clear in conception. Crisp rhythms, good dynamic contrasts, well-paced slow movements, excellent line delineation marked Miss LeBlanc's fine technique and interpretation.

Unfortunately, however, the second half of the performance — despite its strength and con-

trolled power — seemed to indicate once again that heavy romantic programming bogs down a listener's concentration. Despite Miss LeBlanc's youth and the informality of the recital, it would be well for her to seek more diversity in programming in the future. There is piano music after Schumann.

In any case the romantic works chosen for performance were indeed formidable: Chopin's Fantasy in F minor, Nocturne in B major, and Schumann's lengthy Symphonic Etudes. Again, Miss LeBlanc's technique was excellent. Difficult passage work seemed readily overcome and a steady intensity prevailed throughout the compositions. This was especially the case with the Schumann work, one of the literature's major hurdles. The young artist demonstrated a vigor and power that can only be called impressive — even if this last composition on the recital wearied some of the audience.

# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX

Friday, April 17, 1970

Number 18

## Rights And Right

Wednesday evening, five thousand persons marched from the Boston Common to Harvard Square. They marched with one purpose in mind: to provoke, by any means necessary, a violent confrontation. They were successful. Before they were finally dispersed by a force of over 1,000 city and state police, they had left in their wake more than three hundred injured and thousands of dollars in property damage.

The violence of Boston is symptomatic of the times. The Commons rally was steeped in the rhetoric of polarity: problem vs. solution, with us or against us. Abbie Hoffman, the Pied Piper of anarchy, is more with doctor than politician; his polished, Madison Avenue performance was hardly over when the mob began to form.

It would be fallacious, however, to attribute the events in Boston entirely to demagoguery. Much more important is a general feeling that the social fabric which rests upon a frame of power relations has been rent, exposing the violence of our society and justifying counter-violence. The demonstrators seem to accept the Hobbesian thesis that we have the right to do whatever we have the power to do. Their convictions are further strengthened by their firm belief that no matter what happens they will have been doing the correct thing.

On the same day, this College experienced many of the same tensions felt in Boston. Opponents of the war in Vietnam cannot help but support Wednesday's demonstration against the use of College facilities by Marine recruiters. By facilitating Marine recruitment, this College seems to step beyond its duty of guaranteeing free speech and gives active, explicit sanction to the role the Marines have played in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

The College seems to enjoy the privileged position of being both a community in fact and an apartment building in law. In several instances it has decided that it would be both beneficial and convenient to act as a political community, though there is no legal necessity for this. Thus, in the regulation of student conduct, in meeting our obligation to the underprivileged, and in determining educational policy, Bowdoin makes decision in the fashion of a political community and carries them out; those who dislike the decisions abide by them as the 'loyal minority.' This is the price one pays for having the privilege of living in a society.

However, when it comes to Marine recruitment we are told that someone's deciding whether to allow the Marine's on campus is tantamount to censorship. This neglects the fact that someone did make the decision to allow the Marine's to recruit: the Marine's asked for permission and were granted it. We believe there is an obvious difference between granting someone permission to come on campus and protecting someone's right to be on campus.

Further, we believe there is an obvious difference between protecting someone's right to speak and actively assisting him in his actions. Wednesday, Bowdoin provided the Marines not only with a forum but with a recruiting station. Bowdoin can refuse permission to recruit without in any way abridging freedom of speech.

Many people want no associations with an institution that acts in ways that support the war in Vietnam. Unless some method of deciding who shall be allowed to recruit at Bowdoin is found; a method, perhaps, that represents campus sentiment, Bowdoin will be in danger of future violence and those who will lose the most will be those who hide their own prejudices and self-interest under the term 'right.'

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# Candidates Present Their Views

Christopher Almy

As a candidate for the Presidency of the Student Council, I would like to state the qualifications which I feel recommend me for the position. The President's first duty is to preside over the weekly Student Council meetings, to mediate in discussion rather than formulate policy. It is essential that he impartially conduct debate as a referee in the political arena while establishing guidelines for a useful exchange of opinion. The chairman's instrument for maintaining such an orderly meeting is the rules of order adopted by the Student Council, specifically Robert's Rules of Order. A thorough knowledge of these rules of procedure is an essential requirement of a chairman, and as the present parliamentarian of the Council I feel qualified to invoke Robert's Rules of Order and to conduct the council meetings.

The second major responsibility of the Student Council President is to carry out the wishes of the students with vigor and persuasion. Once the Council has approved legislation, the proposal is then put before the faculty committees, the faculty, and the Governing Boards. During this process, the President acts as the Council's lobby and the student's representative, explaining the merits of the legislation to the higher bodies. In my capacity as the Beta House representative to the Council, I have faithfully sought and expressed my constituent's point of view as I am sure any of them will verify. As President of the Student Council I would be just as vigorous and perceptive in carrying out the wishes of the entire student body.

Robert Carpenter

Given an active and interested Executive Board and Council, I am sure that the Council can be made into more than a rubber stamp organization for the whims of the President and Vice President. One thing that I am sure of is that the Council must attain a position of reasonable respect on campus, commanding not only the respect of the students, but demanding the same from the administration for its competent administration of its duties and responsibilities. This is a difficult position to attain, but not one that is not impossible, nor one that should not be striven for.

Geoffrey Oviden

Having served on the Bowdoin College Student Council for two years as a fraternity representative, I have been encouraged by the consistent trend directed toward making the Student Council a more active, relevant organization. I feel that there have been several significant instances which are evidence of the progress made, both in the attitude of the Council with regard to its role, and in its methods of execution. Clearly, such improvements as Student-Faculty Committees, the present social code, curriculum reform, and the present consideration of self-scheduled final exams, are the result of careful planning and hard work, both by the Council and its various committees. For these accomplishments and others, the Council and its Executive Board are to be commended.

It is my honest belief that this spirit of constructive activism will continue to be the steering force of future Councils. I will, as President, do all that I can to insure the perpetuation of this spirit in order that the overall "College Experience" might be made as significant and broadening as possible. To promise more in this time seems to me to be unnecessary and unrealistic.

Robert Stewart

Following in the tradition established prior to Student Council elections last year I find myself in the necessary position of explaining my goals in running for the Presidency of the Student Council.

In the past few years I believe the council has attempted to become attuned to the needs of the campus, showing increased success most recently under John Cole. Notably, the Student Council has been influential in obtaining student representation

on the Governing Boards, in initiating discussion of campus security problems, and in studying necessary curricular improvements. However, the Student Council can be an even more effective governing body if its considerations are restricted to campus affairs. In dealing with international affairs, such as appeals to the North Vietnamese government to release information on P.O.W.'s, the Student Council has polarized student support. Many students justly feel that the Student Council's efforts could be more effectively directed towards alleviating local deficiencies if less floor time were spent on extra-campus affairs. The purpose of the Student Council should be restated to exclusively deal with campus priorities.

At the beginning of this academic year, the Student-Faculty Lectureship Committee was relegated to inactivity due to lack of funds. Perhaps one concern of the Student Council should be the reinstatement of the Committee in order that a greater selection of speakers may be attracted to Bowdoin. Bowdoin is not surrounded by the intellectual activity of Boston or New York, and consequently the college community must rely on such committees to contribute to a complete undergraduate environment. If the college is not willing or not capable of funding the Lectureship Committee, then other sources should be sought, such as alumni contributions or grants from foundations.

Thirdly, the Student Council should investigate the feasibility of adopting a Student-Faculty Senate form of campus government. Part of the problem in arriving at a mutually acceptable rushing program this year lies in the separation between students and faculty members.

The Student-Life Committee has tried to bridge this gap in certain concerns, however a more suitable synthesis of faculty-student ideas can be attained in such a senate. Representation can be drawn from the Student Council and Faculty in appropriate proportions. In such a senate students and faculty can both benefit from the greater exposure each group would have to the others' opinions.

My discussion has been limited, and I realize that the scope of awareness to college problems can not be as limited. The intention behind this essay is merely to provide a cross-section of my opinions. Creativity will be the key to the successful functioning of a student council which is more than just effective.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

"Did you have a nice vacation?" A question sincerely meant, a friendly smile, genuinely pleased to see you back. Haven't seen or heard that in quite a while. Sure, Bowdoin College was eager (perhaps still is) to have coeds, but then why do our male counterparts treat us as if we don't exist?

Granted we do live rather far off campus, and you do face the danger of being knifed or mugged on your way over to Federal Street, but still we haven't had anybody drop in just to chat with us all year. If a guy doesn't have a specific reason for coming, he just doesn't come. Of course, the telephone isn't quite so distant or dangerous, but then again the thought of calling us to see if anyone of us had a nice vacation is equally foreign.

And our choice: we are told that to walk on campus (since we lack such modern protection as campus police) is far too dangerous, and so at night we must either stay at home or venture out in groups to scurry out to the library and back.

Perhaps Bowdoin does want coeducation, but so far it hasn't proved it to us.

Enid Zafran  
Marji Renaldo  
Tobey Levine  
Sue Jacobson  
Sharon Connor

# Recruiting Protest Wednesday

(Continued from page 1)

world, he said, their activities should be actively countered here on campus.

The second speaker of the day was Professor Herbert Courson of the English Department. Courson, a veteran of the anti-war movement, spoke of the growing frustration of those who oppose the war. We must, he stated, demand conscientious action rather than empty rhetoric from our elected leaders. However, he cautioned against violence, saying "they have the guns, all we have is the rocks."

The day's third and most powerful speech came from black freshman Al Sessions. Sessions pointed out that to most American blacks, the forces of oppression in Southeast Asia are the

same as those in the American similarly oppressed colored people. Furthermore, he stated that although the Marines may offer the Black more material comfort than the ghetto, it offers him no authentic manhood, although the Marines hold to the claim of being the "makers of men." The Black is called "boy" by the Corps, Sessions maintained, as well as by society itself.

The last speaker of the day was government Professor John Rensensbrink. Although he supported the day's activities, he stated that the sit-in would be pointless unless followed by "hard" political analysis and action. It was his opinion that the value of the action lay in its symbolism; unless that symbolic

value could be employed to vitalize other actions, the sit-in would become meaningless.

Following Rensensbrink's speech, John Liffmann of SDS called for those opposed to the recruiter to enter the Union and abstract recruiting activities by buying the Marines with debate. Those opposed to the demonstrators also entered the building, arguing with demonstrators and circulating a petition in support of the Marine recruiters. Although there was some pushing and shoving, both groups seemed willing to expend their energies vocally rather than pugilistically. By lunch time, the group had gathered. How, he asked, can the American black man justify his participation in any war against

(Please turn to page 5)

## Gov't Students Plan New Political Organization

by JAY SWEET

Thursday morning, a questionnaire was placed in the box of every Bowdoin student. Because of the nature of the information sought, as well as the fact that the sheets did not identify their point of origin, many students were curious.

The questionnaire is one phase of a project being undertaken by six members of Professor Renzobrink's Government 21 course. Tony Buccell, Ed Macioci, Mike Perlini, Howard Rudy, and Alex Turner are cooperating on the design of a new sort of student political organization. Each of the six feels that although students have a great deal to offer in terms of institutional innovation, their initiative is often stifled by backward institutional apparatus.

By employing a three-part analysis, the six hope to be able to design the most effective and efficient student organization possible. The questionnaire is an attempt to discover which issues students feel most strongly

about. At the same time they are trying to chart the power structure of the College. By this means, they hope to discover where to most effectively apply pressure. Further, they are analyzing institutional response to students' proposals in the past. To quote Mike Perlini, "innovation takes forever here. If we are successful, we will be able to apply pressure in the right places, at the right times, and on the right issues."

The nature of the organization is as yet undecided. It may be affiliated with the student council, although Perlini, for one, hopes not. The questionnaire, which they had begun to tabulate late Thursday, appears to have been successful. Response so far has been especially positive on questions regarding a change in the nature of the Senior Center and Bowdoin curriculum.

The students are optimistic about their chances for success. As Perlini commented, "I can't see any reason why Bowdoin has to be the kind of place it is."

## Ex-Yale Prof Raps On Dissent

by DAVID GORDON

On Friday, April 10, Robert Cook, formerly a professor at Yale and presently a truck driver, gave a lecture entitled "Youth vs. the Establishment — Division or Diversion." Cook gave his views on the nature of the "movement", and why it developed, and also presented a socio-economic critique of American society.

Cook pointed up four basic contradictions that he felt led to the development of various aspects of the movement. All four of these contradictions take the form of a discrepancy between what is learned and what is experienced. The first example was the contradiction between the tenets of democracy and the denial of voting rights to black people in the South. In response to this the civil rights movement developed. The second example was the contradiction between the expressed desire for Freedom under the American ethic, and the reality of the Vietnam War. People were able to view the war differently from all previous wars. The response to

this was the development of the anti-war movement. The third contradiction was between the professed ideals of American education and the realities of the higher education system. The response to this was the student power movement. The final contradiction that Cook commented upon was then between the so-called "good life" that the American middle class enjoys and the reality of deified materialism. It was this dichotomy that spawned the youth culture movement of drugs, communes, and acid rock. Cook spoke briefly of the traditions of radicalism in American life, noting that there have been strong radical movements off and on since before the Civil War. According to Cook, today's movement lacks the direction and the "hard" analysis of society to really be able to take effective action. According to Cook, one has to know how society works before attempting to change it.

Cook defined the American system as state monopoly capitalism and felt that that was the basic fault behind the social ills of the day. State monopoly capitalism is the ownership and control by a few people of our natural resources, productive facilities and labor. Cook cited a number of statistics to support his statement. 1.6% of the population own 82% of the corporate stock, while the wealthiest 5% of the population receive 20% of all income. The poorest 20% of the population receive only 5%.

of all income.

Because of the extent of economic control the holders of such wealth can decide where all future money is to be invested, have power over what, how, and where productive activity will take place, control all prices, and can set patterns of culture and consumption through their control of advertising.

Cook feels that the general approach of the present movement for a better environment is incorrect. The real issue is not the quality of the environment, but who controls society. The present capitalist system must be dispensed with.

Robert Cook spoke at Bowdoin previously in 1967. At that time he was a peace candidate in the Democratic party and a professor at Yale university. In three years his social views have undergone a radical evolution. His radicalization is just one example of a fairly common occurrence. Once a professor, now a worker, Robert Cook has moved beyond reform.

It was unfortunate that the lecture was scheduled for a Friday night, since the attendance was quite small. It must have been frustrating for a man with so much to say to come such a long way to address a fairly small number of people. However, a lively give-and-take did follow the lecture, and although Cook's delivery was not dynamic, the lecture has to be termed one of the better ones at Bowdoin this year.

## Pill: Profit, Not Safety

By NANCY BEEZLEY

WASHINGTON (CPS)

The safety of women is apparently the last thing in the mind of the drug industry. For a decade American drug companies have been peddling the birth control pill as a miraculous wonder drug, a door of only good and the social savior of humanity.

But it seems the pill is somewhat less than that. Since the beginning of the year, a Senate committee and a Washington D.C. woman's liberation group have held investigations about the pill. Testimony indicates at very least the drug industry and the medical profession are guilty of deception and carelessness and at most that these groups are committing mass genocide.

It seems that what began as convenience for men, a casual prescription for physicians and supposed freedom for women — has meant only one thing to drug companies. The birth control pill equals money.

The drug industry is one of the most profitable industries in the country and the birth control

pill is responsible for more than a small part of that profit. Drug companies spend more money promoting than researching the birth control pill.

In 1967, the birth control pill was tested on a group of Puerto Rican women. The study was done to test the effectiveness of the pill as a contraceptive, not to investigate its safety and health aspects. What didn't come out of that study is probably more indicative than what did. By the end of three years all women dropped out of the experiment. There were five deaths including three sudden deaths. No thorough analysis was made on why the women discontinued using the pill. Even though the sudden deaths suggest blood clots to the lung, the deaths were not revealed, and no autopsies were performed.

When the pill was put on the market in 1960, fewer than 200 women had taken oral contraception for more than a year.

One Indiana physician told Senate committee members, "Several near tragic examples of thromboembolism (a form of blood clotting) caused me to slow up my prescribing of contraceptive medication six years ago, and finally to cease totally prescribing the birth control pill some four years ago." He said he has seen women who take the pill with thrombophlebitis, skin pigmentation, weight gain, nausea, irritable bowel syndrome, backache, cancer of the breast, rheumatoid, arthritis-like syndrome, monilial vaginitis, uterine fibroids, temporary and alarming hyper-tension, and women with abnormal thyroid and liver function tests.

"But more than any other problems, I have seen women who are chronically tired, or depressed, or lacking in libido, or complaining of frequent migraine-like headaches, often of incapacitating nature. These symptoms may occur singly or apparently rather frequently together in the same woman," Ball said.

Barbara Seaman, author of *The Doctor's Case Against the Pill*, said at the women's liberation hearing that three separate surveys indicate that one birth control pill user in three experiences depressant personality changes — changes to depression and fatigue. Physicians believe suicide, not blood clotting, is the leading cause of death among pill users, she said.

Besides the known side effects of oral contraception, there are

many unexplored and unanswered potential effects including cancer, genetic damage and sterility.

Cancer has a latency period of from ten to thirty or more years. An assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Dr. Hugh Davis, told the senate committee that breast cancers have been induced in at least five different species of animals by currently marketed oral contraceptives. "Every important agent that has a carcinogenic (cancer causing) effect in humans has been shown to cause cancer in animals." Milligram for milligram the synthetic chemicals used in the pills are 20-40 times as potent as the naturally occurring estrogens.

It isn't known what effect birth control pills have on the fetus, should a woman forget to take a pill and then take two the next day as the package instructs. Mrs. Seaman said it is also possible that, if a woman begins to take pills while nursing a child, that child may grow up sterile.

## CEP Says No More Requirements

The Faculty meeting last Monday afternoon killed the Student Council's proposal for a complicated two week rush. The proposal recommended that freshmen be circulated throughout the eleven fraternities and the Union for meals over a period of two weeks next fall. The proposal was defeated because, as one Faculty member put it, "The rushing period of three days is already too long."

The Faculty also listened to the recommendations of its CEP committee. The committee proposed that a student in the future not be required to take courses in certain areas (the language and English requirements); that the question of major work and major exams be left up to the individual departments and that 32 courses and a major be the requirements for a degree no matter what program a student is following. Faculty approval of the CEP proposals is expected at next Monday's meeting.

## AMA Attack On Grass Labeled As "Misleading"

WASHINGTON — (CPS)

The American Medical Association has launched an attack on marijuana, sending radio stations across the country a "public service message" which says marijuana's use "can lead to slavish physical addiction to other drugs."

The announcement has been attacked by Dr. Joel Fort, a professor at the University of California as "a distorted, unfair, misleading statement which will lead to more and more drug use by young people who again realize they are being lied to in a hypocritical fashion."

The public service announcement, which radio stations are asked to play without payment, reads as follows:

"Stimulating — mind expanding — safer to use than alcohol — it's the thing — the hula hoop of the jet generation and as much a part of growing up as smoking corn silk behind the back fence. Such are the myths concerning marijuana — myths

that lull thousands of young people into experimenting with the noxious weed. The facts are otherwise. Marijuana is an intoxicating, psychologically addicting, mind-muddling drug. It can lead to slavish physical addiction to other drugs. Furthermore, there is recent data indicating that the continued use of marijuana might lead to mental disorders in some individuals. The human brain, after all, is too vital an organ to be used as a tinkering toy for experimenting with drugs. It's made for feeling — not fuming. A public service announcement from the American Medical Association."

Fort, a physician who specializes in drug abuse and public book called *The Pleasure Seekers*, is the author of a recent *Health: The Drug Crisis, Youth and Society*. He said the announcement was a "public disservice."

The AMA, contacted by CPS, at first denied they had put out the announcement, then conceded they had but refused to discuss its accuracy.

Saying the announcement was full of "scare words," Fort said the announcement will "impair communication between young people and their parents through fostering ignorance and fear."

## Promotions...

(Continued from page 1)

joined the Bowdoin faculty in 1967. A native of Chicago, he was a member of the faculty of Loop Junior College there before coming to Bowdoin.

Professor Ikeler joined the Bowdoin faculty in 1969. He received his A.B. degree at Harvard, his A.M. degree at the University of Pittsburgh, and his Ph.D. degree at King's College of the University of London. He is a native of Erie, Pa.

Professor Karl, a native of Locarno, Switzerland, joined the Bowdoin faculty in 1968. He received his A.B. and A.M. degrees at Harvard, where he is a Ph.D. candidate. In 1969 he conducted a Bowdoin Senior Seminar entitled "Nazi Germany: Why?"

## Recruiting...

(Continued from page 4)

mostly dissipated; leaving the Marines to their own devices.

Discussion and debate continued on campus through Wednesday afternoon and evening. Thursday morning, however, the Marines carried on as normal.

Dean Nyhus, when presented with petitions against the recruiter, stated that the Administration would do everything in its power "to protect the long-standing traditions of the College." Whatever those traditions may be, they seem to be out of any immediate jeopardy.

## Casualties Listed For All S.E. Asia

CPS) — The official defense department news releases which list the names and numbers of dead American soldiers in the department's war efforts are no longer headed by the title "U.S. MILITARY CASUALTIES — VIETNAM." Now they read "U.S. MILITARY CASUALTIES — SOUTHEAST ASIA."

Carl Tocci, a defense department spokesman, said the change was made "in the interests of accuracy."

"The list has always included casualties from Laos," Tocci said. "We just never got around to changing the title."

Asked if the list might now include deaths in Thailand, Tocci replied, "Certainly. It's always included the entire area." Tocci said he had "no idea" who was responsible for the change which was made on March 18.

The current death count, by Pentagon figures, includes 48,571 Americans, 8,696 U.S. allies, 103,507 South Vietnamese troops, and 613,908 NLF and North Vietnamese troops for a grand total of 766,085 deaths — not including civilians.



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## Advisors . . .

(Continued from page 3)  
 partments and students would co-operate to provide balanced, firsthand knowledge of courses and major programs. Dean Nyhus, however, pointed out that in regard to continual student participation in such a program: Is it fair to ask students to serve year round without compensation? The committee agreed that student participation in an advisor program would be best limited to fall orientation and spring major selection.

Dean Nyhus offered another method for providing firsthand knowledge about courses. Harvard University and several other well-known liberal arts schools allow institutional course hopping. Under this system, students are free to attend various courses for two weeks before registration, and make their own judgments. The general objection to this suggestion was that it prevents the immediate con-

sideration of materials and in effect shortens the teaching time of the college year.

The role of the advisor in maintaining the liberal arts curriculum was the subject of comment by Dean Greason.

The abolition of rigid course requirements at Bowdoin increases the role of the advisor, Greason noted that a similar freedom of course requirements was in effect elsewhere. At Wesleyan, the advisor has the prerogative to withhold required authorization of a student's courses if he feels that the student's selection compromises the goals of a liberal arts education. Obviously, such action is reserved for extreme cases. The Student Life Committee was rather divided on such a program. Some felt that the Wesleyan system delegated too much responsibility to the advisor and others thought it to be a favorable alternative to degree requirements.



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## Margaret Mead To Speak At Colby

by C. LAMAR  
C. TAYLOR

Rumour has it that Zita is dead. Forces allied with Mickey Rooney, Princess Grace, Philip Roth, and Oral Roberts have sounded the death knell in all the fabulous circles and tacky geriatric words in their reach. Word has reached Brunswick of large movements toward the camp of Lanula, the would be usurper of the hard won territories in the hearts of Zita followers.

carrier pigeons have been intercepted with cryptic messages such as "Please forward Roxanne's thermos bottle" and "Sour mother." Experts feel certain that these are simply coded instructions for the entrance of Lanula into the City of the Gate of the Throne of Cloudiness. There is even some reason to believe that "Roxanne" is the depraved and degenerate Duke of Enemas. (All of the pigeons, by the way, have been released with clearly subtle alterations to elude subversive messages. This includes the very old pigeon with the message in Croatian.) I'm ashamed that the anti-Zita movement is trying to pull the wool over our proverbial eyes.

It is obvious, blatantly, manifestly, thunderously, glaringly, obvious that Mickey Rooney could



Above: after experiencing the inner sanctum, the pigeons are seen for what they really are. Stereophonic renderings abound.

not possibly know the first thing about Zita's well being. In fact, there is little to suggest that anyone, outside of a hallowed few, know if Zita was ever alive. One learns after extended contact with the occupants of Zita's inner sanctum that existence is a far more serious possibility than most are willing to admit. The possibility that, on one or another occasion, Zita may have been alive as Zita shares a reality as substantial as that of a tomato, for instance, yet no more alive than the deadeast of pebbles, is one which could not have been considered (no pun intended) by those who have given impetus to the subrosa scandal. Otherwise such abuse and simple statement as "Zita is dead," would have never occurred to them, for, indeed, the possibility of Zita's existence is unfunky complexity of Zita (see photograph), simple thoughts fly forever to the regions of the Tee-Tee Tickler.

"To seek" is American for Zita. Incorporation is a key to the outlying world of fetishist reactionaries. Take Oral Roberts to your heart and together you can search for the death-life-death-life-death. And no circle can contain a seeker.

# \$anity

by HOSS

This last weekend, the CBS television network found itself confronted by a rather interesting dilemma: how to fill the traditional Saturday afternoon sports time slot? The frustrated producers had several events to choose from — the NHL playoff game between the Boston Bruins and the New York Rangers, the NBA Eastern Division playoff battle featuring the New York Knicks and Milwaukee Bucks, a baseball game pitting the San Francisco Giants against the "new look" St. Louis Cardinals, or the third round of the Master's golf tournament at Augusta, Georgia. After much contemplation, the producers aimed for the prize that was finally sold to the promoters of the Master's Golf Tourney for an estimated four million dollars.

The point here, of course, is the ridiculous length of seasons in the major professional sports, and the outrageous sums of money paid to players, promoters, and television networks.

Walter Kennedy, president of the NBA, is hoping that this year's championship will not interfere with the opening of next season's training camps, while the Astrodome might become the permanent site of baseball's World Series should chilling weather and October winds continue to plague the autumn classic.

Further evidence of this madness goes on and on. At present forty-six American cities are represented by professional sports teams, ranging from Hershey, Pennsylvania (population of 63,000) which supports the AHL Browns, to New York City which fields eight different squads. Baseball players play a one hundred and sixty-two game schedule, stretching from last September until October 1. Pro basketball spans the months between October and May. Pro hockey preparation and competition covers roughly the identical amount of time. As is now common knowledge, Joe Namath received over 400,000 dollars for his first year services with the New York Jets in 1965, yet today, Terry Bradshaw, first round draft choice of the Pittsburgh Steelers, signed his name to a five year, no-cut contract for about twice that figure next year. And there is the lucrative world of endorsements and commercial promotions.

Though this case is not at all a new one, it does deserve careful consideration. After all, it was long that jocks were condemned for playing simply for "the glory of the game." Or was it?

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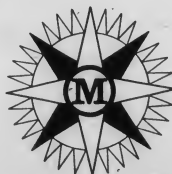


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# Winter Awards Summary

## For Spring



by DUDE

The 1970 All-American swimming team featured four Bowdoin representatives. The qualification for the team resulted from times acquired during the NCAA College Division championships in Michigan. The members of Coach Butt's Bears who received the honors are (as arranged in the photograph at left): John Erikson '73, Ken Ryan '71, Peter Robinson '72, and Barry Stevens '70. The Division meet was held at Oakland University. For the overall record, Bowdoin placed 15th out of 65 competing colleges and universities.

Other All-American honors went to three members of the varsity hockey team. Bowdoin goalie, John Bradley, a sophomore was All-American, Most Valuable Player of the Year, and Sophomore of the Year. Ed Good and Bob Hall, both juniors, were also named to the Eastern All-American squad. Good is a forward and Hall is a defenseman. Honors for the hockey team were not to be bestowed solely on the players, however, as Coach Sid Watson was elected to the American Hockey Coaches Association; named the Association's first national College Division Coach of the Year; awarded for the second consecutive year, the title of New England Coach of the Year;

and managed to coach this year's stellar Bears. Next year's captains are (see photo and left to right) Bob Kullen, defenseman, and Ed Good, forward. Incidentally, Bradley, Good, and Hall are the first All-American hockey players in the history of the college.

Bowdoin winter sports honors were granted in the usual trophies and photos. Filed among these records are: Jim Block, winner of the Shulman Trophy for his performance as a Bear forward during the past hockey season; Ex-Captain Chip Miller, awarded the Paul Nixon Basketball Trophy; Rollie Ives, recipient of the Fraser Memorial Basketball Trophy; Erie and Steve Hardy, sharing the Hugh Monro, Jr. Memorial Hockey Trophy; Frank Sabasteanski, winner of the Hutchinson Memorial Track Trophy; and Bill Hale, elected co-captain and Most Valuable Bear Wrestler. Next year's varsity basketball co-captains are John McClellan and Steve Carey.

Pictured above are the Bowdoin All-Americans (Erikson, Ryan, Coach Butt, Robinson, and Stevens) who won their titles in the NCAA meet at Oakland University. Below, Bob Kullen, Coach Watson, and Ed Good plan next year's hockey strategy as Coach and Captains elect.



Capt. Newman

Coach Coombs

### GOLF TEAM



Coach Watson

Capt. Buckley

### LACROSSE TEAM



Capt. Turner

Coach LaPointe

Capt. Demenkoff

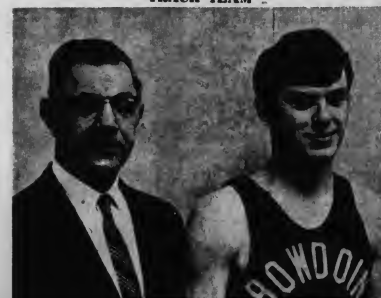
### TENNIS TEAM



Capt. Lauren

Coach Reid

### TRACK TEAM



Coach Sabasteanski

Capt. Coverdale



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VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1970

NUMBER 19



Smith On Philosophy

## Hits "No-Stand" Criticism

By DOUG SHOWALTER  
"Keep the Dialogue Alive"  
In Wentworth Hall on Tuesday evening, Dr. John E. Smith, professor of Philosophy at Yale College and world-renowned Philosopher of Religion delivered a refreshing talk on "Philosophical Currents and The Contemporary Religious Situation." Dr. Smith set out to clarify the tenuous relationship which exists between philosophy and religion today.  
While the brunt of his speech took the form of an indictment against the narrow claims of the Linguistic Analytic tradition, Dr. Smith's sensitivity to the contemporary ideological scene emerged in his overriding contention that we must seek to establish a meaningful dialogue between all sectors of philosophical and religious inquiry. For he

posited that it is only through this conversation that the vast dimensions of our experience can be adequately met with understanding.

Initially, Dr. Smith noted that the analytic tradition tended to summarily inhibit significant dialogue with both other philosophies and religions alike. He saw that linguistic analysis in focusing solely upon the clarification of language and its meaning, succeeded in relegating philosophy merely to a "second intentional" role in our attempts to understand and explain our experiences. He was particularly critical of their claimed neutral position in relationship to the additional philosophical problems. For although the linguistic analysts claim to be solely  
(Please turn to page 6)

## Faculty Drops All Requirements; Senior Major Exams To Remain

By FRED CUSICK

If the reports of various faculty members are any indication the faculty meeting last Monday, which ended the foreign language, English and literature requirements and the major comprehensive exams, must have sounded in part like a passage from *Paradise Lost*. According to Dean Gresson "... some of the faculty members agreed that what we have isn't good but they felt that dropping the requirements would be to 'go into chaos'... 'plunge into anarchy.'" Dean Gresson, who supported the abolition of the requirements, felt that it would lead to a period of "creative chaos" which would allow the College to "rethink" just what a liberal arts education should be.

Some other professors were not as optimistic. One senior professor thought that "... for

twenty years they'll be no requirements and then the pendulum will swing back again with even stiffer requirements." Another saw little hope in the end of requirements being offset by an improved advisor system. He regarded the faculty vote as "... a kind of clearing of the decks and purgation" and said that in a few years "you may see students demanding the introduction of some requirements." Despite these gloomy predictions the faculty voted overwhelmingly to abolish requirements, end major exams, and make 32 credits (instead of 34 for some science courses) all that are required for the degree. Some 10 to 15 faculty members voted against abolition.

The faculty also took the unique step of requesting that the Governing Boards reconsider a financial decision. Traditionally the faculty has kept hands off money matters while the Boards

have refrained from meddling with the curriculum. Last Monday, however, the faculty asked the Boards to reconsider their instructions on the so-called Nader proposal to the General Motors stockholders which called for three new members representing the public interest to be elected to the GM board of directors. The faculty asked that the Boards reconsider their instructions which call for a negative vote on the Nader proposal.

Many seniors are displeased with the faculty decision on major exams since it will not become official until the Governing Boards approve it in June. They feel that it is unfair to subject them to exams which the faculty have voided. Some faculty members share this sentiment. As one professor put it, "I hold no brief for lame duck major exams. The faculty has made a decision and we should implement it."

## Bowdoin Pops Night To Be Held May 14

The 23rd annual concert appearance of the Bowdoin College Glee Club and the Middlebury Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Fiedler will take place in Boston's Symphony Hall on Thursday, May 14, at 8:30 p.m.  
(Please turn to page 5)

## You're In!

You're in!... and we want to see you at Bowdoin in September. This year there were 54% more candidates applying to Bowdoin than two years ago, 72% more than three years ago. But the size of the freshman class remains the same. Of the 2,000 men in the 1970 applicant pool, 250 will matriculate as the Class of 1974 in September. Clearly, the majority of the candidates had something in their favor; our Committee found analyzing their relative merits and promise difficult indeed.

But some applicants seemed 'natural' for Bowdoin in academic and personal excellence. Their College Board scores and grade averages were not in all cases the highest of the applicant group, but they were determined, serious, creative students who would seem to profit from Bowdoin's emphasis on the seminar, the independent research project, and the education-shall-be-first environment. Our top candidates were not always the presidents and captains (although many have gained these distinctions), but were those who seemed to be the mature, the responsible, the sensitive, the altruistic, and the independent persons who have successfully translated strong personal attributes into meaningful school or community accomplishments. You are one of this group.

And now, about Bowdoin. Although the College is very old, it seems suddenly very new. As many traditions tumble, standards and accomplishments ascend. (Perhaps noting that two Bowdoin men were among only 32 scholars in the entire U.S.A. and Canada to win Rhodes Scholarships, in 1970 best symbolizes this fact.) Although we have recently seen College Board tests for applicants made optional, distributional requirements for undergraduates gradually eliminated, parietal hours eliminated, ROTC credit eliminated, and Saturday classes eliminated, the more important items are not eliminations, but additions: undergraduates on eight of the Faculty committees concerned with major policies of the College; an 'experimental college' on a nearby farm to allow greater freedom for those concentrating on the arts; a twelve-college exchange-of-students with Amherst, Connecticut College, Dartmouth, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Trinity, Vassar, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Wheaton, and Williams; our first student-taught course for credit; and a 10% delegation of Blacks in the freshman class who share with others the facilities of the new Afro-American Center and the new academic program in Black Studies. Bowdoin's changes have been rapid. A 33-year-old president has led the way. It has all happened — and continues to happen — through dialogue, not demonstration, and through understanding, not fear.

From all the evidence we have been able to gather, you have the ability, the imagination, the zest, and the staying power to help Bowdoin push even further ahead. We are certain you will gain immeasurably from the experience.

Enclosed is a postcard which we hope you will return immediately stating your college plans; you must return it by May 1. Your admission deposit of \$50 must be received by that date also.

Congratulations! I look forward to hearing from you. And all of us at Bowdoin look forward to sharing a meaningful experience with you during the immediate years ahead.

Sincerely yours,  
Richard W. Moll  
Director of Admissions

## Racial Psychology Discussed

In Ralph Ellison's *The Invisible Man* the young black protagonist encounters an old man on a street corner selling "hot, baked Car'lina yams" and the sweet smell of the smoke produces in him simultaneously the pleasant memories of childhood years and a haunting feeling of humiliation that slave food should still attract him so. He imagines himself seeking revenge upon Dr. Bledsoe by crying out "Bledsoe you're a shameless chattering eater. I accuse you of eating hog bowels!" Later, while he can bring himself to feel no longer ashamed for that which he had always loved, he is struck by the difficulty of ascertaining whether he disliked things because he was supposed to dislike them as a man of refinement, or because he actually did not like them. "How could you know," he asks, especially since he "had never formed a personal attitude toward so much. I had accepted the accepted attitudes and it had made life seem simple."

On Monday evening Dr. Alvan Poussaint of the Harvard Medical School spoke on the "Psychology of Black Aesthetics." Dr. Poussaint is a psychiatrist, and thus he sought to discuss the question of Black culture from

the perspective of his psychiatric training. Like the character in *The Invisible Man*, the contemporary black is faced with the stigma of slave culture at a time when he seeks to uplift his image in the eyes of not only his black brothers, but of the white community as well. Dr. Poussaint argues that white society fails to recognize that while the Negro slaves were forced to adapt to white culture, they did so in their own unique way. Not understanding this "matrix of blackness" which conformed but also changed, whites tend to deny black aesthetics as culturally invalid.

Dr. Poussaint offered black dance habits as an illustration of his thesis. While non-blacks tend to view black dance as "wild and free," it is, he argues, anything but that. African and American Negro dance is "subtle and stylish" and only looks wild and free because it is foreign to European dance traditions. Rather than accepting the validity of another culture, white psychologists like to explain black aesthetics as mere rebellious reactions to the Puritanical moral strictions of Anglo-American society. Why, Dr. Poussaint asks, don't they choose to consider the possi-

bility that the sensuality of black sound and movement is an affirmative contribution to the world's cultural heritage and not simply a negative response to hostile conditions?

The danger, however, is twofold. It is not simply that whites will rob Negro aesthetics of its rightful dignity, but that young blacks in seeking to build racial pride in the face of centuries of shameful degradation will go "overboard" in the search of some cultural identity which is less real than that which to them appears to possess the stigma of slave culture. Dr. Poussaint termed this psychological phenomenon a "reaction formation" and warned that organizations seeking community identity for blacks must not reach for a false identity, or those organizations will not persist. It was difficult for this reporter to know exactly what those false identities would be since Dr. Poussaint did not elaborate. Perhaps, he was suggesting that the American Negroes' connection with African culture was too tenuous. At any rate, it seems sure that he wanted to suggest that one should not be too quick in writing off the vestiges of pre-Emancipation black culture.

# Sophomores Decide On Their Major Departments

<b>ART (8)</b> Bell, H. I. '71 Bradley, J. C., Jr. Kaiser, J. S., Jr. Lemay, C. J. Nevens, G. W. Reicher, A. J. Salmon, D. A. Turner, T. D., III <b>BIOLOGY (11)</b> DeMoya, A. J. Detering, M. E. Gordon, S. P. Harring, D. K. Kaplan, L. C. (Psych.) Mesrobian, A. L. Mirchel, A. C. F. Pilot, R. L. Poulin, P. F. Smith, J. S. Tonoli, B. R., Jr. <b>BIOLOGY-CHEMISTRY (7)</b> Bradford, J. A. Buckland, R. D. Lattanzi, O. Mills, B. Raabe, T. I. Rosso, B. F. Sampson, D. A. <b>CHEMISTRY (11)</b> Bouchard, R. J.	Challberg, M. D. Cogger, C. G. Cohen, R. A. Dabrowski, R. C. Eliason, R. D. Fay, S. A. Georgitis, J. W. Harrison, T. G. Kaufman, M. R. Lefferts, J. L. <b>CLASSICS (7)</b> Bassett, R. L. Brennan, M. J. Crane, R. L., Jr. Nowell, F. N., III Pearce, D. D. Sheehy, R. F. Young, C. C., III <b>ECONOMICS (19)</b> Bastable, P. B. Clenott, M. E. Costello, J. P. Crowther, D. H. Fensterstock, B. C. Foley, R. J. Friedlander, T. R. (Math.) Guerin, P. R. Hayward, C. E. Hess, P. N. Hill, R. P. Huff, W. B.	Jelavich, M. S. '73 McGhee, B. **Rice, T. C. Tzikas, T. Webster, C. S. Webster, W. T., Jr. White, D. F. '73 <b>ENGLISH (18)</b> Bradshaw, D. J. (Relig.) Conover, R. L. Craven, P. F. Fasulo, D. F. Hunter, R. E. J. Kaplan, G. S. Lochte, R. H. Mayes, J. O., III Meehan, L. J. Noel, D. B., Jr. Quinn, B. J. Reid, S. D. Sherwood, J. '69 Shew, W. W., III Taylor, C. C. Varley, T. A. '73 Walsh, M. H. P. Wendler, J. D. <b>FRENCH (2)</b> Flora, D. B. Whitford, E. S. <b>GERMAN (2)</b> Holmes, S. O. Melvin, S. H. <b>GOVERNMENT (31)</b> Bucci, A. S., Jr. Butters, R. A. Callender, D. W. Carboneau, T. E. Curtis, R. K. Gilmore, D. J., III Goldman, C. M.	Gormley, S. F. Hamson, J. J. Hastings, D. R., III Hepburn, W. G., Jr. Jackson, M. B. '71 Lade, D. S. Ludmerer, R. C. MacIntyre, S. E. M. Macioci, E. J. O'Connell, B. S. Outhuse, R. K. Perlino, M. A. Progin, T. P. Ronty, P. Jr. Rucker, S. A. Rudy, H. L. Sadoaki, R. D. Sheehan, D. F. Sortevik, S. R. Sterling, J. A. Stern, E. M. Strong, D. R. Walzer, J. H. Wourgiotis, T. G. <b>HISTORY (50)</b> Bisson, S. J. Bushey, G. B. Bushey, M. W. Campbell, E. M., Jr. Casper, R. H. Cassidy, T. J. Coffin, J. L. Cusick, F. L. DiCara, V. A. Dowd, E. B. Fendler, S. D. Fitzsimmons, W. G. Fudge, R. E. Hale, W. T. Harrington, C. S. Hastings, M. M. Horwitz, S. T. Kimball, R. G. King, C. E. Knerly, S. J., Jr. Leighton, A. M., Jr. Licata, W. M. Loeffler, W. D.	McKenna, R. W. Malcolm, A. F. Marvin, G. R. Meservey, W. R. Miller, L. H. Moriarty, S. W. Murphy, T. B. Nelson, S. F. Newman, J. J. O'Keefe, D. G. Parasiliti, R. S. Parsons, J. H. Patch, E. F. Peachy, N. Piper, J. S. Potter, D. L. Rehder, A. L. Shugert, J. M. Stern, A. L. Theroux, S. R. Thibeault, P. G. Thompson, M. H. Tompkins, A. R. Verrill, D. P. Westfall, D. W. Wirzbicki, J. C. Woodcock, J. A., Jr. <b>MATHEMATICS (17)</b> Buchman, T. H. Burke, J. E. (Music) Burroughs, W. A. Butcher, G. H., III DeVasto, S. A. Friedlander, T. R. (Econ.) Garabedian, T. J. Hardej, R. A. Lambie, F. W. Lee, H. T. Levin, A. V. Lowry, D. B. Rice, R. E. Ryan, M. A. Sato, S. E. Swick, J. E. Zeamer, R. W. (Phil.) <b>MUSIC (3)</b> Burke, J. E. (Math.) Detweiler, J. S. Petersante, D. <b>PHILOSOPHY (4)</b> Plette, R. C. Renear, A. H. Wiecek, C. H. Zeamer, R. W. (Math.)
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## Geary Says We Could Do It

By MARK ASHFORD

The Bowdoin Committee on Coeducation recently issued its first major draft for implementation. The proposal offers the most thorough consideration to date of the expansion necessary for the admission of women. The primary factors discussed in the report are: the size of the College, majors and enrollment, faculty, and financial needs.

For many obvious reasons, the Committee chose to present a plan involving no reduction in the present student body of 950 men. Rather than compromise the College's commitments to alumni sons, athletes, disadvantaged students, Maine residents, minority students, etc., it was felt that it was better to admit small numbers of women over a period of time. The first official date set for coeducation in the proposal is September 1971. At that time, 60 qualified women (30 freshmen and 30 transfers) would matriculate at Bowdoin. In 1972, this process would be repeated in order to enroll 120 women distributed over four classes. Ideally, in fall 1973, the number of freshmen women admitted would be increased to 60 making a total of 90 women (40 freshmen + 30 transfer students) matriculated in one year. Through the continuation of this policy, 300 women would be enrolled by 1976. This 3:1 ratio (men to women) could be improved upon if social and academic pressures indicate the need for more women. In general, this admissions proposal has three advantages: (1) a significant number of women would be admitted in the near future, (2) the admission of transfer students would allow Bowdoin to recruit majors for departments which at present can handle larger numbers, and (3) the total College enrollment would reach 1250 by 1976. There is one major drawback to the September 1971 date for coeducation: admissions officers will have to recruit with literature geared toward male applicants. In addition, new contacts with applicant pools will have to be

made rapidly. Notably, the Director of Admissions, Richard Moll, feels that Bowdoin would look better from the outside-in if women were admitted a year later, in fall 1972. Certainly, the school must not compromise its good standing for coeducation, but if we intend to remedy the social stagnation at Bowdoin in the near future, sacrifices will have to be made.

In regard to majors and enrollment, the proposal points out that the academic interests of women differ somewhat from men. Unless women are attracted specifically by Bowdoin's excel-

ent math-science program, the number of humanities majors is expected to increase. 55% to 60% of admitted women would probably major in humanities in contrast to the 40% figure now maintained by Bowdoin men. A few significant changes in curriculum would probably result from coeducation: a Spanish (or Spanish-French) major, and new courses in anthropology, family sociology, and child psychology. Would help meet the interests of women.

The faculty will play a major role in the implementation of (Please turn to page 6)

## Retardation Symposium Finds New Philosophy Necessary

By LAWRENCE KAPLAN

A small group of concerned parents, professional people, educators, and a handful of Bowdoin students were shocked into some vital realizations at last Friday's BJA symposium, "The Mentally Retarded. They Can Be Trained, They Can Be Educated."

Dr. Albert Anderson and Bruce Libby, both gentlemen highly experienced in clinical and educational programs for the mentally retarded, made it strikingly clear that poor programs for the mentally retarded have been more the result of the wrong attitudes and inaccurate information, than of limited funds and facilities in our state institutions. The simple understanding that mentally retarded people can be taught and can be trained to make use of their individual potentials has been the greatest stimulus for recent programs of training and teaching.

Dr. Anderson began the symposium with a general overview of mental retardation in Maine based on his experiences at Pine-land Hospital and Training Center, and as Director Of The Bureau On Mental Retardation.

He pointed out that among the nearly 32,000 retarded in Maine, only a small proportion can be accommodated by Pine-land, Maine's only facility for the mentally retarded. He emphasized that with the majority of Maine's retarded uninstitutionalized, communities find themselves responsible for their welfare. Anderson said that with a situation like this, as the history of mental retardation in the country has shown, it is easy to treat the retarded. "Like a minority subject to all the disadvantages of being a minority," He said that as long as people

## Wesleyan Group Performs

## Japanese Music Played

By AL WRIGHT

Faithful supporters of the Music Department's recitals and concerts were treated to a pleasant surprise Sunday evening. The Japanese music was a change from western-oriented musical presentations. The program centered around vocal and instrumental music, featuring two Japanese instruments, the Koto and the Shamisen.

The first piece was a vocal lament with shamisen accompaniment entitled "Yuku" ("Snow").

It was interesting point to note the unusual vocal techniques, the male soloist used. Unlike western-style singing, the voice technique required an open throat and tightened vocal chords. The result was shrill, at times a piercing sound. The singer must project his emotion into each sound. The text of the number concerned a nun and her lament for the former life as a ghesha.

The next song, "Midare-Risetsu," was an instrumental duet featuring the two kotos. The piece was divided into many sections of varying length, called Dans. The result was an interesting display of rhythmic and artistic variability. Clusters of notes, harp-like glides, and intense tonal vibrations created a distinctive sound, quite unlike any sound a Western instrument could produce. Accuracy and synchronization of the two instruments was another exceptional quality of this presentation.

Japanese eduction was emphasized in the third song, "Akikaze No Kyoku." An instrumental introduction followed by a vocal presentation of a Chinese poem concerning an emperor and one of his mistresses. The beauty of the Japanese language complimented the sad story of the mistress' subsequent death and the emperor's sadness. In addition, there was an interesting relationship between voice and instrument; the pattern of the piece

(Please turn to page 5)

(Please turn to page 6)

## Mighty Androscoggin Sampled

By RANDY CURTISS

On Wednesday April 22, while countless millions celebrated Lenin's Birthday, the United States with President Nixon's endorsement was honoring "Earth Day" so called to highlight the problems of air, water, and land pollution in this country.

Massive rallies took place across the continent and Congress adjourned for the day so politicians could speak on this most uncontroversial of topics. Here in Brunswick a last minute "event" was hurriedly organized on the banks of the Androscoggin and even though there had been no previous publicity, some fifty people, mostly from the town with a few students and college faculty, showed up to watch State Representative Mrs. Coffey from Sagadahoc fill six flasks with the polluted river water.

Five of the flasks were to be mailed to the major polluters of the Androscoggin and the sixth was sent to the Maine Water Improvement Commission at the State House in Augusta to be analyzed. Those responsible for much of the pollution include the Brown Paper Mill in New Hampshire, which is the largest polluter of the Androscoggin; the Oxford Paper Mill, largest in Maine, and the International Paper Company in Jay and in Livermore Falls. The Bates Company, which is the leader of the textile pollution, and Hilerest Poultry, the largest poultry polluter, both in Lewiston, were sent similar flasks.

Mrs. Coffey explained that rivers are rated by the State according to their degree of pollution and with "D" being the lowest legal limit, Mrs. Coffey feels that the Androscoggin is illegally below that and always has been since the rating has been in effect. Therefore she intends to press charges if the State continues to do nothing after analyzing the water sample she is sending them. Those companies at fault should have been receiving heavy fines all this time if the river is indeed below the legal pollution limit. No one took



Picnic by the Androscoggin . . .



but please don't drink the water.

them to court however, and as it stands now, if the classification remains the same, they technically have until 1976 to clean up their wasteful ways.

It remains to be seen how effective blonde, petite Mrs. Coffey can be and how much support she can get in her singlehanded campaign; but it is not very en-

couraging when no demonstrations whatsoever are planned in the State's own Capital of Augusta where the important decisions are ultimately made and no official recognition is given to this "Earth Day" by any group on the Bowdoin campus where academic concern for our environment is supposedly high.

## Phil Curriculum Altered

By ALAN KOLOD

The Philosophy Department has undertaken an extensive revision of its curriculum which will be put into effect next year. The changes include the addition of freshmen seminars, dropping of a few courses, and an emphasis on current topics and problems. In response to an increasing dissatisfaction with the introductory philosophy course, expressed in a decline in enrollment, three introductory seminars are planned for next year.

The seminars, which will each be limited to fifteen students, will make no attempt to introduce students to the whole field of philosophy, but will introduce them to "topics in which contemporary debate is lively and as yet unsettled and to which contributions are being made by more than one field of learning." In the Fall, Mrs. Snider will teach a seminar on "Rationality and Subjectivity," and Mr. McGee will offer a course entitled "What is Humanism?" Mrs. Snider's seminar will be an attempt to determine what degree reason and to what degree subjectivity contribute to our choice between competing beliefs. In his seminar, Mr. McGee will attempt a study of the humanistic tradition, which seems to be under strong attack currently. Mr. Pols will offer a seminar in the Spring on the Mind-Body problem, in which he will contrast reductionistic views of consciousness with views that find mention of consciousness indispensable to an understanding of human intelligence.

The seminars were introduced to meet a need for small, discussion courses for freshmen who no longer seem attracted to large, year-long, survey courses. The previous attempt to shorten the introductory course to one semester while retaining its form as a lecture, survey course has not been successful.

The department will also offer two new intermediate level course as well as the traditional courses in formal logic and the history of philosophy from the pre-Socratics to Kant. The new courses are "Literature as Philosophy" and "Logic and Language" and they will buff the advanced courses from large influxes of students who have had only one semester of Philosophy. Additionally, the two-semester history course has had its name changed to emphasize that it is a study of great philosophers rather than intellectual history.

The Metaphysics and Epistemology courses have been kept in their old form, though they will concentrate more on contemporary materials than they have in previous years in order to fill the gap left by dropping the courses on Nineteenth and Twentieth Century philosophy. Two new Ethics courses replace the former one: "Morality and the Individual" and "Morality and Society." The Theory of Art course has been removed from the curriculum. Finally, a series of advanced seminars have been added; they will cover such topics as Existentialism, William James, Plato and Whitehead, and Wittgenstein.



# BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Friday, April 17, 1970

Number 19

## The Marines: Another View

By MARK ASHFORD

### Freedom of Choice

Those protesting the Marine recruiters and the war in Vietnam in the recent demonstration were the first to exercise their prerogatives of personal opinion and free speech. Yet many of the demonstrators would deny these same rights to those who feel that the Marines should be allowed to offer information at Bowdoin. The presence of the Marines is totally a question of free choice. Those who do not wish to consider their military responsibility do not have to speak to anyone about their military standing while they remain at Bowdoin. This freedom, however, does not allow these individuals to deny the opportunities of others to look into the alternatives of military service.

### Pragmatism

Every male undergraduate on the Bowdoin campus is directly concerned with the draft and military obligation. A common argument heard on the part of the demonstrators was that students could seek information on the military off campus. The facts remain, however, that each Bowdoin man must make certain positive decisions about the armed forces. He may choose to reject R.O.T.C. and be drafted upon graduation. He may choose to participate in any number of programs offered by the various services. This choice must be left up to the individual. Information should be available to those who wish it. Bowdoin would show little concern for the future of her sons if she did not sponsor informative programs on the military. This does not mean that Bowdoin takes any position on the disastrous war in Vietnam. It simply means that Bowdoin realizes the pragmatic factors of the draft and military service. The Marines which were here a week ago were not speaking publicly or forcing themselves on anybody. They were not here to coerce students to leave school for the military, but were primarily describing reserve officer's training programs. Again, the choice was up to the individual. Military obligation, unless we might forget, exists quite apart from the war in Vietnam. The association of Marines-Military-Vietnam - Killing is an essentially one-sided point of view. This point of view is typified by a blind indignation at the war.

### Peace

Any person of humanitarian concern deplors the war in Vietnam. Some persons however show their concern in a hypocritical way. Many demonstrators claim to be pacifists - against war and violence. It is rather ironical that they often employ means which aggravate violence. The disorderly sit-in and the offensive conduct of the students against the Marines did not encourage one to listen to their

arguments. By the same token we would call attention to those who reacted without restraint against the conduct of the demonstrators. If the school is to remain a forum for both sides of the question, certain conduct cannot be tolerated.

### Violence

Last week's one-sided editorial, in *The Orient* stated: "Unless some method of deciding who shall be allowed to recruit at Bowdoin is found... Bowdoin will be in danger of future violence..." This declaration is totally unjustified and is exemplary of an outlook which encourages irresponsible conduct. Violence is neither justified or necessary - especially at Bowdoin! Every member of the administration, faculty, and student body at Bowdoin is accessible. There is no barrier to communications as in larger institutions. Personal political opinions and political groups have no prerogative to disrupt the functions of a non-political, academic institution, Bowdoin College is not in the habit of taking political stands, and rightly so. As the editor of *The Orient* stated, some administrative decision must be made on military recruiters, but his porphery of violence is inappropriate to the reasonable and concerned nature of the school. In any case, violence is not justified. Those who advocate violence should take warning. There are a strong number of Bowdoin men who will stand up and be heard in opposition to violent conduct. There are those who still feel that the answers can be found at Bowdoin and elsewhere through orderly processes.

### Political Organizations

Individuals and political organizations should be allowed to express their opinions in the forum of an academic institution as long as they do not disrupt the primary purposes of education. At the demonstration one rational used was: "The Marines are the extension of a corrupt political machine and thus should not be allowed at Bowdoin." By the same reasoning the other side could say: "S.O.S is the extension of a nation wide political organization and thus should not be allowed on campus." We might point out that upon the day of the demonstration there were S.D.S. representatives from both Harvard and Colby at Bowdoin. Nevertheless, this type of bickering is useless. The Marines were not here to advance political opinions but to discuss military service with those interested in Marine programs. S.D.S. should find a way to protest the war in Vietnam other than denying military information to other students. The war is a grave and pressing issue, but order, forethought, and reason should be used to express opinions about the conflict. The struggle in Vietnam does not justify physical conflict on the campus.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### YAF Responds

Dear Editor:

I would like to protest the blatant prejudice of the article concerning the "first significant demonstration of the year" in the *Orient* of April 17. Not only was the article one-sided and editorial, but the one-sided presented was glorified and exaggerated.

"A rally... by over 200 people" included about 150 conservatives who were not anti-Marine.

The speakers managed to bring into their addresses completely irrelevant issues such as the Supreme Court nomination and subsequent defeat.

The obstructive non-violent sit-in was outlawed by Dean Nyhus, yet it happened, and you say that the Marines wouldn't "play by the rules."

You state that we were opposed to the demonstrators. This is simply not true. They had as much right to be in the Union as the Marines did, and we think so.

You mention our petition, but say nothing of its size (215 signatures as compared to SDS's 150).

You observe that there was continuing "discussion and debate," but do you say that the "mass meeting" on Thursday night drew only 9 people?

And lastly, and most important, have you actually thought about the protest? The Marines are not responsible for us being in Vietnam. It is our elected government who says where our armed forces go. Complaining to the Marines is like complaining about a products cost to the delivery man.

I sincerely hope that in the future political articles will be at least a little more impartial.

Robert J. Vivian, Jr.  
Vice-President,  
Bowdoin YAF

Editor's note: The statement which appeared in last week's *Orient* regarding the size of the rally read, "Following a rally of over 200 people, 150 students entered the Union to either obstruct the Marine recruiters or to obstruct the would-be obstructors." We made no attempt to evaluate the political leanings of those who attended the rally; we reported a fact.

It was announced that the Marines would arrive at the Union at 10:00 AM. They arrived, and began recruiting, between 8:00 and 9:00. In light of that fact, the *Orient's* statement that they "refused to play by the rules" seems justified. Contrary to Mr. Vivian's claims, Dean Nyhus never "outlawed" the sit-in.

"You state that we were opposed to the demonstrators..." there is some question as to who is represented by the "we" in Mr. Vivian's letter. If he speaks formally for Bowdoin YAF, then his point is well taken. It remains our opinion, however, that many of those present, both at the rally and inside the Union, opposed the demonstrators. Perhaps they were not members of Mr. Vivian's organization.

The *Orient* is unaware of any mass meeting Thursday night. If, indeed, one did occur, its poor attendance may be explained by the fact that the Marines had finished their recruiting here Thursday afternoon. We remind Mr. Vivian of our statement that "Thursday morning... the Marines carried on as normal."

And lastly and most important, yes; we have actually thought about the protest. Although the opinion presented in last week's *Orient* editorial defines our position, please take note of the opposing opinion presented in this week's Guest Column.

### Bookstore

Dear Sir:

On recent visit to the Moulton Union Bookstore, I noticed that the shelves that had been given over to the display of Bowdoin items (i.e., steins, glasswares, figurines, bookends, etc) now hold a stock of books, mostly on ecology. I was shopping for some Bowdoin glasses, so I asked a sales clerk where they were, and why the change in display space had been made. Conversations several of the ladies in the Bookstore brought some interesting facts to light.

During the spring vacation, and without the knowledge of the sales staff, the change was made to implement the recommendations of an ad hoc committee on the Bookstore. The feeling of this committee, which was constituted with only three undergraduate representatives, was that the Bowdoin items were trifles that should be curtailed to provide more space for books. So the line of Bowdoin items was cut back sharply, with a sharply limited line to be kept in stock after the depletion of current inventory.

This policy, which is luckily not irrevocably set, raises a good many problems. The committee avowed that its aim was to see the best college bookstore in the State develop at Bowdoin. But having seen the bookstores of Bates, Colby, and Orono, I cannot believe that we have any real competition. At any rate, the committee seems to have had a curious notion of what a good bookstore should be.

The Bowdoin items that have been displaced sell well for the most part, and are relatively high-profit items. Nearly every Bowdoin student accumulates a collection of mugs, glasses, banners, and what-not; the alumni do the same, and buy the more expensive china and silver articles as well. The Bookstore is the only source of supply for these articles.

The book section, by contrast, is by no means so profitable. Relatively few students build up a personal library from the offerings at the Bookstore. Further, paperbacks are low- or no-profit items; and few students can afford to buy the hard-cover books. Nor is Bowdoin the only source of books in Brunswick; MacBean's and Marimar both offer extensive selections. If a book is needed, it can be ordered by mail through the bookstore, at cost, and received within two weeks. Finally, that stock of books that preempted the space formerly given over to Bowdoin items had been on the shelves for about fifteen days at the time of my visit. I asked a saleslady how they had been moving. Not one book had been sold from that new section. There seems to be no pressing need to expand the book section.

But if the book section is to be expanded (and I have no quarrel with that in itself), there are other areas that might better be cut back. The Bookstore carries an extravagantly varied array of toiletries; these can be purchased at great savings in the town. A small convenience corner would serve as well. Likewise, the selection of greeting cards essentially duplicates those available in the town. The stock of records is limited, and can be had at better prices through discount outlets and record clubs. The Bookstore carries fraternity T-shirts, which could be more efficiently ordered through the houses themselves. These are all possibilities that simply escaped the committee. Instead of eliminating items that can be bought, perhaps at great savings, in the town, they chose to cut back on the one commodity that Brunswick Town doesn't sell: Bowdoin items.

The Bookstore exists, presumably, to serve the students. It is hard to see how it can serve the students by restricting the supply of articles that most of them want. And since the Bookstore cannot serve the students by continually running a deficit and therefore requiring a College subsidy, it is hard to see why it should be financially hobbled by cutting back on high-profit items for the sake of low-profit profit items that can (again) be had elsewhere. The Bookstore's comparative economic advantage lies in offering what cannot be had so cheaply or so conveniently elsewhere: books and records at sale prices, stationery supplies, textbooks, useful and decorative articles adorned with the name of the College, distinctively marked clothing. There is no need to eliminate other items, but it is stupid and short-sighted to devote the Bookstore's efforts to their sale at other than a minimal level. To do so serves the student and the Bookstore and the College poorly.

With these sorts of criticisms in mind, the Brothers of Alpha Rho Upsilon, on 15 April, passed the appended resolution of protest with one dissenting vote. (This is about thirty-three times the student sentiment that was represented by the presence of three undergraduates on the ad hoc committee). The management of the Moulton Union and the Bookstore were pleased to receive some sign of student interest in their efforts to improve their service. Any undergraduate who shares these sentiments to any degree should mention it the next time he or she visits the Bookstore. This is one area wherein student opinion is the main basis for the decision.

Yours truly,  
Clark T. Irwin '70

Frankly

To the Editor:

Ode to the Federal Street Five  
Your heart we fail to besiege,  
Your ids we fail to pander;  
What Bowdoin lacks is prestige,  
She makes up for in candor.

Brutally,  
Frank '71

## Election Results

President of the Student Council	Jeff Ovenden
Vice President of the Student Council	Robert Stewart
Representative to the Trustees	Mitchell Goldman
Representative to the Overseers	Vincent DiCara
	Mike Cary

## Minimum Voting Age To Be Lowered, Says Celler

The main congressional opponent has backed down, and the 18 year-old vote is given a good chance of passage in the near future.

Representative Emanuel Celler (D-Mass.), the powerful chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has decided to support the Senate version of the Voting Rights bill even though he does not approve of the Mansfield amendment lowering the voting age to 18, effective January 1, 1971. Celler had previously promised to "fight like hell" to stop the Mansfield amendment.

The Senate version is basically an extension of the 1965 act, which brought about tremendous increases in Negro registration throughout the south. The House version, passed over Celler's objections, is a much weaker bill which would remove significant enforcement powers which the federal government now has in southern states.

The House version is similar to the one proposed by the Nixon administration last year. It's relatively weak features were seen as part of the administration's Southern Strategy.

The House now has the choice of concurring in Senate amendments, which would send the bill to the White House, or of rejecting them, which would send the bill to a House-Senate conference.

Celler fears that if the bill is sent to a conference, the emerging bill would be a compromise which would weaken the civil rights sections. Because of this fear, he is now willing to accept the section lowering the vote.

The key question now is whether House Republicans, who joined with Southern Democrats in passing the weaker House version earlier this year, are willing to now support the tougher provisions of the Senate version. Lobbyists for the 18 year-old vote believe they now have sufficient Republican support to guarantee passage, but the vote will probably be close.

If the bill does pass, it will be taken to the courts immediately. Both supporters and opponents see the constitutionality of ingress lowering the voting age as questionable, but the constitution leaves voting qualifications to the states. Proponents argue that the Supreme Court decision in the 1966 case of Morgan v. Katzenbach offers hope the courts would not throw out the law.

The constitutional defense will be based on the theory that since 18 year-olds can do such things as marry, get drafted, and get tried in adult courts, it can be

considered a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment for them not to be able to vote. Under the Morgan decision, Congress is given wide powers to determine what practices violate that clause.

## Pot Busts Abroad Increase

More than 400 young Americans are now in jail overseas for drug violations, says the State Department, which is urging youth "not necessarily to stop using drugs, but to realize the consequences of getting caught."

The figures, announced by Mrs. Barbara Watson, Administrator of Security of Consular Affairs, show that the number of Americans in jail overseas on dope charges jumped from 142 in March, 1969 to 404 in March of this year. All those in jail are between 16 and 30 years of age.

Leading the list of countries in imprisoning American youth are Mexico with 119, Spain, 48, France, 26, Britain, 23, Italy 19 and Japan, 18. Over 25 countries now have at least one American doper locked up.

Mrs. Watson said she was releasing the figures to warn young Americans "there is really very little the government can do for you." She said that while a consular official will visit a prisoner and offer help from home, the government will not get him a lawyer.

For the benefit of TV newsmen, the State Department provided lots of dope for the cameras, although all of it had been confiscated inside the country, and therefore didn't have much to do with the problem being discussed.

Included were several bottles of various grades of marijuana,

By RANDALL STIFFLER  
On Friday evening, Lewis Turco read his poetry to a large gathering in the Senior Center. Turco, a teacher-turned-poet, brought an interesting oral, rhythmic style to the predominantly student-filled audience.

The themes of his poetry may have seemed strangely romantic

a key of Mexican grass, two soles (one pound slabs) of hash, an opium poppy, and assorted aides to doping.

"These kids are really very clever," said Mrs. Watson while telling of the ruses they used to smuggle drugs. She showed a bar of soap with the middle cut out. It had been used after stashing the dope, thereby hiding the cut which had been made.

Many Americans are turned in by the person who sold them the dope, Mrs. Watson said. This nets the pusher a reward and keeps him in good with the police. 99% of the arrests are for marijuana or hash.

She said that many youths think other countries allow violation of their laws, "but simply isn't so." Sentences for Americans range up to three years for possession and up to 15 years for selling. Possession of more than half a key normally is considered proof of intent to sell.

In order to impress upon young Americans the gravity of the fate awaiting them should they violate the dope laws, the State Department offered the following examples:

A naive experiment in marijuana smoking by a newlywed couple, who wound up a picnic on a Caribbean beach by smoking dope, turned into a nightmare of arrest and imprisonment. They are still in a foreign jail awaiting trial three

and idyllic at times. But the meaning, as Turco said, was often "in the sound of the words rather than in what they said." To be fully appreciated, Turco's poetry must be read (preferably by him). While this is true of most poetry, it is especially true of Turco's. His almost sing-song voice drinks every syllable out of

months after their arrest.

— An American coed traveling in Europe to tour the art centers went to jail for 2½ years on a possession charge.

— A U.S. college student on a summer vacation in a Middle Eastern country accepted from a friend a gift of a half gram of hashish which he carried in his pocket for several days, intending some time to try it. He was stopped by police and arrested after a search in which the minute amount of hashish was found on him. He was sentenced to 2½ years in prison. An appeal was denied.

— A graduate student teaching art in a Near Eastern country was given some hashish by an acquaintance. Not interested in consuming the hashish, she decided as a joke to use it in a collage on a card she was sending to a friend. Local postal authorities recognized it, and she was jailed in an unheated and unlighted cell with several disreputable local prisoners. The young American spent several months in prison before she was released on bail.

— A twenty-year-old American studying abroad was arrested in Europe and held without bail for carrying a small amount of hashish for a friend. In spite of her previous background, which was impeccable, the court ruled that she was guilty of trafficking in drugs.

Nine months in a dank underground dungeon before being tried was the fate of one college-age American traveling in the Middle East, where the law calls for 1-5 years for possession of hashish, and 3-15 years for trafficking. While serving their sentences in this area, some American youngsters have been removed to prison mental hospitals. Courts may not consider mitigating factors, such as the youth if a suspect or the absence of prior offenses. There is often no bail.

— An attempt by a young American to smuggle 5½ pounds of hashish into an East European country led to a five-year sentence at a work camp for foreign prisoners where conditions are barely tolerable. During his imprisonment, he developed tuberculosis. He served 20 months before being released.

a word and fills it with well-articulated infection. He also achieves a high sense of rhythm by utilizing careful word choice in respect to the way words sound.

Turco read numerous selections from his two books, one the just recently published *The Inhabitant*. This book is a series of poems describing a man's "search for himself" inside the walls and rooms of his home. Turco as a teacher at the State University of New York at Oswego has witnessed the student revolution from the other side of the barricade. In one particularly sensitive poem, he told of student revolt as seen from his professorial office. This was one of the most effective poems that he read. Here especially he added content to the word sound — "Arid with erudition" — of the feelings that he spoke of in regard to academic life.

However, the aridity of academic erudition seemed to color Turco's one "blasting" social comment on the condition of the city of Cleveland. This seemed to be a resigned scholarly attack on social evil. With sentimental phrasings such as "Begging moonlight with a tin cup" and "Can you hear the roar of the mouse," Turco's social statement certainly lacks the power and pride of a LeRoi Jones commentary.

To finish the night, Lewis Turco read one of his newest poems. The eyes of a dead World War II aviator, submerged in the ocean off the coast of France, recounted his own death and afterdeath. The subtle and interesting perspective made "The Pilot" one of the best readings of the evening.

## Tickets...

(Continued from page 1)

The Glee Club performance will be the traditional "Bowdoin Night at the Pops." To celebrate Mr. Fiedler's seventy-fifth birthday this year, portions of several of this season's concerts are being taped for telecast this summer by National Educational Television. Expected to be guest soloists on the same program are the New York Rock and Roll Ensemble, a group of classically trained young musicians known for their adaptations of classical works to the rock style.

The entire main floor and choice first balcony seats have been reserved for Bowdoin, with reservations to be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis. Because of TV equipment requirements, fewer floor seats will be available than in previous years.

Ticket prices are \$6.25 (tables with five seats, \$31.25); \$5.75 (tables for five, \$28.75); and \$4.75 (tables for five, \$23.75). Balcony seats are \$5.25 and \$4.25.

Bowdoin students may obtain their tickets through their fraternity or Senior Center representatives, or at the Harvey Dow Gibson Hall of Music on the campus.

Bowdoin faculty and staff members, Brunswick area alumni and other Maine residents may obtain their tickets from Mrs. Thelma McCusker at Gibson Hall, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine 04011, telephone 725-8731, Ext. 320.

Residents of the Boston area may obtain tickets and information by writing or calling David Z. Webster, 16 Nevada Rd., Needham Heights, Mass. 02194, telephone (617) 449-1824. Mr. Webster, a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1957, is in charge of concert arrangements for the Boston Bowdoin Club, largest Bowdoin alumni group in the nation.

He said reservations should be made before April 27, and tickets will be mailed after April 30.

## They Can Be Helped...

(Continued from page 3)

idea of providing a comfortably "human" atmosphere in which to make the trainee more responsive to training. Reinforcement techniques using marshmallows was demonstrated in the slides, and the discussion was filled with an optimism that made some startling statistics more significant and meaningful.

Mr. Libby presented a reiteration of the need to modernize a PHILOSOPHY toward the mentally retarded and discussed, also with the aid of slides, his experiences as Director of The Bliss Vocational Rehabilitation Center at Pineland. Mr. Libby stressed the center's goal of preparing the higher-intellect mentally retarded for more useful roles in so-

cieties so that they will ultimately view themselves as useful citizens. Again, the audience was impressed with the applicability of the optimism demonstrated at Bliss.

But the speakers made it clear that advances in retardate training and education are greatly limited. Money is needed, the community must exert more interest in such programs, the facts must be available to more people.

Above all, though, as Dr. Anderson says, "The mentally retarded person is entitled to basic human dignity," and we must all realize and believe in this. It couldn't have been better supported than by the evenings presentation.

was given by the harmonious guitar duo of Com Fullam and Jon Cooper. However, the importance of this musical event does not lie in its excellence, but in the rarity of such excellence at Bowdoin. These two men are professional while the Bear Bottom too often hosts amateur acts and similar student efforts.

The fault lies not in the management of Larry Kaplan, but in the amount of money available and student disinterest. Although the Bear Bottom was full at times during last Saturday's performance, the crowd could not have exceeded twenty five. The cafe in the basement of Appleton is just that, a basement with minor adjustments. The decor and heating of the dank room hardly enhanced the performance or encouraged attendance.

(please turn to page 7)

## Ivies Selection Raises Questions

By SAUL GREENFIELD

The Student Union Committee has finalized its arrangements for the Ivies Weekend concert. The "Guess Who" have been engaged through the Boston booking agents, Lordly and Dane, Inc. to perform for the fee of \$7,000.

There has been some discussion around campus indicating that "top 40" groups, such as the "Guess Who," are not what the majority of the student body would like to hear. Andrew Wiswell, Secretary of the Student Union Committee, disclosed that the "Guess Who" was not the first choice of the Committee. However, the more preferred groups above it Chicago Transit Authority, Johnny Winters and Lee Michaels, were booked. Mr. Wiswell explained that his committee was not able to pursue Ivies bookings until the "Ten Years After" Winter's concert

was over. "Seven thousand dollars, although a small sum as compared to what big name groups are getting, is a great deal of money for a Bowdoin concert," he said, "and most of it comes from ticket sales. We had to see if the Ten Years After concert would pay before we embarked on this one."

"Furthermore," he stated, "the 'Guess Who' should reflect campus tastes since the list of preferences was decided upon by the Student Union Committee's representatives, who represent the houses and the independents. They were supposed to have polled their constituents on the matter."

Students disenchanted with "Top 40" rock would have breathed a deep sigh of contentment had they been to the Bear Bottom last Saturday night. A special Folk and Blues concert

## Yale Prof Speaks On Theology

(Continued from page 1)  
concerned with the clarification of the meaning of language, Dr. Smith maintained, that realistically, they cannot escape basic metaphysical presumptions underlying their endeavor — which in effect, still continue to raise many of the traditional problems.

Dr. Smith supported this criticism with his plea for their enlightened return to experience. For he claimed that language itself is neither rich enough, nor concrete enough to serve as the sole base for philosophical inquiry. Rather, he indicated that we must turn to the profound, variegated dimensions of our experiences. For language is derived from experiences and not vice versa.

However, Dr. Smith was quick to point out that there have been many valuable insights contributed to the dialogue by the linguistic tradition. Among these, he cited particularly Wittgenstein's later works and their emphasis

upon the plurality of language games and the environment of language as subserving particular uses, rather than stating logical facts. In the theological realm, Dr. Smith noted that the emerging trends from these lines of thought have added significantly to our understanding of the Bible and the various levels and kinds of theological expression which are found within it.

Dr. Smith cited the contemporary existential, phenomenological, and process (esp. Whitehead) currents of philosophical thought as opening up many constructive avenues for dialogue with theology. For he felt that these endeavors at least recognized and attempted to grapple with many of the same basic questions which continuously confront theology. They have not relegated philosophy to merely a "second intentional" discipline which follows in the wake of science.

Illustrating his remark from

Tillich, that philosophy is at the present time "being on the boundary," Dr. Smith noted that even in theological and lay circles today a tremendous shift is taking place. For he noted that the concern for intellectual and philosophical truths in religion has largely been transformed into a concern with social, political, historical, and ethical truths. He saw this as a serious fault today, as he considers it incorrect for us to totally abandon the philosophical dimension of religious understanding. For he sees that this dimension is fundamental to the full appreciation of the other truths — of which it serves as the mediator.

Though it was obvious that Dr. Smith's own discipline has been frustrated and limited due to the lack of dialogue on the contemporary scene, Dr. Smith's clear and persuasive presentation Tuesday night spoke extremely well of the possible future value of a philosophy of religion which thrives upon open dialogue.

## Coeducation...

(Continued from page 3)  
coeducation. The student-faculty ratio is bound to go up. The Committee states that coeducation should be accomplished without any increase in faculty (making a ratio of 15:1 as opposed to the present 11:1). The report admits, however, that faculty additions will be necessary. The proposal gives a projected list of staff increases up to 1978. In the immediate future the Art, English, and History departments will feel the new load. The addition of two art instructors is considered a must within two years. By 1974, the Education, Government, and Sociology departments will undoubtedly require new instructors. A female coach for Physical Education will be mandatory. With coeducation, larger classes, junior staff, part-time instructors, and teaching fellows will become more common at Bowdoin.

The financial results of any program of expansion at Bowdoin (not just that of coeducation) look uncertain. The College is at present accruing a large annual deficit, and if the timetable for expansion is kept the debt will increase. The renovation of Hyde Hall, a new art building, an administration facility, and a dining hall are pressing needs in the financial picture.

In addition to the physical plant requirements, new staff and financial aid funds will be required. In the overall debt picture (due to expansion and present deficit), coeducation will not play a large part. The report projects \$600,000 in physical additions to accommodate 120 women. This figure will be in addition to an "austerity" budget in the operating costs attributed directly to coeducation. Obviously, coeducation will cost money. Nevertheless, the delay of a few years will not change the situation. On Bowdoin's next major capital drive, 20 million dollars is needed.

The proposal of the Coeducation Committee will be presented to the Governing Boards in June. The Chairman of the Committee, Professor Geary, advocates the adoption of coeducation in September 1971. Mr. Moll favors the later date of fall 1972. The immediacy of coeducation depends greatly on the willingness of students and faculty to make sacrifices. From a social point of view Bowdoin has nothing to lose. The relative isolation and the all male atmosphere of Bowdoin at times make the College oppressive. The advantages of delaying for a year seem small in light of the social and academic need of women at the school.

## Music...

(Continued from page 3)

was similar to the design used in many church canons.

The last number, "Nebiki No Matsu," allowed the performers to combine all the musical qualities of the first three numbers in cadenza-like passages. The ad lib sections showed much creativity and skill. Song and text were not emphasized. Pitch accuracy of both players was certainly a challenge to Western instrumentalists. Basically, the piece was a joyous celebration of the New Year.

## Majors Are Chosen...

(Continued from page 2)

### PHYSICS (8)

Campbell, A. S.  
Cusack, J. M.  
Hallee, G. J.  
Hamblen, W. R.  
Pines, P. J.  
Pipinias, J.  
Rhodes, J. A.  
Roumas, J. A.  
Stonestrom, J. P.  
**PSYCHOLOGY (8)**  
Bloom, A. H.  
Cross, P. M.  
Finos, R. P.  
Kaplan, L. C. (Bio.)  
Kimball, W. S.  
Lewis, M. H.  
McQuater, G. V.  
Taylor, D. R.  
**RELIGION (11)**  
Bradshaw, D. J. (Eng.)  
Burnett, J. S.  
deFuria, J. W., Jr.  
Goodhue, S. K.  
Hatch, J. D. '71  
Morgan, D. R.  
Nadeau, P. G.

Raymond, W. H.  
Robinson, P. B.  
Stiffler, H. R.  
Wilbur, P. B.  
**SOCIOLOGY (10)**  
Campbell, S. C.  
Carroll, R. J., Jr.  
Carson, E. B. '69  
Fitzpatrick, J. H.  
Gandolfi, J. B.  
Haffiz, A. A.  
Huszzonek, J. J.  
Morris, S. A.  
Parashes, P.  
Vickery, C. L., Jr.

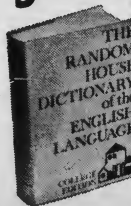
Thomas Cormack, a Bowdoin freshman, remained in critical condition late Thursday at Yale New Haven Hospital as a result of a four-story fall last Saturday night.

The incident is under investigation by Yale authorities.

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GIANT STORES, Brunswick, Maine



## An Exchange

By FROGGY

In recent weeks Bowdoin has been graced by the presence of Simmy Debson, attractive New England representative for the Dana Hall Sewing Circle. It is rumored that she has been secretly conducting interviews with members of the Franklin Pierce Memorial Motorcycle Club here at Bowdoin to investigate potential candidates for an exchange next year. At the present the Governing Board is considering a student proposal that would grant academic credit to bike enthusiasts doing advanced studies under the supervision of the D.H.S.C. Despite the rigorous stipulations imposed by the faculty when they approved the program, many students have expressed their interest in participating. Miss Debson was unavailable for comment this week but the Orient hopes she will be here sometime in the near future. In addition to her major role in promoting the exchange, Miss Debson has kindly consented to be the Queen of Bowdoin's first annual Invitational Motorcycle Scramble to be held Ivies Weekend.



## ZITA!

Contrary to popular rumors, Zita is not dead. The Southern Division Eastern International Zita Festival at U-Mass peaked when Bowdoin's "groopie" co-ed presented Jefferson Airplane's lead vocalist Marty Balin with an official Zita button and officially initiated Mr. Balin into the sacred order of Zita. Another member of the group, Paul Kantner, guitarist and vocalist, was also honored with a Zita button. Later, during the Airplane's evening performance, Marty Balin, in ecstasy over Zita, was overheard mumbling, "Up Against the Wall..."



!AZITZ

## Sham, Sham Where Were You When ...

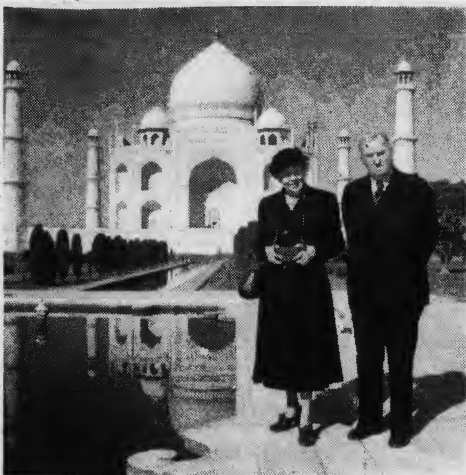
By DUDE

By GOD

By PORKY

By D. K. EVANS

The architecture course at Bowdoin is obviously into full swing. The students in the course and the religion department have made an amazing discovery through independent means. The chapel (see number 13 on your handy campus map) is non-existent. Yes, you were led to believe that Bowdoin was bathed in this atmosphere of religion and revelations you stooge. You have been successfully duped by the hierarchy of the Bowdoin Advertising Offices (located behind a secret panel in power house). As anyone who has ever entered the chapel can plainly see (Incidentally no one did until last week) the outside of the chapel is a mere facade supported by a superstructure of beams and planking. A clever ruse. But wait. Recently the bright young Bowdoin student in the architecture class, Ernest "Sparkle" Glibnowitz, has announced that he has designed a monorail system to service the campus. The main terminal will replace the chapel according to Glibnowitz's design. The terminal itself is in keeping with the rest of Bowdoin's well laid out campus. In order to compete with Kingman's Arizona-bound London Bridge, Glibnowitz announced that his building will be imported stone by stone rather than be an original design. Glibnowitz is pictured here closing the deal on the new terminal.



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## Ivies ...

(Continued from page 5)

According to Mitch Goldman of the Student Arts Committee, the Bear Bottom's budget is \$600 a year—hardly enough to provide decent performances weekly. The money comes from Student Activity fees. The Bear Bottom is prepared to pay up to \$30 per performer per night for an excellent entertainer. Fees decrease in proportion to the quality of the artist.

Obviously, more money is needed. The source could be door fees or the college. One of these sources must be exploited, lest Rheingold beer jingles continue to be an integral part of a Bowdoin education.

(Continued from Page Five)

during the first ten days of classes. Almy emphasized the magnitude of the academic load during the first week of classes and the harm which could result from rushing during this period.

Bill Branting, representative from Delta Kappa Epsilon, rejected the re-submitted proposal on the grounds that the new rushing period would tend to stereotype the group of freshmen dropping at each house. When asked what type of freshman would tend to select DEKE, Mr. Branting had no comment.

Alpha Kappa Sigma rejected the two week rush on financial grounds. The expense of entertaining the Freshmen each night would place an automatic bias against the weaker houses, com-

mented a spokesman from Kappa Sigma.

The rushing proposal was re-submitted to the faculty on April 20. There was no decisive action taken.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine This coming Sunday, April 27, 1970

JOHN FONVILLE '71

will speak at a College Veterans Service in The Bowdoin College Chapel at 5:00 P.M. His subject will be:

"THE FAILURE OF AMERICAN EDUCATION"

Zita challenged the Incredible Hulk for the Heavyweight Crown and lost. Zita explained later, "3grter www #b \* \* \*". The Hulk was unavailable for comment. Stay tuned for a heavy Hulk rap.

## When ...

the Sailin' Bears tied for first with those protectors of our seas and coastline, the Coast Guardians. Does this mean the sailing team is draft exempt or does it mean the Coast Guard is susceptible to throwing a race if the bread is good? Nonetheless, the Bears sailed admirably.

## Rushing Proposal...

# Spitz, Marked

Mark Spitz had beat Doug Russell in the big race. The audience fifty seconds earlier had been cheering Russell but now they wailed for the Indiana swimming star. The race ended, Spitz walked down lane four until he was in front of the press box and then, shot the number one signal at the correspondents as his teammates bellowed in unison, "He's number one! He's number one!"

When Doug Russell lost, the crowd and the press changed heroes. Yet, at the Salt Lake City meet, there was another "Numero Uno." He stood on the awards platform, quietly smiling, and talking to teammate Dave Shilling who had taken second in the particular event. He did not have to grandstand the way Mark Spitz felt obligated to grandstand. He did not have to note the crowd reaction as well as his time, as Spitz did. Instead, Brian Job accepted his second gold medal for his second national record, without a sideshow.

Swimming is a lot like any sport. The big men come and go with each contest or season. Brian Job is on the threshold of becoming a big man, not that his credits do not already merit such a rating but more because the press and the fans are on the threshold of printing and voicing his manliness. Brian Job had no reason to be spiteful at the Salt Lake meet. He is neither the hero nor the letdown that Mark Spitz has been. But more important, he is a champion and not a Spitz. Interestingly enough, announcers did not pronounce Job's name correctly until he started setting national marks. In short, Job comes to a meet to win, Spitz comes to a meet to swim and act. Brian Job does not have to tell anyone that he is "Number One," his name is on the record books — even if people can not pronounce it properly.

Mr. Spitz was the press' pet in 1967. In the 1968 Olympics, however, he double crossed all their published efforts to present him as a super-Don S. (the earlier swimming grandstander). Then in 1969, Spitz came back. This time, without international competition, he coolly stomped his competitors at the NCAA finals. Spitz, after two days at the Salt Lake City road show, was a has been. Keep in mind the year, 1970. But because he won his final race, Mark Spitz regained his audience, his press, and his pride. Unfortunately, he could not regain stability. He may, therefore, be a has been after his next show. At Salt Lake, Spitz's dramatics and choral arrangement won him a single cheer from a reporter. Spitz was not a "big man" at Salt Lake because he was a victim of publicity which dictates that failure is incompetence and sure death. Spitz was like an old quarterback trying for a glorious return through love or spite.

But is all this being too hard on the swimmer, Mark Spitz. Most definitely, yes. Whether Spitz is an immature boy or a beautiful hero, he is a destroyed champion. He is twisted by the bitterness that resulted from turning an aspiring athlete into an image... a product. Spitz, undoubtedly, feels this bitterness or else he would not continue as an image, being reborn just when he has died. As for the aforementioned Brian Job, hope and realization are saving him. He is apparently very much his own man, owing mostly to himself and glad to accept the consequences. The press may try to bronze Brian Job and mount him in a hall of fame somewhere but there chances are very slim. Job's personality is anti-management or publicity. He is eager and competitive as opposed to spiteful and conceited. He is quite refreshing and cool rather than overbearing and myopic. And finally, he is as much a team man as a Job man which is something that Spitz never even feigned being.

At Salt Lake City, in response to a question about his race, Brian Job replied, "I feel good. Hey, I feel real good!" If you have ever seen Job swim, you feel good, real good and you understand the feeling that this athlete shares with his team and with his sport. Brian Job received much of Mark Spitz's publicity at Salt Lake City, but you would never know it. And while, a swimmer in lane four made sure every one knew he was number one, Number One was sitting with his teammates, and cheering their efforts. Brian Job is the real "Number One."

## The Scramble Dope

This year Ivies Weekend hopes to introduce something new to the greater Brunswick bike group (who else). Ergo, the first Annual Ivies Bike Classic. Hogs, toasters, and non-motorized vehicles are invited to enter. Prizes will depend on the number of classes and entrance fees. Basically here's the gig: on Ivies Saturday (weather or not) those bike freaks who have registered for the scrambles will assemble on the starting line of the designated route (routes are presently being scrutinized... any suggestions are welcome); contestants are registered as such and therefore, any one hog can be laid down by more than one freak; there is a possibility of having both a time scramble and a hill climb (if a challenging hill can be found) but as it stands now there'll be a time scramble with several point judges; entrance fee will be announced later (if one is needed); and finally, any one interested in helping organize this scramble, catch Brian Davis at 447 or Rich Slayton (Ipswich). He just bought a 650 Beema bored to 720 so don't expect catching him).

Set? At right there's a preliminary entrance form. If

enough of these are returned to the ORIENT mailbox by May 6th, the scrambles are on... but, if everyone bags it, they're screwed. So just fill this form out and return it to the Union info desk (you don't even have to cut it out).

First  
Annual



Ivies  
Classic

## Polar Bearings

BASEBALL		
Bowdoin	12	Salisbury State 7
Bowdoin	1	Salisbury State 4
Bowdoin	10	Delaware State 9
Bowdoin	4	Villanova 3
Bowdoin	3	New Hampshire 1
Bowdoin	11	Maine 2

vs. Wesleyan Fri. 2:30		
vs. Amherst (2) Sat. 1:00		
Bowdoin Fr.	8	Chewey 6
Bowdoin Fr.	13	Deermet 12
Bowdoin Fr.	6	Maine 3
Bowdoin Fr.	10	Portland 11

vs. Colby Wed. 2:30		
(both Froeh and Varsity games at Maine were rained out)		
LACROSSE		
Bowdoin	7	Trinity 6
Bowdoin	11	Plymouth State 5
Bowdoin	3	Wesleyan 8
Bowdoin	11	Nichols 3

at M.I.T. Sat. 2:00		
Bowdoin Fr.	11	Hyde 10
Bowdoin Fr.	6	Hebron 7
TENNIS		
at M.I.T. Sat. 2:00		
Bowdoin	1	Springfield 7
Bowdoin	0	Amherst 9

at Maine Sat. 1:30		
TRACK		
Bowdoin	64	Vermont 82
Bowdoin	60	Amherst 26
Bowdoin	65	UNH 85
vs. M.I.T. Sat. 1:00		
Bowdoin Fr.	48	UNH 165
Bowdoin Fr.	10	UNH 100

SAILING		
Bowdoin	1st	
Coast Guard	1st	
Yale	2nd	
Tufts	3rd	
vs. Wellesley Sat. 10:00		
Boston U. Fr.	1st	
Bowdoin Fr.	2nd	
Rhode Island Fr.	3rd	
Bowdoin Fr.	4th	
Connecticut Fr.	5th	
Holy Cross Fr.	6th	
Colby Fr.	7th	

at Harvard Sunday		
GOLF		
U. Mass.	1st	
Bowdoin	2nd	
New Hampshire	3rd	
at Trinity (vs. Trinity and Wesleyan) Friday		
at Williams Sat. 1:00		

Sailing  
Bowdoin  
vs.  
Wellesley  
on  
Sat. 10:00

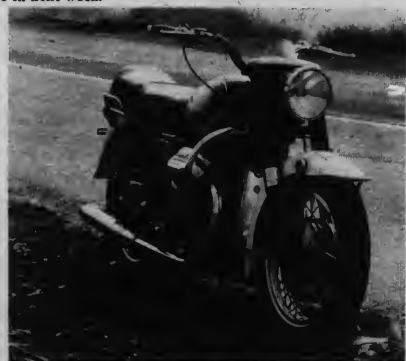
## Capt. Nemo's Pit

# M-G On Tour

Bavarian Motor Workers have been cranking out these really fantastic touring machines. They're the complete road bike (or is it car). From 750 cc's and up, the BMW's are the ultimate European tour bike, right? Wrong. Low and behold, the Romans to the south are making a finer and considerably cheaper tour iron, Moto-Guzzi (don't snicker at the name). Although the BMW comes in quite a few sizes, starting at 590 and climbing in cubes with the best of them, the Moto-Guzzi 750 Ambassador V7 is willing and able to compete with the best of them. This article was not meant however to be a comparison.

Where to begin? Ah yes, price. Keep in mind that the Moto-Guzzi lists for fifteen hundred bills and the rest of the article will be twice as fine. This Italian hog is big and strong... a super bike in straight stock. The large intake (1.57) and exhaust (1.37) valves coupled with the new "square-slide" Dellorto carburetor gives this bike the acceleration and control of a speed bike. However, the curbing weight of 560 pounds (a clear 165 pounds over the stock weight of the H-D XLCH) and the ground clearance of a short 5.8 inches tend to discourage the scrambling set from investing in one of Hogdom's finest. Back to the carburetor. The Guzzi uses an accelerator pump on each of its 29 millimeter carbs. The only set back to this development is that for an inexperienced starter, the chances of flooding this delicate brute are quite good. Without going into the tech aspect of the bike (such as the fact that the battery-generator system puts out 300 watts and is rated at 32 ampere hours or the one piece forged steel crankshaft that turns pistons in alloy housings with chromed bores) mention must be made of its very vital statistics.

Power output for the Moto-Guzzi is rated at 60 bhp. Top speeds are respectively; 38, (this shift rates a foot from tire to ground) 65, (this one a sizeable solid patch), 91, and 115 (this final figure is above the Sporter's listed top end). In the quarter, this hog left a minimum of thirty feet of tire behind and crossed the finish line a mere half second behind the Sporters. As for gas, the Guzzi rates an unprecedented 46 miles per gallon. Two riders is the specialty of this bike, as power and acceleration remain unchanged from the single rider stats. The bike is built to run always and forever. For only 1554 and a set of good 'nads, can you not afford to own a Moto-Guzzi as your next bike or possibly your first hog. The Moto-Guzzi is truly the undiscovered giant of the bike field. Sort of like John Hammond in blues. The nearest Moto-Guzzi was spotted hos Jameson in Cambridge, the question remains did he strip it or steal it? Tune in next week.



Pictured above: the Moto-Guzzi Ambassador 750 V7. Compression ratio 9:1, chances of seeing one 100,000,000:1. Look and remember for tomorrow you may wreck your Honda.

(LARGE/READABLE PLEASE)

Name	Ext.
Iron	
Cubes	Year
Modifications	
Ground Clearance	
Approx. Curbing Wgt.	



# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1970

NUMBER 20

"Humanistic"

## Black Arts Discussed

By GREG NEVENS

The Black Symposium held on Wednesday night in Wentworth Hall was a tremendous success despite the fact that apparently very few Bowdoin students cared enough to show up. It is interesting to note that over two hundred Bowdoin students signed up for English 22, which is a Black literature course, allegedly a gut, and about fifteen Bowdoin students, three white, showed up for this Symposium. It was probably the most interesting discussion I have attended at Bowdoin.

The subject for the evening was the Contemporary Psychology of Black Aesthetics, under discussion by a panel consisting of artist Dana Chandler, actor and playwright Charles Gordone and Professor Lewis.

Dana Chandler opened the discussion with a rap about Black art in relation to contemporary white art. He stated that the modern Black artist is less intellectually oriented, and subsequently much more humanistic, in his approach to his art. Black art is based upon common needs, experiences, and emotions of the Black man and thus is more functional to the community and more relevant. He pointed out that most contemporary art by whites is bullshit, a joke pulled on the American society (wrapping up buildings, ground structure, etc.), or a purely decorative medium. Black artists are

concerned with love of nature and humanistic needs, while the rest of America seems to be bent on destroying itself through materialism and loss of humanism. The feeling of life and vitality in the black aesthetic was given as the reason for the stealing of many Black customs by white Americans.

If one wishes to see the emotions and the vitality in Dana Chandler's own work, several of his paintings are presently on display in the Afro-Am center.

(Please Turn to Page Six)



Artist Dana Chandler makes a point Wednesday night in a Symposium on Black Aesthetics, one event in a two week Black Arts Festival.

## "Exchange" Isn't Coeducation

By JOE deFURIA

The eleven college exchange program has almost completed its first year at Bowdoin. The basic design or purpose of the exchange program gives students at any one of eleven institutions the opportunity to "exchange" and study at another institution for one or two semesters. It was originally hoped that not only would the exchange offer greater and wider academic opportunities, but would also effect a beginning in "integrating" such uni-sex institutions as Bowdoin. Although it may well be too early to evaluate the program in any formal way, nevertheless it seems that some kind of observation can be made about the effects or ineffectiveness of the exchange program at Bowdoin.

Bowdoin students were generally curious, interested, and perhaps even excited about the possibility of having girls on campus. But the reality never occurred, for the coeds were located on Federal Street, an off-campus and inconvenient location. A sizable consensus of students argued that the program only a token for coeducation, but these students seemed to ignore the primary, and almost exclusive academic reasons for the existence of the program. To the great disappointment of almost everyone, less than ten girls arrived on campus in the fall, for varied reasons. The situation of seven or eight girls among nine

hundred men is, beyond the initial humor, outrageous. Besides, this number of girls is so small that not even a charge of tokenism could be leveled at the college. The college maintains that the small number of exchange students is due to complex financial reasons. This outcome points to an important conclusion: evidently, the exchange program is to benefit those students who come to Bowdoin in the exchange, and not necessarily those already here. The same would hold true, of course, for the other colleges in the exchange program.

Bowdoin students generally view the program as a dismal failure, at least socially. But the majority of students do not know the coeds because they have not made any kind of attempt to meet them. This is nearly incredible. Most students, however, cite — the impossibility of meeting one of eight girls when competing with nine hundred other men.

The majority of girls who exchanged have come to enjoy themselves, but they can quickly point out the major weaknesses of the exchange program at Bowdoin. The location of their dormitory was poorly chosen. As students, they should live among other students, on campus, and not apart from the mainstream or activity. Initially, when the coeds arrive on campus, the college should furnish more information about the academic as well as experiential opportunities.

Further, the coeds should be treated as Bowdoin students, and not as students from other colleges at Bowdoin.

The coeds have also been disappointed in the general attitude (Please Turn to Page Six)

## Council Off To Shaky Start

By FRED CUSICK

The newly elected Student Council got off to a shaky start last Monday night. During the first minutes little business was transacted and it seemed likely that the Council would sink into its traditional torpor. Then Geoff Ovenden, the new President asked if there was any new business. Nobody had any.

"Well if no one has any new business I have something to propose. A couple of faculty members, who prefer to remain anonymous came up to me and told to do something, pass a resolution banning these motorcycles from the walks." Ovenden then introduced a resolution calling for the banning of student owned vehicles from the walks. The motion was fitfully debated. One member suggested that it be changed to read "motor vehicles" so that students could ride their bicycles. Another asked if the area of the ban was to include the grass as well as the walks.

rabee '71, from Lewiston, Maine. Ovenden and Larrabee are Chi Psi's while Stewart is an ARU.

Ovenden replaces this year's outgoing President John E. Cole at the head of the student governing body. General student attitude toward the council is very apathetic and Stewart talked of attempting to change this image. Next year's Council will resurrect the Committee on Governance of the Student Council and there will possibly be an attempt to create a Student-Faculty Senate or some similar structure to close the gap between the students and the faculty.

Elections were also held for the first time for student representatives on the Governing Boards of the College. Mitch Goldman '72 of Jericho, N.Y., was elected as the student representative to the Boards of Trustees, while Vinny Di Cara of Dorchester, Mass. and Mike Cary of Washburn, Maine were elected as the representatives to the Board of Overseers. Cary and Di Cara are both AD's while Goldman is an ARU.

Goldman said that the basic reason for his choosing to run for the Trustees was that he felt the Student Council to be ineffectual. He claimed it was just "students pretending to be politicians." Goldman feels that the real power is held in the Governing Boards, and would like to bring direct student opinion to that body.

Cary isn't sure what effect the presence of student on the Boards will have. He hopes that "we can learn from the Overseers and they can learn from us."

DiCara thinks that the role that the students play on the Boards will depend primarily on the attitude of the students themselves. He feels that the Overseers are "a little out of touch

with the campus," and feels that student presence on the Boards could change this.

All three elected representatives to the Boards are somewhat upset about the fact that while students will sit on the Boards, they will still have no voting power. Cary hopes "that placing students on the Boards wasn't just a token move by the College."

Other students elected at-large to the Student Council were: Bill Branting, Milt Seekins, Roger Shelling, all of the class of 1971; Tom Cassidy, Doc Kimball, Mike Bushey, Mark Lewis, and Craig Cogger, of the class of '72; and Milt Glawier, Tom Costin, John Medeiros, Bill Sexton, and Greg Leary, of the freshman class.

## Center Rooms Should Be Full For '71

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Arrangements are being finalized for the occupation of the Senior Center next year. This year's junior class has 241 members and the center can accommodate 202. However, as is the situation this year, many students will be living off campus and the center should be able to handle the remainder.

Mr. Richard Pulsifer, Director of the Center, stated that at present, 38 juniors are planning to live off campus next year. However, he cautioned, "It is crucial for the college to have full facilities and if the number of juniors planning to live in the center next year drops below 195, it will be more difficult for (Please Turn to Page Six)

Augie Miller, and "... now that we've got a new secretary I think that the elections will be run better."

When the election debate had petered out Ovenden again tried to adjourn the meeting but by this time a new member had begun to attack the quality of the Council itself: "I mean, you see what happens at these meetings. We all sit around talking about elections." The next half hour was devoted to attacking the Council; calling for a student-faculty senate and proposing that the Council have a permanent representative at every faculty meeting. ("If we had a man at the meeting we'd know what they're thinking and what they're saying.") The Council decided to ask the faculty for permission to have a representative at each faculty meeting and to inform the faculty that the Council's Committee on Governance was being instructed to study plans for a student-faculty senate. Ovenden quickly adjourned the meeting.



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# Nixon Proposes Revised Draft

(Editor's note: The following is excerpted from Nixon's  
address to the Congress on the possibility of a volunteer  
army and proposed revisions to be made in current Se-  
lective Service Policy.)

## Volunteer Army

On February 21, I received the report of the  
Commission on an All-Volunteer Armed Force,  
headed by former Defense Secretary Thomas S.  
Gates. The Commission members concluded unan-  
imously that the interests of the nation will be  
better served by an all-volunteer force than by a  
mixed force of volunteers and draftees, and that  
steps should be taken in this direction.

I have carefully reviewed the report of the  
Commission and have discussed the subject with  
many others knowledgeable in this field. The pre-  
eminent consideration in any decision I make in-  
volving the American Armed Forces must be the  
security of the United States. I have had to weigh  
carefully how our responsibilities in Vietnam and  
our overall foreign policy would be affected by  
ending the draft. I also had to consider the bud-  
getary impact, and the possible effect on our econ-  
omy.

After careful consideration of the factors in-  
volved, I support the basic conclusion of the Com-  
mission. I agree that we should move now toward  
ending the draft.

From now on, the objective of this Administra-  
tion is to reduce draft calls to zero, subject to  
the overriding considerations of national security.

In proposing that we move toward ending the  
draft, I must enter three cautions: First, the draft  
cannot be ended all at once. It must be phased  
out, so that we can be certain of maintaining our  
defense strength at every step. Second, existing  
induction authority expires on July 1, 1971, and  
I expect that it will be necessary for the next  
Congress to extend this authority. And third, as  
we move away from reliance on the draft, we  
must make provisions to establish a standby draft  
system that can be used in case of emergency.  
To move toward reducing draft calls to zero,

we are proceeding with a wide array of actions  
and proposals:

— This Administration proposed, and the Con-  
gress has approved, a six percent across-  
the-board pay increase for Federal em-  
ployees, retroactive to the first of this year.  
This raises the pay of members of the Armed  
Forces by \$1.2 billion a year.

— I shall propose an additional 20 percent pay  
increase for enlisted men with less than two  
years of service, to be effective January 1,  
1971. This action, if approved by the Con-  
gress, will raise the annual pay of enlisted  
men with less than two years of service by  
\$500 million a year, and is a first step in  
removing the present inequity in pay of  
men serving their first two years in the  
Armed Forces. The cost for Fiscal Year  
1971 will be \$250 million.

— In January 1971 I shall recommend to the  
Congress, in the Fiscal Year 1972 budget,  
an additional \$2.0 billion for added pay and  
other benefits — especially for those serving  
their first two years — to help attract and  
retain the personnel we need for our Armed  
Forces.

— I have today directed the Secretary of De-  
fense to give high priority to the expansion  
of programs designed to increase enlist-  
ments and retentions in the services. Fur-  
ther, I have directed that he give me a re-  
port every quarter on the progress of this  
program. Other agencies have been directed  
to assist in the effort.

— I am also directing the Secretary of De-  
fense to review the policies and practices of  
the military services to give new emphasis  
to recognition of the individual needs, as-  
pirations and capabilities of all military  
personnel.

No one can predict with precision whether or  
not, or precisely when, we can end conscription.  
It depends, in part, on the necessity of maintain-  
ing required military force levels to meet our  
commitments in Vietnam and elsewhere. It also de-

(Please Turn to Page Six)

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# Women, Women Everywhere

By PATRICK McDONALD  
(Reprinted from the  
Boston Globe)

"Actually, you see, I got here by mistake."

I'm certain that this was not exactly what the directors of the new Twelve College Exchange Program had intended for me. A former somewhat dissatisfied Bowdoin College sophomore, I was for the third time in a week surrounded by a covey of long-haired, dungaree-clad Wheaton College girls, and trying to answer the same question — why had I deliberately chosen to become one of five male students loose on a campus inhabited by 1100 women?

For me the response was al-

ways, on the surface, very easy — I hadn't chosen anything of the sort! In an age characterized by ever-encroaching automation and dehumanization, I was the victim of that refreshing phenomenon, the human error.

But perhaps I should return to the beginning of my unique adventure, to venerable (and all male) Bowdoin College in the depths of a dreary Brunswick, Maine Winter. After two years of study, I was totally convinced of the school's academic merit — the classes were small, the professors first-rate, and individual that had attracted me to the place. You know, the happy couples walking hand-in-hand beside the gray stone chapel, the

freedom a thing always respected. But I was starting to wonder about the other things I had seen in the flashy-brochures pretty mini-skirted girls eating lunch in the student union, the wild fraternity parties. So where did they get those photographs. I began to suspect they had all been staged at the University of Maine, because the social life at Bowdoin was proving to be quite distinctly non-social.

So it was no wonder that I jumped at the opportunity to apply to the new Exchange Program that allows students from 12 New England colleges to switch schools for a year, for "academic" reasons of course. Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Ct. — it was a dream in real life.

And I was one of the lucky few! Out of the many Bowdoin applicants, I was one of 19 permitted to leave to attend the school of his choice. How easy it was! And goodbye to the celibate life!

Or so I first thought. I began to have misgivings. It was too easy. After two years at Bowdoin, I valued academic standing and, although all the schools in the program are good, I decided to do a very tricky thing in order to study at one of the very best colleges. I would apply to Amherst College. Because although Amherst is all male like Bowdoin, it is practically surrounded by women's colleges — Smith and Mt. Holyoke — and enjoys, it is said, a four-to-one female-male ratio. I felt terribly clever.

(Please turn to page 5)

## Play Succeeds Overall

By AL WRIGHT

The Afro-American Society presented its first dramatic production of the year last weekend. It was a most adequate presentation of Ed Bullin's play "Goin a Buffalo."

Perhaps the basic theme was stated by a famous blues singer, when he exclaimed, "When you lay down turning from one side of the bed all night to the other and can't sleep, what's the matter? Blues got you." A viewer could not help but feel that certain members of the cast, particularly Al Sessions, were only too aware of what a statement such as that means. Consequently, the play may have appeared dull and choppy, but if one is to judge a play accurately, he must abandon his idea of what it means to exist and dare to let someone else lead him into strange and sometimes implausible worlds. It is true that the small world we saw on the stage was not a consistent and predictable arrangement of events; it contained the entire spectrum of emotions. In addition, the actors seemed to be bored at times; consequently, this listless feeling was transferred to the audience. But after the patterns of life in which the members of the audience exist are abandoned, one cannot help but judge the production as a fair evaluation of life in the ghetto.

Special commendations goes to Al Sessions for his first appearance on the stage. His interpretation of the character Curt added much to the realism. He displayed great flexibility, but more importantly, a natural spontaneity. Jean Williams was more than adequate in the role of Pandora.

The play also evidenced much technical accuracy and innovation. The fight scenes were carried off with a near professional skill. Strobe lighting added to the "shock effect" of the brawl in the bar.

Despite these and other good points, the play had flaws. Musical interludes between the acts, and in one instance, in the act itself, tended to slow the plot development of a point where all dramatic interest of any sort was lost. Frequent outbursts from the audience, actors' acknowledgements of friends in the audience, and other forms of audience participation certainly were not assets to the production. Paul Wiley, in the role of Art, could perhaps have presented a more realistic picture of the "good man turned bad." His character change in the play was entirely unanticipated by the audience. These are some of the weak points, but are not to be judged as the dominant feature of the presentation.

## New Haven Protests Led By Panther Party

By ROBERT PORTEOUS

Between 25 and 30,000 people, the majority of them students, are expected to converge on New Haven this weekend to demonstrate against the trial of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale. It is not clear what exactly will take place at this time.

The Panthers have called the Seale trial a trial of white America. They say that if whites let Seale go to the electric chair, they will abandon their hope for a class war (both white and black oppressed peoples) and encourage blacks to build toward a race war. The Panthers feel that if whites do not feel strongly enough to act to stop the persecution of the Panther leaders, then they will have shown themselves to be untrustworthy as allies of oppressed blacks. This position was put forth in a "Black Panther Manifesto" issued by Eldridge Cleaver in a recent issue of the *Black Panther*.

**Recent Events in New Haven**  
The Yale campus has been shut down by a student strike that has received the support of the school administration. President Kingman Brewster has opened up Yale to people coming in from the outside. This includes leaving the cafeterias open for a virtual 24-hour period. This prompt-

ed the Panthers to describe Yale as a temporarily liberated "people's university," while prompting cafeteria workers to threaten to wildcat strike over their increased work load.

In other developments around the trial, which is now in the bail hearing stage, Seale has told the judge that he thinks he can get a fair trial, while President Brewster has said that he doubted the ability of a black revolutionary to get a fair trial in America. The Panthers have stated that they want no violence in New Haven this weekend.

Yale SDS has been active, urging people to fight Yale's racism, disagreeing with the Panthers' statement that Yale is a "people's university." They have urged people in New Haven this weekend to fight against Yale's expansion into the community and its harassment of black campus workers. Yale SDS's basic position is that the best way to fight against racism is to build concrete actions against specific acts of racism. The Panthers are putting much more emphasis on the question of the Seale trial itself.

There are a number of rallies scheduled for Friday and Saturday, as well as rock and jazz concerts and a possible march on Kingman Brewster's home.

## April 15: Day Of Protest

The April 15th national day of anti-Vietnam war action came and went without engendering a great deal of national feeling against the war.

There were substantial, and in several cases violent, protests against the war and the use of tax money for the war. But the sense of a national movement that had been felt during the major anti-war actions in October and November was not present.

Commercial press play of the demonstrations was far less prominent and complete, particularly in relating them to one another.

At the same time, the New Mobilization Committee, Student Mobilization Committee and Moratorium Committees failed to make this month's anti-war activities very newsworthy. Teach-ins, rallies, student strikes and speeches have become very "old hat" to the anti-war movement. They have also been very ineffective.

The major anti-war committees had said this month's protest would attempt to expand the base of the anti-war movement to workers, businessmen, and the communities-at-large. There is little evidence they were very successful. Attendance at the major city rallies was, if anything, younger and more anti-establishment than ever.

Ted Johnson of the Moratorium Committee admits the base hasn't been broadened in the major metropolitan areas, but says the April protests showed "very much success in broadening efforts in many smaller places." He cites Scranton, Pa. where 5,000 demonstrated and the state of Idaho where 3 to 4,000 demonstrated as examples.

Perhaps the more moderate members of the anti-war movement who attended past peace rallies were scared off by the possibility of violence, or perhaps they were just bored with the same old rally routine as were the students whose frustration drove them to violent protests following rallies in Boston, Berkeley, Washington, Saint

## Guess Who



Who, from left to right. In crushed velvet waistcoat, tee shirt, and perma-prest bell bottom, Randy Backman, lead guitarist. He writes most of the group's material. Next, bare-chested Burton Cummings, co-writer, vocalist, and key-board man. Halfway up the tree, it's Garry Peterson, drummer; he and Randy have been performing together since junior high school. Finally, on the far left, bassist Jim Kale. In a promo review, the group is said to be "unbelievably listenable." Randy Backman is also quoted as saying "I just write what I feel like and what I think, and if it turns out to be a hit, beautiful." They are appearing here for the Ivies Concert on Friday, May 15; tickets are \$3.00 until then, \$3.50 at the door.

Louis and other cities.

So, perhaps April 15 was a turning point for the anti-war movement. Pacifist Dave Dellinger, one of the earliest anti-war crusaders and Chicago Eight defendant, sees it as one. Dellinger, speaking at a Washington rally of 2,000, said, "The time has come to move from protest to resistance."

The only form of resistance offered in the spring "offensive" was tax-resistance. And the rallies on tax deadline day which encouraged persons to not pay their taxes were a little too late to have any substantial effect this year. Tax resistance also is extremely difficult to implement due to automatic withholding of taxes by most employers. Most of the rally speakers calling for tax resistance did not confront this problem.

From The Front

## Frats Clash By Night

By FRED CUSICK

Next to hockey and pool the favorite sport of Bowdoin students is inter-fraternity warfare. The rules of the game are fluid. There are eleven teams. Any number of men from any number of fraternities are permitted to do anything to anyone who happens to get in their way. The sport is usually played in the spring since it prevents many students from participating and the winter months at the fraternities are traditionally reserved for hockey, beer, and stag movies. The season usually opens during the last weeks in April when the ground becomes dry enough and the students wet enough to allow extensive combat. Peak periods of action are Friday- and Saturday nights.

The 1970 season officially opened last Saturday night with a lengthy battle between the Kappa Sigs (last years champions) and the Zetas at Sigma Nu, a fraternity which perennially

Dellinger said resistance must "lead to rebellion and insurrection," but must not become violent. Although the majority of the Washington crowd cheered his advocacy of non-violence, a significant portion could not see how continued non-violence, could ever bring about the rebellion for which he called.

The anti-war movement has grown conceptually into far more than the issue of "bringing the troops home now." In every city where there were major demonstrations, there were demands by significant portions of the crowd to free Bobby Seale, the New York Panther 21, and other political prisoners in this, a country which supposedly thrives on political dissent.

There were demands against the industries that make money

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

# BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume XCIX

Friday, May 1, 1970

Number 20

## Foundation President Calls For New Funding

Dr. Nils Y. Wessell, President of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, said Thursday (April 23) that broad, general support for independent colleges must come primarily from public and private sources other than foundations.

"Substantially increased public funds, from the state as well as from the federal government, will have to play a larger role in meeting the independent college's need for general support," he said.

Dr. Wessell, former President of Tufts University, spoke here at the closing session of a symposium on "Foundations and Independent Education." The two-day meeting was sponsored by the Bates-Bowdoin-Colby Consortium with the help of a grant from The Braitmayer Foundation.

Dr. Wessell expressed what he described as a hope and a prediction — "that foundations generally and general-purpose foundations particularly will assume a more active role in the initiation of grants and will select program areas of sharper focus than in the past."

Noting that the total of private foundation contributions to philanthropy represents only about nine per cent of total philanthropy, Dr. Wessell said "foundation funds can have a greater impact and be better evaluated in their influence when they are directed toward sharply defined and sharply focused problem areas."

The Sloan Foundation, its President said, has divided its annual allocations into two major categories — general program and particular programs. "About 60 per cent of our grants in dollar volume will go to general program, in behalf of interests the Foundation has been supporting in the recent past and under the same general set of constraints which have applied in the recent past. Forty per cent of our grants in dollar volume will go to three sharply defined and sharply focused problem areas known as particular programs. We will assume an implied commitment to each particular program for an average of five years."

"This means in turn that about two million dollars a year or a total of ten million dollars over a period of five years will be expended on any one particular program. At the moment we have selected two of the three. One is the access of minority groups to the professions of medicine and management and the other is neuroscience, the central nervous system basis for behavior."

Dr. Wessell said the Sloan Foundation is "taking the initiative in determining which are the

promising institutions and who are the individuals with promising ideas. Grants will be made in clusters, in the sense that each group will have coherence and be cumulative in its net effect on the problem attacked. I like to think that this is evidence of innovation in foundation practice. I think it is a model which should be widely copied."

Predicting that the next few years will be difficult ones, Dr. Wessell said "there are invidious influences already at work which must be countered with zeal if the private, non-profit sector of American society as represented by both independent colleges and private philanthropy is to be left a significant role to play." He said "government and profit-making business threaten the existence of the private, non-profit institution."

Dr. Wessell said he takes exception to some sections of the 1969 Tax Reform Act as they apply to foundations but "on the whole there is much in it to be commended. My concern derives not from the legislation itself but from the statements made in the debate while it was under consideration. Most disturbing was the casual air with which some of the stoutest advocates from the past of the role of private enterprise dismissed that part of it which is not for profit as being no longer relevant or effective or needed. In short, such people held that to resolve any and all problems of our society we need only turn to government, big or small, and to business, big or small."

Dr. Wessell said he believes some corporations will enter education "as competitors interested in making a profit from education, rather than as its savior. Already public school systems are contracting with corporations to provide on a performance basis specific programs or curricula."

"Naive or unsuccessful though many a business venture has been in supplying technology for education, this approach might well produce a different result. The prospective student will have to decide whether to enroll at Bowdoin, where he can get that excellent mathematics major provided by the University Educational Corp. or at Bates, where mathematics is supplied by the competing firm known as International Wisdom Dispensers, Inc. I suggest he make one further check — just how long does the contract run in each institution? And why shouldn't the social and extracurricular life of a college be handled in the same way? Which is to be desired — Colby and its Computer Dating System or Dartmouth with its Dial-A-Date installation?"

## Vocal Majority

Dear Editor,

I have been very dissatisfied with the Orient editorial in regard to the Marine recruiters. Being a student supported newspaper, it is most discouraging when the majority view must be voiced in a guest column, not as a regular editorial feature of the Orient. And before you try to refute the above statement that your editorial views are in a clear minority, I suggest that a campus survey of the full student body would dampen your criticism.

Also, it is disheartening to read such a long editorial reply to Robert Vivian's letter of last week expressing a contrary opinion to the Orient editorial. Such an effort seems to be an attempt to get the "last word in."

Newspaper ethics dictate that any "letter to the editor" (sic) be followed by an editor's note only in the case of a legitimate factual correction, an apology, or a clarification. Your reply may be classified as some of the above, but it is, also, much more than that. Your very wording demonstrates an extremely poor defense of your position in an attempt to have the last say. You stated that "we made no attempt to evaluate the political leanings of those who attended the rally; we reported a fact." Obviously, you made no attempt because if you had, your minority position page on the Bowdoin student newspaper editorial board would have seemed even more out of place.

Perhaps in the future it might be deemed more proper for the editorial page to be signed by the authors who have small regard for campus opinion, instead of being written in the name of the Bowdoin student newspaper.

Sincerely,

William T. Webster, Jr.

P.S. Apologies to the Federal Street Five, and one vote for Clark Irwin.

Editors note: The Orient is a newspaper, not a public opinion poll. We are under no obligation to present majority views in the editorial column. The opinions expressed in the Orient editorials are those of the editorial board; it would be inappropriate to sign editorials.

As for Mr. Vivian's letter of last week, we count at least two legitimate factual errors, and at least as many points in need of clarification. Our reply would therefore seem to be consistent with journalistic ethics.

## Protest Defended

To the Editor:

In last week's "Orient," Mark Ashford had an article published which was called "The Marines — Another View." There were a few statements in that article which lacked proof or which were simply not true. Before I enter into the discussion of those points let me, sum up, once more, the arguments that the Bowdoin Anti War Committee (BAWC) and the SDS have brought up on the issue.

The U. S. Government is fighting a war in Vietnam. In this war hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese (soldiers as well as civilians) have been killed by American armed forces. The reasons for which the U.S. Government is fighting this war are business interests. (If you don't agree, I suggest you read Carl Oglesby's "Containment and Change" and inform yourself about the American support for the French who were defending their colonial interests in Vietnam.) The Vietnam war is an act of genocide (as defined in the Geneva Convention 1948, article 2: genocide on the basis of intent). The U.S. Government is committing genocide for business interests. One of the tools carrying out its imperialistic policy is the Marines Corps. The Marines are actively supporting a policy which is murder for business interests.

Anti-war demonstrations and Moratorium days have shown no result. Despite the fact that a vast number of Americans are opposed to the war, the U.S. Government has shown no indication that it is trying to end the war. (Instead it is demanding negotiations, although it has no right on earth to be in Vietnam.) It has thus been shown repeatedly that there is no way to end the war (i.e. to achieve immediate withdrawal) "within law and order."

SDS and BAWC have demanded that military recruiters be thrown off campus (they are also demanding that ROTC be immediately abolished). They were well aware of the fact that they were denying the recruiters the "right of free speech." But how did they justify their demands? They said that the Marines were trying to recruit people for the sake of murder and they said that nobody should have such a right.

The courts in the United States are sentencing people to lifetime imprisonment for crimes such as murder. In their case you don't say, "They shouldn't do that because they are denying those people the rights of speech and action." Obviously they are doing so to protect society against indi-

viduals who are dangerous. In the case of the Marine Recruiters, people have been saying, "You're denying the recruiters the right of free speech" without asking why we are denying them that right. Obviously, because they are dangerous to those people whom they are now murdering in America's imperialistic wars.

Mark Ashford says that every Bowdoin student who wants to join the Marines should have the right to do so. We say that no one should have that right. I would like to ask Mark to take a look at what has been going on in Germany since the end of the war. People who belonged to organizations like the SS, the SA or the Gestapo are still being sentenced to "lifetime" imprisonment because they actively supported the policies of those organizations. It does not help them to say "Didn't I have the right to join whatever organization I wanted to join?" And for those who killed Jews in concentration camps the words, "I only did what I was told to do" are no excuse at all.

To this Mark Ashford would probably reply, "There is a difference between the SS, the SA, the Gestapo and the Marines." I say that there is no difference. The U.S. Government, which is using the Marines for its murderous imperialistic policies, is committing the very same crimes in Vietnam for which it condemned Germany's Nazi leaders in the Nuremberg Trial (as has been shown in Bertrand Russell's War Tribunal).

At one point, Mark Ashford says that Bowdoin is an "academic non-political institution." That is not true. I would suggest that he take a look at the Bowdoin Catalogue and inform himself about the courses offered which are directly connected with politics. And also I would suggest that he take a look at the list of the Trustees of Bowdoin College. He might be surprised to find out that the majority of them are businessmen. As I have said before, politics and business in the USA are closely related. The war in Vietnam is fought for business interests and it is businessmen who have an essential interest in such imperialistic wars.

A last statement in Mark's article I have to protest against is "Violence is neither necessary nor justified." I say that where peaceful demonstrations for human rights become completely useless, violence becomes inevitable. And I am confident that if Bowdoin does not undertake any steps to fight against wars like that in Vietnam, there will be enough students who will fight those who are passively supporting the war.

Ernst Kleeman

## Budget Explained

To the Editor:

Mr. Greenfield's article in last week's Orient entitled, "Ivies Selection Raises Questions," has presented some false facts which need to be clarified.

First, Saul states that the Bear Bottom's yearly budget is \$600. This is not so. The \$600 is appropriated to the Student Arts Committee, which is responsible for running student exhibits, contests, and concerts, in addition to the coffee house. This limits the Bear Bottom a great deal, especially when, as Saul should know, refreshments must be purchased out of this Student Activity appropriation, and provided to student audiences free of charge every time the coffee house opens. Professional entertainment is expensive. We can only afford a few professional entertainers a year, and this includes the performers' meals, accommodations, and possibly their transportation.

Second, it is stated that "the Bear Bottom is prepared to pay up to \$30 per performer, per night for an excellent performer." The policy is, in fact, to offer \$30 to an auditioned professional (professional according to the management's standards) if HE approaches us to perform. Fees for performers sought after by the Bear Bottom vary according to what the performer demands and what we are able to pay him keeping in mind a limited yearly budget. For the record, we are trying to book Com Fullam and Jon Cooper for Ivies Weekend, and anticipate paying them more than \$30 each.

As for the atmosphere of the Bear Bottom, we are sorry that the author finds it "dank," "a basement," and "unheated." It is heated, painted, paneled, furnished, informal in atmosphere, acoustically excellent, and yes, unfortunately, located in the basement of Appleton Hall. We're sorry about that, but are glad Saul completely enjoyed Com Fullam and Jon Cooper's show last Saturday.

Lawrence C. Kaplan  
C. Mitchell Goldman

## Historical Perspective

Dear Sir:

Ah! The Bowdoin Faculty, ever in the vanguard of progress and creative innovation, have hewn (Please Turn to Page Five)

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# Boards To Act On Exams Soon

By RANDALL STIFFLER

As reported in the *Orient* last week, the faculty voted to eliminate all academic requirements, except the accumulation of 32 semester credits, for the fulfillment of the Bowdoin degree. This proposal was then submitted to the Governing Boards for approval. Normally, this motion

would be considered by the Boards at the next regularly scheduled meeting in June.

According to the faculty proposals, comprehensive examinations, among other requirements, would be eliminated. But under the present system, comprehensives will not necessarily be eliminated for the class of 1970. No

official policy will be handed down until the June meeting. Until that time, theoretically, all present requirements are in effect.

This leaves the seniors in a unfortunate position. It is possible that they will be the last graduating class to be shackled with comprehensives. Refusal to fulfill the requirement, as has been suggested by some, can mean failure to graduate. The College has been known to withhold diplomas, from some students for failure to complete their final semester of Physical Education.

The College has taken specific action, however, to remedy the troubles which the seniors face. Two committees of the Boards are considering the faculty proposal on comprehensives this week. If it is decided by them that comprehensives should be suspended for the seniors, a motion to that effect will be presented to the faculty on May 14. The faculty will decide whether or not the seniors will be excused.

Although major exams have been eliminated provisionally, major work has not. What happens to that will be left up to the individual departments.

# G.E. Attempts Campus Newspaper Blackball

By ROB BURTON

(CPS) — Radical politics in the student press have prompted General Electric, the nation's number two war contractor and potentially a big recruiting advertiser in the campus press, to attempt to blackball student newspapers whose editorial line has "gone off the far end," in GE's view.

The U. S. Student Press Association (USSPA) has temporarily thwarted the move, however, by persuading the National Educational Advertising Service (NEAS) to withdraw its cooperation.

National college advertising is handled exclusively by NEAS, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reader's Digest. NEAS has been seeking an advertising contract with GE for the last six months, and when GE two weeks ago requested "an analysis of current college newspapers, including the extent to which they have become propaganda organs for radical student organizations," NEAS was quick to agree to such a study.

Fifteen editors of student newspapers from around the country telegraphed Congressman John Moss (D-Calif.) April 19 asking his Freedom of Information Committee to investigate GE's threat to the editorial freedom of the student press.

NEAS, in a letter to its advisory committee the day after the GE request, outlined its cooperation with GE. NEAS General Manager Bert MacMannis said he would construct the GE analysis from copies of college newspapers on file in the checking department of his New York Office.

However, word of the analysis leaked out last week when

USSPA in Washington obtained copies of GE's letter to NEAS and the NEAS memo to its advisory committee. USSPA called GE to confirm the story, and GE's Educational Communications Manager E. J. Clark readily admitted requesting an analysis by NEAS, citing GE's concern for "credibility" among reader of student newspapers.

MacMannis was surprised to learn that word of the analysis had leaked out, and he quickly agreed to USSPA's suggestion that NEAS abandon the analysis. The student press association maintains that MacMannis's agreement to conduct in secret the survey of editorial content of the student press amounted to "bad faith" with the 900 newspaper he was contracted to represent.

MacMannis said that GE was not the first big corporation to express concern about the political content of the student press. He cited earlier objections by General Motors and IBM, and this news service reported earlier this year that Texaco pulled insertion orders from one University of California newspapers over political content.

GE had not been advertising in the college market this year due to what Clark termed "lowered personnel needs" and the recent six-month strike against GE. GE's recruiting advertising for the last year has thus been limited to less than 100 engineering school journals and magazines.

GE told a Newsweek reporter Friday that it was prepared to go back into the college market with its advertising in a big way, if it could be persuaded that college newspapers were editorially safe.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page Four)

down all requirements for graduation save the completion of thirty-two courses. At last the inquisitive and earnest mind can soar in the academic ether unfettered by noxious tabulations of his subject-matter. The millennium is upon us!

Or is it? This has all been argued-over and acted upon before. A surge of dissatisfaction with the rigid classical curriculum ran through American higher education in the latter 1800's. Under the instigation of President Eliot, the Bowdoin of the South (known to some as Harvard) swept away its requirements in a similar burst of Welt-schmerz. A Harvard man could graduate in 1897 having been required to take only one course, a freshman rhetoric course. President Eliot held out great hopes for real scholarly advance when students could subscribe in the courses that struck their interests. But when Lowell succeeded Eliot in 1909, the curriculum swung back to a moderate degree of prescription. (It is interesting to note that some Bowdoin faculty foresee the same prospect here.)

The reasons for Harvard's retrenchment might be instructive to us. The rampant elective system led to a plethora of gut courses designed to maintain departmental enrollments, a plethora of shallow and idle students who waxed fat on the gut courses, and a plethora of fanatic devotees and dilettantes whose educations had lost all semblance of balance (a genteel virtue much frowned upon by Bowdoin's admissions solicitor, one hears).

There are two plausible schools of thought here. One is that the student is the best judge of his

talents, interests, and plans. And, perhaps, that if he isn't the best judge by the time he is eighteen, no college can save him from his follies. This might be styled the To Hell With It — Let the Kids Have Fun approach.

The other plausible view, to which some cynics and other objective observers of human events subscribe, is that very few freshmen can even describe, much less assess, the opportunities open to them. It is all too easy to blunder through college, snapping up every attractive course along the way, getting what amounts to training instead of education. Bowdoin is not a graduate school; there is no cause to worry that some modest requirements may frustrate some precocious blithe spirit in his quest for fulfillment.

To be sure, this latter view assumes some substantive value in a general education, even if dictated. It also assumes that the Bowdoin Faculty has the interest, the experience, the good will, and the collective wisdom to outline the sort of direction that a liberal education should take. The Faculty surely ought to look to more than student demands on this question, for the current position that, in effect, residence and enrollment are the criteria of a liberal arts education is an abdication of the reasoned beliefs that guided this College since its inception. If Bowdoin is to be more than a small university, an academic catch-all, a collegiate cafeteria, the decision of the Faculty must be reconsidered, and no doubt will be. It bodes ill for the College.

Yours truly,  
Clark T. Irwin '70

# Campus Poll

(Editor's Note: The following are the results of a questionnaire prepared and distributed by five Government 20 students. An attempt has also been made to indicate the most common questions and suggestions offered by students on the questionnaire sheets. The questionnaire was compiled and returned by 409 students.)

1. Should library be kept open 24 hours? — 54% in favor 63% wanted to at least have the hours extended.
2. Should Senior Center be open to whole college community? (preference to Seniors) — 73% in favor
3. Should Senior Center be a Freshman Center? — 90% against (Why not integrate the whole student body?)
4. Should Senior Center be a co-ed dorm? — 85% in favor (Experimental college in Center-all classes?)
5. Should students volunteer services whenever and wherever possible? 82% in favor.
6. More social activities? 95%+ in favor (movies, bands, good speakers, etc.)
7. Should there be proportionate representation to student government by population of place of eating? — 87% in favor (Should present form of government be radically changed?)
8. Most popular course suggestions: Ecology; Far Eastern Studies; Anthropology; African Studies; Studio Art; Journalism
9. Should students teach courses if qualified? — 52% against
10. Should students have larger voice in admissions — 55% against

## Popular suggestions:

- Why no student say in hiring and firing of faculty?
- Why no Winter Study Program?
- Why HH-H-P-F instead of P-F?
- Why are classes a monologue instead of a dialogue?
- Why are Union dining facilities not suited to needs?
- Where is the money for change going to come from?

# Exchange: A Personal View

(Continued from Page Three)

It was natural, I guess, that problems would soon begin. The unheard-of happened. Amherst College, self-styled hub of the intellectual world, lost my routine application. So as my 18 colleagues received their final acceptances and merrily formulated plans for year-long orgies, I greeted an empty mailbox each morning. My emotional equilibrium began to falter. Finally, as the deadline for notification approached, things began to happen too fast for me to follow. I can vaguely remember dashing off an extremely nasty letter to the president of Amherst College and throwing myself upon the mercy of a Bowdoin dean.

As I sat bewildered in his office, all cleverness utterly destroyed, the dean explained paternally that Amherst must be snubbing me, and that my application would of course be forwarded to my second-choice school. I would simply go there. But where? My muddled brain cried. What second-choice school? At this point I was far too embarrassed to tell the man that in my initial enthusiasm I had flippantly made a secondary choice I could no longer recall.

And so a letter two days later informed me that I had been gratefully accepted by Wheaton College in Norton, Mass., and that my bill would be shortly forthcoming. My adventure had begun.

Perhaps I should have suspected that a project so haphazardly undertaken couldn't help but result in at least a few problems. Perhaps my early smugness merited a punishment. But still, I thought, how can one go wrong with 1100 lonely and isolated women? I mean, experience is more important than academics any day. Right?

Yet it would be completely impossible to fully relate to you in how many ways it is possible to go wrong with 1100 lonely and isolated women. Ironically — though understandably, I guess — most of my friends suppose that I've been living at Wheaton some sort of idyllic, desert island existence, basking in female companionship, etc., etc. So let me hasten to point out: IT'S NOT THAT SIMPLE! Are you married, male reader? You realize how difficult it is to live with just one woman. Imagine, please that situation magnified 1100 times!

Take the dining room, for instance. Tired after a long day of study and work (I wash pots in the kitchen and what else can a guy qualify for in a place like this?), I must endure 1100 strident, soprano-pitched voices throughout my meal. And the conversation! How would you enjoy sitting through your meals each day listening to "your" girls planning their week-end trips to Williams? Small wonder that it was fully two weeks before I could eat a complete meal in the college dining hall.

Or my classes. I usually enjoy discussions in my smaller classes — or at least I did at Bowdoin. Here my comments fall unopposed on groups of silent women. Do they simply always agree with me? Or am I just speaking out of an alien world? At any rate, my discussions are now all one-sided, and I constantly feel like an exhibitionist in many of my classes.

Nor are the girls the only problems. I need not mention the campus guards who try at least once a week to chase me out of the library. I merely want to clarify the phenomenon known as "the harem complex." This was all carefully explained to me during my first week at Wheaton by a tall, well dressed, goateed professor who cornered me in the campus bookstore. It meant, he said, that all the male instructors at the college see the students in their classes as their personal women, and regard any males in attendance as intruders.

It seems that in the animal kingdom such clashes are resolved by "battles to the death," but at more civilized Wheaton College most frequently result in bitter verbal combat. Thankfully, my male professors here — all competent men — have spared me this. But imagine the psychological damage I've already incurred! For weeks I went to each history and English class half expecting it to be my last!

Of course this is just my personal view of Wheaton College. The other four males here might give you entirely different stories. And in my case, I must admit that I've never lacked excitement! Experience it certainly has been, and the fact that it was all a complete accident allows me effectively to escape all blame for the affair.

But Hsten, college men — especially you guys marooned at Bowdoin, Williams, Dartmouth, and other remaining bastions of the male world — women (and this brand of "co-education") are not the final answers to all the world's problems, no matter what you think now. I'd be no less than a liar if I claimed that those cold Bowdoin pines aren't beginning to make my return next year look just a little attractive!

George Podas, short-order cook in the Moulton Union, suffered a heart attack and passed away early Sunday morning, April 26. A Greek immigrant, George had worked in the Union for four years. An extremely friendly man, George was liked and respected by both the student body and the staff. The *Orient* expresses the sadness that the entire student body feels at his passing.

# Deferments To Be Curtailed

(Continued from Page Two)

pends on the degree to which the combination of military pay increases and enhanced benefits will attract and hold enough volunteers to maintain the forces we need, the attitude of young people toward military service, and the availability of jobs in the labor market.

## The Draft

However, I am confident that, barring any unforeseen developments, this proposed program will achieve our objective.

It is my judgment, and that of the National Security Council, that future occupational, agricultural and student deferments are no longer dictated by the national interest. I am issuing today an Executive Order to direct that no future deferments shall be granted on the basis of employment. Very few young men at age 19 are in such critical positions that they cannot be replaced. All those who held occupational deferments before today, as well as any who may be granted such deferments from pending applications filed before today, will be deferred as long as they are living with and supporting child dependents.

This same Executive Order will also eliminate all future paternity deferments — except in those cases where a local draft board determines that extreme hardship would result. All those who held paternity deferments before today, as well as any who may be granted deferments from pending applications filed before today, will be deferred as long as they are living with and supporting child dependents.

I am also asking the Congress today to make some changes in the Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

The first would restore to the President discretionary authority on the deferment of students seeking baccalaureate degrees. If the Congress restores this authority, I shall promptly issue a second Executive Order that would bar all undergraduate deferments, except for young men who are undergraduate students prior to today. These young men would continue to be eligible for deferment under present regulations during their undergraduate years. This Executive Order would also end deferments for young men in junior college, and in apprentice and technical training programs, except for those who entered before to-

day. Men participating in such programs before today would continue to be deferred until they complete them.

Should Congress pass the legislation I have requested, those young men who start college or enter apprentice or other technical training today or hereafter, and subsequently receive a notice of induction, will have their entry into service postponed until the end of the academic semester, or for apprentices and trainees, until some appropriate breaking point in their program.

Even if college deferments are phased out, college men who through ROTC or other military programs have chosen to obligate themselves to enter military service at a later date would be permitted to postpone their active duty until completion of their study program.

In each instance, I have spoken of the phasing out — not the elimination — of existing deferments. The sudden elimination of existing deferments would disrupt plans made in good faith by individuals, companies, colleges and local school systems on the basis of those deferments.

My second legislative proposal would establish a direct national call, by lottery sequence numbers each month, to improve the operation of the random selection system. We need to ensure that men throughout the country with the same lottery number have equal liability to induction.

Under the present law, for example, a man with sequence number 185 may be called up by one draft board while a man with a lower number in a different draft board is not called. This can happen because present law does not permit a national call of young men by lottery sequence numbers.

Some local draft boards may not have enough low numbers to fill their assigned quota for the month. As a result, these local boards are forced to call young men with higher numbers. At the same time, other draft boards throughout the country will have more low numbers than necessary to fill their quotas.

I am recommending to the Congress an amendment to suspend this quota requirement while the random selection system is in effect. If the Congress adopts this amendment, I will authorize the Selective Service System to establish a plan under which the draft call each month will be on a national basis, with the same lottery sequence numbers called throughout the country. This will result in a still more equitable draft system.

# Aesthetics Symposium...

(Continued from Page One)

Charles Gordone is a very prominent Black playwright, artist, and poet, whose play "No Place to Be Somebody" is entering its second year in New York. While Mr. Chandler's rhetoric was basically anti-white and envisioned future black supremacy, Mr. Gordone conceded that we are all in this together. He stated that while the white man is bent on self-destruction, the black man is obliged as a human being to do his best to help. The establishment is bringing on eventual revolution, not the people, but the people are bringing it upon themselves by electing incompetent and phony representatives to the government such as our present Great White Father, President Nixon. Black studies and other such concessions would be needless if there were an honest revision of history books and acceptance of Black arts. Mr. Gordone further stated that he felt it was time for Black artists to break away from historical constraints of white people in the arts, and let whites react to

them instead of vice-versa. In relation to the theatre, he feels that white theatre is more of a cartoon-like facade which deals with sex and violence unrealistically and ignores humanistic emotion.

Professor Lewis then presented his opinions on the Black Aesthetic. He stated that there are four basic qualities inherent in the contemporary Black Aesthetic, "a search for roots, the residuality of religion, a quest for relevance, and a consuming quest for the transformation of American society." The black artist is crying out to be seen and heard before it is too late. Above all, there is a feeling of coming home in contemporary Black art.

When Professor Lewis ended his address, Charles Gordone read several of his own works to illustrate this feeling of "coming home." These works were based upon the common experience, both horrible and jubilant, of the Black man in general. All were extremely powerful and moving, especially as read by the author.

# Center Housing

(Continued from Page One)

anyone else to get permission to live off campus." This year the Dean's office gave permission to a number of seniors to leave the center during the second semester. As a result there are 25 vacancies. According to Mr. Pulsifer, "This puts a strain on the financial situation. There is of course less dining money and although there is now no curtailment of food services, there are less luxury dishes, such as roast beef."

When questioned on the prospect of making the center coeducational, Mr. Pulsifer said, "If there is room, I see no rea-

son why we couldn't investigate this. The problem now is that we don't have enough room and next year housing here for men will be 'tight.'" Mr. Pulsifer noted that during the summer, the Senior Center is coeducational and that the arrangement does succeed.

In light of the recent student poll taken on the future use of the Senior Center, Mr. Pulsifer stated that the "senior program would be damaged if the class did not continue to live in the center." He acknowledged that the program could be conducted without the facility but that it would not be as successful. He further indicated that polls taken of graduated seniors support this claim.

With the possibility of the college expanding, there is no question that there will be a change from the present situation. Mr. Pulsifer said that several proposals have been considered. Two possible solutions are to allow fifteen to twenty percent of the senior class to live off campus or to plan for additional construction to accommodate the increase.

# Exchange

(Continued from Page One)

of the student body towards them. Bowdoin men have not been overly friendly to the girls by any means. Further, the girls are closely scrutinized, allowing them little privacy, and forcing them to be on guard more often than desirable. The coeds are still shocked at the lack of initiative here towards them. Bowdoin men, thinking that the coeds would be tied up with various engagements, shied away from the girls, leaving the eight or so girls, ironically enough, with almost no social life among nine hundred men. After the coed's recent letter to the Orient, this little known fact came as quite a shock to the college. The situation has caused some coeds to seriously question the sincerity of Bowdoin students about coeducation.

The college hopes to make some improvements next year. It is hoped that twenty girls will matriculate in the fall, with residence at 232 Maine Street. Besides this, no changes are foreseen. It seems that the exchange program has been only an academic success, while coeducation alone will bring to Bowdoin that which it sorely needs, yet still lacks.

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# The Most M.V.P.

Sure "Yaz" is good, and I must say a word for Henry Aaron, but when one actually chooses the greatest living all-round baseball player in the major leagues today, how can there be anyone to compare with the incomparable Roberto Clemente of the Pittsburgh Pirates? What is there in the playing of the game that this man does not do, and do superbly?

Now in his sixteenth season in the Pirate organization, Roberto's sterling batting average has dipped below the .300 mark but once during this time — to .289 in 1965. No other player in the history of the sport has ever even approached this record, save the immortal Ty Cobb. Four times, in 1961, 1963, 1964, and 1966, Clemente has led the National League in batting with respective marks of .361, .345, .338, and .357. He has also had more 200 hits seasons than any other man in baseball history. Besides his phenomenal hitting prowess, Roberto Clemente has consistently led the Buccos in base stealing, fielding percentage, runs batted in, and slugging average for most of his playing stint. In fact, his perfect fielding average of 1.000 in 1962 still stands as a major league record. Yet, Clemente has never received a single Most Valuable Player Award.

In the many legends surrounding this star concerning his playing feats, perhaps two will illustrate the ability that Clemente possesses. In his fifth game as a Pirate back in 1955, Joe Adcock of the old Milwaukee Braves hit a long fly ball to the 410 foot mark in right field. The score was tied at 2-2 in the last of the ninth inning. There was only one out and with the fleet Billy Burton on third base, the game appeared to be over. Yet immediately after catching the ball, Roberto fired for home. The ball one hopped perfectly to the plate and the waiting mit of catcher Smokey Burgess. A more than astonished Burton was easily put out.

A similarly unbelievable moment came in June of 1967, when the Pirates played a night game against the Cincinnati Reds. In an exciting slugfest in which the lead changed hands a total of seven times, the Reds defeated the Bucs by an 8-7 score. Yet the most astonishing factor in the game was, of course, Mr. Clemente. Roberto almost single handedly defeated the Redlegs. In a brilliant display of hitting, the Pirate right fielder slammed three two-run homers, and a run producing double to drive in one hundred percent of the teams tallies. Cincinnati manager, Dave Bristol's comment after the game seemed quite logical: "We're just damned lucky that guy didn't bat again."

Roberto Clemente has come a long way. In the spring of 1955, the superstar came to Pittsburgh an unknown after having been sold by the Brooklyn Dodgers organization for a paltry \$475. Today, he is the greatest living ballplayer. He has a well-padded six figure salary and will never have to worry about being traded or sold again. That is definitely some kind of progress, right Walter Alston.

## April 15 Protests ...

(Continued from Page Three)  
on war and ravage our environment. There were demands against the militarism that controls campuses (ROTC and research) and controls the Senate (the ABM and the Pentagon budget.) There were demands against the police state which goes wherever and over people go. At the Washington rally, there were far more police on the premises of the Capitol than demonstrators, and there were Justice Department agents everywhere in the crowd.

Most significantly, there was a feeling that no matter how many more times anti-war people get together to hear each other talk and sling, and no matter whether there are 2,000 or 750,000 of them the government "will not be affected by it whatsoever," as the man at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue told reporters in October.

"Most of us are sick and tired of words, words, words," folk singer Pete Seeger, who has been part of the new left since it was the old left, told a rally of 6,000 in New York City.

That it is time to resist and rebel was pretty much in agreement among protestors April 15. How to resist and rebel was the big split. Dellinger says it can be done non-violently.

Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers Party candidate for senator in Massachusetts, agreed. Speaking in Washington, he told protestors to go out and win people to their beliefs — undermine the present scheme of things by winning over the workers and anyone else who can be reached. He noted that the illegal postal strike, while not being violent, was radical action and resulted in a pay hike for post office employees without prosecution for defiance of the law.

But many, particularly the young — and there was a heavy concentration of high school students participating nationwide — could not accept Camejo. His old left tactics have not worked and are not likely to stop the killing, institutional racism and political repression anytime soon, they felt. So, in city upon city, the peaceful rallies broke up in

to battles with the defined enemies. Major banks, which have in recent months, become a symbol of the corruption in "America" were again hit.

In Cambridge, a branch of Northeast Federal Savings was set aflame by part of a large crowd of 4,000 that smashed windows and set street fires near the Harvard campus. The dissidents broke off from a crowd estimated at 100,000 which had rallied earlier in the Boston Commons. Boston, as it frequently does, staged the largest local anti-war demonstrations of the April 15 effort.

In Washington, windows were smashed by rocks in at least two banks as moto scootered police chased a crowd of 200 young people around the Dupont Circle area on the sidewalks. The demonstrators, who had marched from the Capitol to the Circle for an after-rally meeting, were escorted by police all the way. When an occasional rock or brick was tossed (or only picked up by a protestor), the cops attempted to clear the sidewalks with their scooters, running over several persons as they went.

At Berkeley, the violence was directed at the ROTC building, a frequently attacked source of militarism this year. About 800 students broke off from a larger rally in Sproul Plaza and repeatedly scuffled with police in a rock versus club match. One campus building set ablaze suffered \$2,000 damage.

At Washington University in Saint Louis, where anti-ROTC action has been heavy and consistent this year, 200 students, leaving a rally of 2,000 where Rennie Davis of the Chicago Eight had talked, broke 20 windows in the remaining ROTC building (the other had already been burned to the ground) and windows in three other campus buildings.

» In New York City, where the Board of Education reported that 60 per cent of the city's high school students were out on the one day strike called by the Mobilization Committees, radical students at several points disrupted a 40,000 person demonstration.

Capt. Nemo's Pit

## Sporster CH

no comment  
necessary





# Co-Ed Athletics? It Sounds All Wet



Com. Glinick

With coeducation hitting every aspect of the Bowdoin man's mind (if not his body) this year it only seemed reasonable that the Bowdoin Sailing Team should let its hair down too. Taking advantage of an off weekend on the racing circuit post-Commodore Bob Vaughan organized a meet with the Wellesley Sailing Club for April 24th. Unlike sister's at Radcliffe and Connecticut College, the Wellesley woman is noted for her lackadaisical attitude as far as competition on the high seas is concerned. But whatever she lacks in this department is more than accounted for in her flair for the absurd and fervor for the social aspects of seamanship. Commodore Sue Past brought three teammates along for an informal meet equipped with picnic lunch, foul weather gear and feminine smiles (all too unusual on the briny). After the annoying photographers (why is it the Bowdoin News Service only shows when the opposite sex is around?), the girls got down to business. Sailing single-handed in our interclubs they set out to deflate the male ego of the untimable Bowdoin squad and finished one right after the other surprising the entire race committee. The only problem was that the succession was last, next to last, and etc. One strike against the Feminists.

Not able to defeat the consistent men's team, Sally Brumley tried a second play just before the three minute signal. She "came about" into Peter Healey catching his outhaul and subsequently causing him to disappear below the surface (boat and all). Chalk up one for the Feminists: Commodores Glinick and Vaughan pulled Pete out of the drink just before the third time down and poured him into a good belt of scotch. The entire fleet was warned by the race committee not to capsize or they would be left to drown, whereupon Steve immediately flipped himself, ate crow, and in addition inhaled buckets of 45° seawater. After a hardy lunch of Miller's and Bud the water-logged crew floated back to the dock, hoping to resume sailing in the brisk afternoon Southerly. Not to be outdone by Sally, Steve Glinick capsize a second time at the leeward mark causing both Wellesley girls behind him to swamp. The rescue team of Berry and Andon and Vaughan spent the next hour trying to right and bail boats. Thanks to the liquid lunch none of them seemed to mind the cold. Meanwhile Tom Barron the only Bowdoin sailor left with dry clothes finished the race alone, sweeping the afternoon series. Tom continued to rage everyone else swimming around in the basin. Barron seemed to get a sadistic glee out of the plight of the others. No one seemed to mind when a puff caught him and he wound up with wet chords. No one seemed to hear his calls for help either.

So the soaked but smiling crew ended the day in travels and tequila. In its own small way, the Bowdoin Sailing Club and the Wellesley Sailing Club showed that somehow the battle of the sexes is a small squirmish in a sphere of understanding and peace. By the way, by unanimous vote of the Bowdoin Team, Wellesley was declared the uncontested victor. But then, nobody really loses.

## Polar Bearings

### BASEBALL

Bowdoin	6	Amherst	3
Bowdoin	5	Maine	6
Bowdoin	1	Coby	2
Bowdoin	1	Coby	6
4-7			
at Trinity Friday 3:00			
at Northeastern Saturday 2:00			
Bowdoin Fr.	1	Maine	16
Bowdoin Fr.	1	Coby	6
at M.C.I. Friday 3:00			
vs. Exeter Saturday 2:30			
(Varsity game with Wesleyan was rained out)			

### LACROSSE

Bowdoin	4	M.I.T.	10
Bowdoin	4	Amherst	14
3-4			
at Tufts Saturday 2:00			
Bowdoin Fr.	10	M.I.T.	1
Bowdoin Fr.	8	Hackley	0
3-1			
vs. Kents Hill Monday 2:30			

### TENNIS

Bowdoin	7	Maine	2
Bowdoin	8	Bates	1
2-3			
at Coby Friday 3:00			
Bowdoin Fr.	7	Hebron	2
Bowdoin Fr.	5	Maine	8
Bowdoin Fr.	6	S. Portland	3
3-0			
at Coby Friday 3:00			

### TRACK

Bowdoin	65	0-3 UNH	85
0-3			
vs. Nichols and Merrimack Saturday 1:00			
Bowdoin Fr.	48	0-1 UNH	105
0-1			
vs. S.M. Vocational and Brunswick Friday			

### GOLF

Wesleyan	1st
Bowdoin	2nd
Trinity	3rd
Willamina	
Bowdoin	1st
Middlebury	2nd
at Lowell (vs. Lowell and M.I.T.) Friday	
at St. Anselm's Saturday	

# "Special Olympics" In Curtis Pool

Students from the Special Education Program in Wiscasset, Me., are attending weekly training sessions in Bowdoin College's Curtis Pool in preparation for the "Special Olympics."

Under the supervision of Mrs. Donald E. Cowing, wife of Bowdoin's Director of Counseling, the 11 girls and boys receive instruction from Bowdoin students. Non-swimmers receive basic instruction and more experienced swimmers are being prepared to enter the "Special Olympics" to be held in Portland May 22-23. The Portland competition is a preliminary for a national "Special Olympics" to be held in Chicago in August.

The "Special Olympics" is sponsored by the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation, whose primary interest is research into problems of mental retardation and aid to institutions for care and treatment of mentally retarded and neurologically handicapped children.

Students in the program come from the towns of Alna, West Bath, Westport and Wiscasset. Mrs. Cowing said several of her students are being integrated into regular classes in Wiscasset whenever possible at the end of the school year.

Bowdoin students assisting in the program are Parker L. Barnes, Jr., '71, son of Mr. and Mrs. Parker L. Barnes of (60 High St.) Lincoln, Me.; Mark S. Levine '70, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney I. Levine of (22 Alden Circle) Portland, Me.; and Calvin S. Whitehurst '68, son of Dr. K. E. Whitehurst of Ettrick, Va.



Shows assisting children are (left to right) Stanley Whitehurst, M r. Cowing, Dr. Cowing, and Mark Levine.

## The Scramble Dope

## First Annual



## Ivies Classic

All right bikes, a dirt scramble track (suitable to all bikes) has been located and volunteered. It's right near Mere Point so that every one can reach it with ease. Now, if this competition is to ever take place, then you better turn in those application forms. The date, however, is being changed to Sunday morning. This is the final week to enter (May 6th is the final day). Included in the final day). Included in the scrambles will be several stunt events (not required) that experienced riders may want to try. Remember, if you freaks want to scramble, don't talk about it — enlist.

(LARGE/READABLE PLEASE)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Ext. \_\_\_\_\_

Iron \_\_\_\_\_

Cubes \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

Modifications \_\_\_\_\_

Ground Clearance \_\_\_\_\_

Approx. Curbing Wgt. \_\_\_\_\_



# STRIKE EDITION

# BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME XCIX

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1970

STRIKE EDITION

## SHUT IT DOWN!



The rising sentiment against the war in Southeast Asia coalesced into a movement calling for an indefinite college strike yesterday. The movement was marked all along by spontaneity as a noontime meeting of a few students mushroomed into an evening meeting of about 350 people. Although many fine points concerning the effectiveness of a strike were debated, two major areas of agreement were voiced: students and faculty were incensed at the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. troops and at the killing of four Kent State University students protesting against ROTC. The consensus seemed to be that these events finally brought the present American situation home to the minds of Bowdoin students. John Locke, the initial speaker, said, "I'm greatly puzzled by what my country is doing in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and at Kent State. Now is the time to demand some answers. In light of the last few days, attending college has become irrelevant." In a hand vote, all but about 12 people agreed to strike for one day and organize a mass meeting to consider an indefinite, all-college strike. The past President of the Student Council, John Cole, attempted to preserve "constitutional" by such "responsible action" as sending mass telegrams and letters to Nixon, who he claimed would ignore student protest. The majority of students, however, felt that the time for talk had ended.

A group of students then moved to the AD house to discuss organization for today's events and prepare a strike resolution. As a result of the meeting a five-point strike platform for discussion was approved.

The strike leadership feels that a strike is the most effective means of voicing opposition to the federal government and Bowdoin College's policies of implicit war support. The strike is being held in conjunction with the nationwide student movement to oppose the latest escalation of the war in Indochina, the killing of the four students, and to oppose the attacks by the government on the Black Panther Party.

The leadership of the strike feels that to be effective the strike must go on until all the points spoken to are effectively answered by both the government and the administration.

Presidents Roger Howell of Bowdoin College and Geoffrey Ovenden of the Student Council have called for an all-college meeting at 8:00 p.m. tonight in the New Morrell Gymnasium. Originally the meeting was organized by a group of students, but Howell and Ovenden decided to make it an official college meeting. Specific recom-

mendations from the meeting will be referred to the Faculty and the Student Council which will meet tonight after the all-college gathering. Said Howell, "What we had hoped to do was open the meeting to make it an all-college meeting and involve the whole community. We want to say we've called the meeting."

Howell would not speculate on what would occur if a strike were called. He said the faculty could possibly refuse to graduate anyone this year, but he sincerely doubted that this would be done. He called the deaths at Kent State

"a terrible tragedy." "From every piece of evidence I have seen there was no justification for the use of firearms." "The last thing in the world anyone connected with an academic institution would want to do is bring in the police or national guard."

Howell remarked, "I really don't know" if a strike would do any good. He believes pressure should be put on the administration and admits that a strike could do this, but he fears that it might play into the hands of those who would exploit anti-college prejudices.

### The Afro-American Society

We represent a minute percentage of the college population, but we do have just cause for being involved. We should not be looked upon by other students as an autonomous group because, at this point, we are not. The strike and its ramifications give us opportunity to be a part of this movement — not a separate entity.

We are fully aware of the predicament that Black Panthers are in, were in, and will always be in, as long as repression of Constitutional rights is allowed to exist. We are also hip to the 4 whites that were killed at Kent State recently. At the same time we are aware of the incident where 31 blacks were killed and 55 wounded by police for protesting (peacefully on campus in Orangeburg, N.C.) against a segregated bowling alley. It is the general feeling of Afro-Am that if something could have been done when those Blacks were killed and

wounded on February 8, 1968 then, maybe we could have avoided the killing of white brothers. If something had been done then we would not be so distressed now and we would be further along in our cause. But this did not happen. So we must move on. In total, it is the general feeling of Afro-Am that the strike has potential because we have been aware for many years of what the gov't puts down and we understand what it means to be killed, degraded, and denied those essential things which are embodied in the Constitution. Blacks as well as whites, poor as well as rich, oppressed as well as non-oppressed should all rise together with the understanding that justice, unity, power and peace must prevail now while the time is at hand. Strike for a purpose. Gain what is needed now so that 4 more whites or Blacks or what have you won't be killed tomorrow!

### YAF POSITION

#### SUPPORT NIXON'S POLICIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA!

1. Turn on your car lights.
  2. Write to your Congressman, he wants to hear from you.
  3. Talk to your neighbors. Chances are they support Nixon, too.
- SHOW STUDENT RADICALS  
THAT WORKING AMERICA  
STANDS BEHIND ITS PRESIDENT

(The following statement has been signed by 37 college presidents, including Roger Howell Jr. of Bowdoin. According to Howell, the intention of the signers is to tell President Nixon what they believe must be done rather than listen to an explanation of recent military decisions.)

Dear Mr. President:

The American invasion of Cambodia and the renewed bombing of North Vietnam have caused extraordinarily severe and widespread apprehension on our campuses. We share these apprehensions as college and university presidents in contact with large numbers of concerned Americans, and must advise you that among a major part of our students and faculty members the desire for a prompt end of American military involvement in Southeast Asia is extremely intense.

We implore you to consider the incalculable dangers of an unprecedented alienation of American youth and to take immediate action to demonstrate unequivocally your determination to end the war quickly. We urgently request the opportunity to discuss these problems with you directly.

### BOWDOIN COLLEGE ALL COLLEGE MEETING

To determine the sentiments and wishes of the College Community on American foreign policy in the East and its impact on the campus, the President of the Student Council and the President of the College have called a meeting of the College Community this evening at 8:00 p.m. in the Morrell Gymnasium. Specific recommendations at the meeting will be referred to the Student Council and the Faculty. Both of these groups should anticipate meeting after the Community meeting.

Attendance is limited to the College Community and entrance will be by ID card only.



# STRIKE EDITION

# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

STRIKE EDITION

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1970

STRIKE EDITION

## Strike Vote

	For	AG	AB
Students	686=73%	167	31
Faculty	46=42%	31	3
Staff	15	4	1

**STRIKE BALLOT** enunciated in the Declaration of We, the members of the Independence, the Constitution, Bowdoin College community, the Bill of Rights, and the Salute vote to strike in accord with the to the American Flag. growing national movement. We We pledge constructive activity call for immediate cessation of all during the strike. We will review American military activity in this decision in light of the Southeast Asia and for a response of the Bowdoin reaffirmation by OUR Administration and the Federal government of the freedoms Government to our points.

## Editorial

Last night we voted to strike. Today, and in the coming days, we will have to find out what that means. The statement which we voted to support last night has been reduced to a point of all inclusive vagueness. If we do not immediately engage in a process of definition, that vagueness will destroy whatever has been or may be accomplished.

It is essential, first, that this action receive full faculty support. As of Wednesday morning, that support was by no means certain. It is the position of most students that the strike action is in opposition to national policies, domestic and foreign. The question that arises is why shut down Bowdoin; why must the normal operation of this institution be disrupted to accomplish this end?

It has been argued that an interruption of normal institutional operation constitutes a strike against Bowdoin, and that such action is the wish of only a small minority of students.

It is essential to question what is meant by the phrase "against the college." It is in current use in three senses. The first, and most limited, is that to some individuals, the college is an active agent in support of the very things we strike against. They argue that we cannot consistently oppose the war in Indochina without attacking the college for its complicity in that war. This view is currently in the minority; it is certainly NOT the sense of the action taken last night. The advantage cited in reducing the specific demands of the strike coalition to the general statement on the ballot was that the time for ideological conflict should come after some action had been taken. That point seems valid; there is every reason to avoid an absolute majority platform until a great deal more discussion has taken place.

The second sense in which the strike is said to be "against the college" is that the strike is construed by some as an attempt on the part of students to avoid the obligations of a semester's work. We do not think that to be the case. We believe that the vast majority of the student body wishes to utilize the days of the strike in the most constructive manner possible.

In a third sense, however, the strike is, and must be "against the college." We have all predicated our college careers on the assumption that we should eventually take our places in society as improved individuals. The events of the last years, months, and days have brought us up short; we are no longer sure that such places will in the future exist in this country. If what we perceive now continues unchecked. We are saying that our concern has reached a level at which normal life becomes impossible.

The strike should therefore be undertaken with sadness and a real sense of loss; we are, as Mr. Nixon said, in many ways the most fortunate people in the world. But we must notify Mr. Nixon that we will no longer be bought off, that we will have our hearing if it means shutting down this college, and others like it, for the rest of the year.

What Mr. Nixon fails to grasp, and what we ourselves have often failed to grasp, is that we are the college, if we want to be.

It is this point which we must keep most firmly before us. We support the extension of the strike indefinitely, until this community decides to end it. We urge that that decision not be made except on the basis of positive response from the Nixon administration. We feel that the educational process at this school will come to a stop only if we make it; that the strike period can, if we will let it, provide a unique opportunity for Bowdoin to function as an authentic community. As a student stated Tuesday, the strike will test the very fabric of this institution. We believe it should; we believe that the institution can gain infinitely from the experience.

### SEMINAR

Thursday 9:00 - Pollution - Sogias

Thursday 10:30 - U. S. Involvement in Southeast Asia - Benson

Thursday 1 - 4:00 - ROTC Seminar - Smith

Thursday 4:00 - Howard Zinn - Smith

Friday 10:00 - Memorial Chapel for the 4 students who died at Kent State - Chapel



The Bowdoin community voted overwhelmingly last night to strike for an indefinite period in demand of "immediate cessation of all American military activity in Southeast Asia" and "a reaffirmation by OUR government of the freedoms enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the Salute to the American Flag."

The two hour meeting began with an introduction by President Roger Howell Jr. who expressed his "deepest concern and apprehension" concerning freedom in America. Howell's remarks were addressed chiefly against the Nixon Administration which he accused of "fostering that climate" which led to "that terrible event at Kent State." Howell said, "I'm not wholly convinced that a strike is the only or best way" to put needed pressure upon the Nixon Administration, but he did think "our voice will have its maximum impact if it is spoken as the voice of a community." Howell also mentioned that he was one of over thirty college presidents to sign a letter sent to Nixon demanding a meeting with the President to discuss the dangers of continuing US policy in Southeast Asia and imploring him to end the war quickly.

Geoffrey Ovenden, president of the Student Council, announced that the sense of the Council as expressed in a meeting prior to the all-College gathering was "to stand positively with respect to the ballot." He also informed the group that he had been contacted by the Colby Student Council and was convinced that schools in Maine were looking to Bowdoin for leadership.

Four speeches, two pro and two con striking, were given after these introductory remarks. Several members of the faculty were disappointed that only four speeches were allowed and that audience participation was limited to specific questions about the ballot. This was especially unfortunate because of the generally poor quality of the speeches. Several remarks from the audience were much more illuminating.

Professor Magyar said he might be considered part of the far right, though "I'm not far and I'm not right." It was difficult to follow the drift of his speech, but he seemed to emphasize the dangerous international consequences of American withdrawal from Indochina. He blamed anti-war sentiment and misconduct of the war on a

"moralistic-legalistic" attitude toward foreign policy, which recognizes such things as boundaries between countries. He also deplored the fact that students are unwilling to fight against the "oppressive ideology" of communism, though they themselves are unwilling to live under it, and he warned that this reluctance to fight conventional wars against communist aggression might necessitate nuclear war in the future.

Magyar then turned to the strike. "Never have so many spent so much to learn so little," He said it was unfair to damage the universities because the underprivileged would suffer. He also told an anecdote of a visit to Nicaragua during which he was informed that there was only one small university because politicians feared they would be developing their own opposition if they spent money on education.

Paul Wiley, president of the Afro-American Society, concentrated on the role of Black students in the movement. He defended the freedoms enumerated in the Bill of Rights and said the Panthers have been harassed for exercising their guaranteed rights. "We're definitely part of this movement because we have suffered all our lives from what happened at Kent State yesterday." He said something should have been done sooner, but in any case we must keep pushing and not let the movement die out.

Wiley was followed by Larry Wolfe, president of the YAF, who condemned the idea of the strike as an attempt to jump on the bandwagon and an indication that students cannot handle both political action and their school work. He suggested students do something "different" such as send letters to Washington. He also raised the spectre of middle class opposition to student action. Finally, he claimed a strike would limit his academic freedom to attend classes.

John Locke, the last speaker, criticized the logic of the remarks by Magyar and Wolfe, particularly Magyar's statements on American foreign policy. He said of Bolivia, "There's no army there, just Esao." Locke's main theme was in praise of action by the people to gain back their constitutionally guaranteed power in the political system.

During the question-answer period it was explained that this is a strike OF the College not a strike AGAINST the College. Several people said there was no reason academic work could not

go on informally and one person suggested that if it did not go on this would constitute evidence of the weakness of the liberal arts college. President Howell advised students to contact their teachers concerning the continuation of work on a private or informal basis. It was emphasized that the strike period was not to be a vacation but a period of serious work to try to get some response to the strike platform.

### By SAUL GREENFIELD

In an effort toward immediate and effective organization, the moderators of the recent student meetings, Brownie Carson and Marc Blesoff, called a meeting last night. An overwhelming majority of Bowdoin students voted to strike. However, the terms of the resolution passed called for "constructive action" on the part of the striking students, not a mere abstention from classes. It was this "constructive action" that was outlined at the meeting.

The meeting was held in Sills Hall and an enthusiastic crowd filled the room to capacity. Marc Blesoff called the meeting to order and suggested a small steering committee be formed to coordinate all future activities. This was followed by a proposal from the floor that a faculty-student communications committee be formed as well. These proposals met opposition, the argument being that the student body should act as a whole in a democratic way. Instead, a communications center, situated in the Student Activities Room in the Moulton Union, will be set up. Any individual who wishes to offer his services in any way should go there. It was decided that the bulletin board across from the information desk will be used to post pertinent information.

After a unanimous vote, the symbol of the red fist was dropped as representative of the strike movement. "Our symbol shall be our program and our integrity," Bruce McGhee declared.

Constant reference was made throughout the meeting to the rights of the minority who did not approve of the strike. The general consensus was that the prerogatives of the 200 students who voted against the strike will be guarded at all times.

The co-editor of the "Bowdoin Thymes", Frank Keefe, offered his publication as a news organ for the strike.



# Opinion

By ALAN KOLOD

It is often said that culture and education can flourish only in societies where people have ample leisure to pursue intellectual matters. The question the strike raises is whether Americans in 1970 have such leisure. For years the critics of our domestic and foreign policies have assumed that gradual, responsible, constitutional efforts were sufficient for reform. This has meant that no one has questioned whether institutions such as colleges and universities should function as usual; in fact, one could make out quite a strong case for the continued cooperation of these institutions with a society that ignores in practice almost all the values represented by a humane and liberal education. Poor people and Blacks could be turned into the Main Street of American life by passing through the gates of the university; the growth of an educated electorate and of a class of educated leaders could move America closer to enlightened policies. At least, so people thought. Yet when we look back over the past decade it is obvious that such an assumption was seriously mistaken.

Gradually, Americans have come to realize that when life goes on as usual nothing improves; any other belief is comfortable self-delusion. First, those who favored civil disobedience, next the Black Panthers, then the draft resisters, and today the student strikers; they have all come to see that telegrams and letters and verbal support from people unwilling to take action are futile. Ordinary political action is fine for those who control or have strong influence in a party, but the outsider and the underdog barely have a chance of receiving an honest response, and things are even more difficult now that substantive issues have all but disappeared from political debate and been replaced by appeals to prejudice and Presidential authority.

Certainly, those who see nothing wrong with our military involvement in Southeast Asia will see no reason for a college strike. Those who do oppose American policies but still hesitate to strike — well, if things continue to move as they have been in this nation, the day will come when they too will repeat the words of Olaf: "There is some shit I will not eat."

No one in his right mind wants to see Bowdoin shut down, and those who voted for a strike last night did not vote to strike against Bowdoin College. Rather, they voted that Bowdoin College strike the larger society in which it finds itself, the society that asks merely that Bowdoin keep its mouth shut and produce junior executives for business and lieutenants for the army.

Finally, the students have decided to refuse to carry on business as usual and stop pretending that they can ignore the frightening events occurring around them. This will mean sacrifice for us, but, if it is part of an organized, united, nation-wide movement, it may also mean the beginning of movement toward human values.

The strike, however, will not succeed without the support of the faculty. Any attempt to run the college as if there were no strike would destroy the cohesion of the movement and cause its collapse. Professors must be willing to act for those values they represent. Bowdoin may indeed be in hard times if the strike continues, but this is the price we will have to pay for action. When I think of faculty reluctance to approve the strike I find myself wondering what their hurry is to send us out into a society which has nothing valuable to offer us; why they are so adamant on teaching us things that are useful

to society but irrelevant to our lives; if they insist on grading us as if we were eggs going to be sold; why men who often have so little academic integrity during the school year have so much when there is a threat to close school down?

If professors are interested in teaching students, there are still students here who want very much to be educated. Judging from last night, Bowdoin students have never been more ready for education; they are questioning and searching for answers with a concern I have seldom seen in my four years at Bowdoin. We have a unique opportunity to show that there are some ideals for which we as members of a college stand and for which we will make sacrifices. If Bowdoin fails in this challenge, perhaps those radicals who call the university an extension of an oppressive and inhumane society are right.

In the next few weeks Bowdoin College must dedicate itself to the task of beginning a change in America. Students, teachers, and the institution must face the risks and turn their resources to an effort to educate and improve America. It may be an unusual and unaccustomed role for those concerned, but think about it — if we fail, who is left to act?

By BOB LAMPREY

Brunswick High School joined the rising student opposition to the Nixon administration's Asian policy, as 250 students boycotted classes today. A nucleus of students organizing the protest gathered at 7:30 this morning and walked out of the school building.

The high school students protest had a more radical nature than that of the college, as the strike was directed against the restrictive policy of administrators. The high school administration promised that there would be no expulsions, but that absences would be reported to parents.

One girl stated, "We must show that as students we are concerned. Many feel that a boycott is not enough, and that action against ROTC and marine recruiters might be considered in the future." The students were well informed of the political situation, and were calling for immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

Several students from Bowdoin College joined Prof. Herbert Coursen in explaining the nature of the college strike and calling on the high school students to exercise their right to protest. A vote will be taken in the afternoon to determine how long the boycott will continue.

UPI (Kent, Ohio) — The President of Kent State University says he wants a Warren Commission-type investigation into the shooting of four of his students by national guardsmen. President Robert White says he was out of state and wasn't even consulted when the guardsmen were sent to the Ohio campus Saturday.

## HELP!

Please, if you have information or opinions you would like to pass on to the Bowdoin Community, type an article and submit it to the ORIENT. Everyone is welcome to contribute. We can't publish without your help. If you have questions contact Jay Sweet No. 300, Alan Kolod No. 485, Fred Cusick No. 545, or Dave Gordon No. 580.

By  
RICK ADAMS  
GEORGE ALSTON

As President Nixon is sincerely pledging to end the Cambodia campaign in three to seven weeks, thousands of new troops have been committed to the war effort. Reports out of Washington have indicated that Secretary of State, William B. Rogers, and Secretary of Defense, Melvin R. Laird had "serious misgivings" about the foray into Cambodia. It seems that the key figure instrumental in prompting Nixon to proceed was Attorney General Mitchell, who was reported to have said that "any domestic protests would be manageable." This is remarkable in light of the fact that Nixon has relied heavily upon a man whose military knowledge is at best doubtful. It is also revealing that the President is more concerned with "managing" public opinion than with the lives of American boys.

By noon today, student leaders had received confirmation from more than 100 colleges and universities that their students would take part in the strike. There were indications that some campuses, such as Stanford in California, had already begun such a strike.

The strike of indefinite duration was announced this morning by Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association, and David Hawk, former Vietnam Moratorium Committee coordinator.

The strike was said to have received the support of all the major antiwar groups, including the Student Mobilization Committee to end the War in Vietnam, which will assist in the national coordination.

This morning's announcement emphasized that this would be a strike involving all members of the university community and should not be confused with a student strike against the universities. The leaders also stressed the need for the strike to remain peaceful.

Mr. Palmer said the strike would permit those on campuses to return to their local communities and work with all groups to build "a new coalition of conscience" against the President's actions involving Cambodia.

He said his group had acted as a result of requests from campus governments across the country for some action.

SAIGON, South Vietnam May 2 — If allied troops catch Pham Hung or any other top enemy leaders at the mystery-shrouded headquarters known as the Central Office for South Vietnam during their current sweep across Cambodian border, analysts of Communist affairs here will be very surprised.

In his speech Thursday President Nixon said that allied

By FRED CUSICK

The strike meeting which was held in front of the Art Building yesterday afternoon confirmed the fears and the hopes of many about what happened to the College in the last two days. Before the one o'clock meeting many students, even some of the strike's most ardent supporters, feared that the movement would fizzle out; or that Howell would "co-opt" it; or that it would disintegrate through disagreements on minor points. Yesterday afternoon proved them wrong. The approximately 400 students and faculty members who attended the meeting were serious. Joking was kept to a minimum. The usual jeering, belching, and name-calling, the traditional Bowdoin response to all political demonstrations, were absent. The students actually listened to the speakers. Something that they had not done during the Moratorium or the recent anti-Marine demonstration.

The serious tone of the meeting was set by the moderator, "Brownie" Carson, a veteran of Vietnam and Laos, where he was wounded. He denounced the Administration for its lies about our involvement in Indochina. In the past, he remarked, Americans had been proud to serve in foreign wars. "I am not proud to have served in Vietnam."

The only "speech" of the afternoon was delivered by Professor Coursen. "What happens in Vietnam everyday happened at Kent State yesterday . . . Nixon terms what's going on now on college campuses 'violence,' yet he doesn't consider his actions in Cambodia violent . . . Does he consider yellow men people or dehumanized cattle? . . . It's not his country but ours. We didn't elect Nixon king . . . American arrogance has taken precedence

over American humanism . . . We're not spreading an American way of life around the world but an American way of death."

Those who opposed the strike were curiously muted. No one defended Nixon's action in Cambodia. The strongest statement against the strike came from Mark Jelavich. He ignored Cambodia but deplored the strike because it would anger the majority and not accomplish anything. Another opponent of the strike warned that it would "alienate the middle class." The alternative proposed by the anti-strike speakers was a telegram and letter campaign directed at Congress. The audience seemed to ignore this.

Following the letter writing proposal the platform was held by a succession of speakers each with his pet proposal. One called for massive draft resistance; another for an end to ROTC and another warned against trusting the College administration. The most interesting of these speakers was Dean Gresson who spoke for an administration sympathetic with the students about Cambodia but worried about the effects of a strike. He received the largest hand of the afternoon.

The meeting ended with discussion groups. It was clear by this time that the majority of the students were in favor of a strike for a variety of reasons. Perhaps the clearest expression of that majority opinion came from Professor Whiteside in response to a student who had been saying: "Look, Nixon has said he'll be out in seven weeks. Well, if he's not out in seven weeks I'll go against him. I mean, what difference can seven weeks make? How many people can be killed in seven weeks?" Whiteside replied: "Well, John, maybe your time for decision is in seven weeks. My time came last Thursday night."

The Bowdoin faculty met in closed session late Wednesday night in Massachusetts Hall. Motions to endorse the student strike 1) for two days and 2) for an indefinite period were defeated in voice votes. Instead, they passed the following resolution. They are meeting again today at 3:30 p.m.

The Bowdoin faculty will, at the call of the President, meet within the next few days in an attempt to seek a resolution to current issues and that in the meantime the faculty will keep itself available to all members of the student body.

At the steward's meeting this morning it was decided to raise funds by 1) taking up a collection tonight at dinner and 2) giving up one meal on Thursday, May 7. The initial plan of giving up all meals for one day was discarded because it both inconvenienced the small minority of anti-strikers and might decrease the campus-wide participation in the fast. Tonight's collection is designed to get some funds QUICKLY to give the strike some working capital. All financial activity will be handled by the Student Council.

units were crossing the border to attack "the headquarters for the entire Communist military operation in South Vietnam." Indications today were that while the Americans and South Vietnamese were closing in on what appeared to be a

headquarters complex across the border, key personnel of the headquarters had disappeared.

"These people are not amateurs," one ranking analyst declared.

Rather it is a superbly organized, and mobile group of individuals



# STRIKE EDITION



# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

STRIKE EDITION

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1970

STRIKE EDITION

## ROTC Hit At AD Rap

About one hundred people gathered in the living room of A.D. on Friday night to listen to Nixon's TV conference and discuss further strike plans. After watching the president's sad performance, the dialogue soon centered around one point — the question of whether or not R.O.T.C. should become an issue of the strike. At an SDS forum in the afternoon, Marc Bless of had admitted that he felt that "leaving out the demand that R.O.T.C. be abolished was a mistake" and that a strike against the war in South East Asia would be senseless if no concrete action was undertaken against an institution which directly supports American war policy. Brownie Carson and Herb Coursen said that they fully agreed. However, Coursen stated that he was highly afraid at the thought that violence might be used. His remark seemed to be in response to rumors that went around campus all week which said that SDS-affiliated students had in mind a take-over of the R.O.T.C. building. The SDS delegates who were present assured the strikers that no such action had been planned. Still, Coursen said the idea that Bowdoin strikers might use violence scared him. "I don't want to see anybody dying on our campus, and you know as well as I how easy that could happen." He mentioned the tear-gas-equipped policemen who had been hiding in a truck during Bowdoin's first strike rally last Tuesday in front of Walker Art. "Going against R.O.T.C. means going against the college." When this argument was brought up, one of the SDS members had an interesting comment about why the R.O.T.C. seminar that had been scheduled for Thursday afternoon had not been held: "We went over to ask one of the majors why they had cancelled the seminar." He gave us three rea-

sons. The third was that Roger Howell had called him up and told him not to hold it because he was afraid that R.O.T.C. question might become an issue of the strike."

The emotional highlight of the evening was reached when a student got up and said, "I am a member of R.O.T.C., or better — I was. After all the discussions I've had in the past weeks, I am no longer willing to continue my R.O.T.C. training. Tomorrow I will turn in my uniform." Another student who requested that his name be kept secret, said, "I am a member of R.O.T.C., and I am certainly not proud of it. I hope we will fight R.O.T.C. successfully, so that in the future Bowdoin students cannot make the mistake that I made." He said that he would be willing to supply the others with information about R.O.T.C. and support any effort to get rid of it.

Finally, a vote was taken to decide on how many people were in favour of a petition demanding the immediate abolition of R.O.T.C. on Bowdoin campus. All present except one student supported the idea. A committee was set up to work out a petition which was finished about ten minutes later. After a few changes in the wording were made, it read as follows:

"In following with the major objective of the strike, the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South East Asia, we the undersigned, members of the Bowdoin community, assert that R.O.T.C., which contributes to that military activity, has no right on our campus.

We therefore demand that R.O.T.C. be immediately abolished from the Bowdoin College Community. We also demand that the College assume financial responsibility for those presently receiving R.O.T.C. scholarships."



## Bowdoin Students At Capitol

By JOHN ASATRIAN

At about 8:00 p.m. Friday evening, 32 students and residents of the Brunswick area left from Bowdoin College's Moulton Union for a massive demonstration planned in front of the White House to protest the Cambodian intervention. The main topic of interest to the group leaving Brunswick was the President's speech which was due at 10:00 o'clock and the rumors of violence at the rally.

The President's speech was received with a variety of reactions; none being serious. About eight people broke into fits of laughter; another group in the back of the bus passed a joint around.

The bus finally arrived at the campus of U. Maryland at 7:00 a.m. The welcome by the people at the University of Maryland was warm. We were immediately offered a breakfast of bacon and eggs and settled our baggage in rooms provided by students. At approximately 9 a.m., we boarded buses with the U Mary-

land students for Washington, D.C. The temperature at our arrival was about 90 degrees and remained there for the rest of the day. Many members of "Woodstock Nation" had already jumped into the fountains and splashed water at passers by. Everyone sported a wide variety of anti-war symbols, ranging from the uplifted tree of life to pictures of Mao Tse-Tung.

Generally there was a carnival atmosphere to the whole affair in which no one except some of the speakers felt that the rally would positively effect the course of the war. The Yippies emphasized the point by marching around with a banner that was cut open to read: "I'm breathing." For the hundreds that collapsed from heat exhaustion, the yippies slogan seemed particularly irrelevant. Only the long list of speakers, that included Jerry Rubin, Jane Fonda, and Dave Dellinger, was less significant. Even a leather mini-skirt couldn't get the crowd to shout "Power to the People" with Miss Fonda at the end of her diatribe.

It seemed that the heat was enough to dull everyone's enthusiasm for anything — even violence.

At the end of the rally we returned to the University of Maryland campus where there was a rock concert with some obscure groups and a protest of silence against the jokes of "fascist pig" comedian, Bob Hope. Everyone at the University of Maryland seemed to be concentrating their energies on maintaining the purity of the strike with a constant exchange of up-raised fists and revolutionary rhetoric. This was all terminated at liberated U Maryland at midnight because the dorms are locked at that hour.

Needless to say, everyone slept late into the next day. We ate a roast beef supper and then departed at 4 p.m. The way back produced some of the most interesting moments of the trips. The bus broke down about ten minutes after our departure from Vollege Park. Most people went out and had a few beers while it was being repaired. After that, our driver missed the Delaware Bridge and we got an unexpected tour of downtown Philadelphia. As we passed by we traded upraised fists and peace signs with the good people of the city. We arrived back at Bowdoin on Monday at six a.m.

## Maine Senators Hear Students

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Last weekend Senators Smith and Muskie spoke at Colby to an audience of Maine college students. The views presented by the two senators were diametrically opposed — Smith, an unfailing supporter of President Nixon in his Cambodian policy, and Muskie, a presidential aspirant asking for expedient withdrawal from Vietnam.

Senator Smith held an hour long question and answer program Saturday afternoon. She gave no prepared address stating that she had come here "to listen." She declared her complete support of President Nixon's move into Cambodia. When asked why, she answered that "I have to have faith in somebody. The President has all the knowledge. I have to trust his word." As a result, Senator Smith will not support the Goodell Bill calling for a cut off in funds for the Cambodian venture. Mrs. Smith believed that "there is a large silent majority that is trying to carry on as usual," and that this majority wants the United States

to get out of Vietnam "in the most decent manner."

Mrs. Smith relied heavily on her past record as a Senator to indicate her concern for youth and the present movement. She is on record as the first Senator to have denounced Joe McCarthy, as having voted against the A.B.M., as a backer of the bill permitting 18 year olds to vote, and as the first member of the Senate to support the Gates Report for a volunteer army.

However, Senator Smith did not address herself to many of the questions asked. Too often she said that she "was not qualified" or did not "know enough" about the issue to answer a question. When asked for her opinion on the student strike, she said that she did not know enough about the strike to reply. When the crowd got unruly she stated, "You've got a right to dislike me."

In contrast to Senator Smith, Senator Muskie denounced Nixon's policy in Cambodia as "another replay of an old record." In an address delivered Sunday,

Muskie expressed fear that the recent Cambodian move will result in the same consequences as past escalations of the war in Indochina. Muskie listed apparent contradictions in Nixon's rhetoric on Vietnam. He finds Nixon's announced troop withdrawal and the Cambodian escalation "irreconcilable." "The President has stated that negotiation is the only way to end the conflict, yet at the same time sends troops into Cambodia." Muskie asserted that "any policy in Indochina must have full public support." He does not believe that this public support exists.

Senator Muskie then declared that "We in Congress are being besieged by people to assert our authority in Southeast Asia." Muskie admitted that the President as Commander in Chief did have powers, and that these powers are desirable in certain instances. "But," he said, "we in Congress have the responsibility to find legislative ways to express our views on what the policy ought to be."

(Please Turn to Page Two)

## Men Into Sheep

## Army Basic Training Hit

By JOHN WEISS and ALAN KOLOD

The stockade at Fort Dix has the following statement inscribed over its entrance gate "Obedience to the Law is Freedom." Sunday evening, Mike Noble spoke on the combination of "1984" slogans and concentration camp tactics that make up what we call Army basic training and he calls the organized genocide of young souls. Noble, who received a less than honorable discharge for publishing an article describing abuses in basic training, has made it his duty to convince people of the brutal, degrading, demoralizing, dangerous tactics the Army uses to reduce young men to machines that will kill without question in a war they see no reason for.

These tactics are necessary to

get men to fight in a war they cannot understand; for there is almost no enthusiasm for Vietnam, unlike the situation during World War II. According to Noble, just about all the draftees have a "bad attitude" and the Army does its best to get them "straight" with "zero defects." That is, annihilates every shred of moral responsibility, self-respect, and individualism that might interfere with the war effort. The Army makes men ... into sheep.

Noble described the dehumanization and brutality of basic training, such as "beatings, extreme torture, and worse." "The success of the military is dependent on a denigration of your dignity, identity, and soul." With obvious emotion, he re-

(Please Turn to Page Two)

## The ROTC Campaign

Last Thursday night, following the meeting at which the credit agreement was reached, many felt that the strike had ceased to exist in any meaningful way. The fact that we had spent two full days worrying about grades, hardly a strike issue, and that for many school would continue as normal — what had begun as a seemingly viable movement had apparently degenerated into a vague mass of activities, many of which served little purpose except to keep people busy.

Friday night, after listening to the President's press conference at the AD house, a new and more solid and viable strike emerged. The issue and the stand were defined: to organize against ROTC, the army at Bowdoin.

It is argued by many that the army is not an intrinsically evil institution; that armies become truly objectionable only in their application. Thus we should only oppose "policy," not institutions. At this point there is little justification for getting into a discussion concerned with possible abstract hypothetical conflicts. We are faced with a war that is all too real, a war that is totally intolerable. Recently, this situation has become all the more reprehensible. It is generally admitted that our invasion of Cambodia and bombings of North Vietnam are policies long advocated by military strategists. Nixon's job is, in many ways, that of a public relations man for the military-industrial establishment, letting them do what will 'win,' while covering for them at home with a barrage of talk about "deadlines," "withdrawals," and grandiose objectives.

ROTC provides seven out of every ten junior officers in Indochina. Bowdoin graduates have died in that war in the past, and it is probable that more will die in the future.

Five years of marches, rallies, speeches, and outrage have had little impact on a government that listens only to itself. Eliminating ROTC at Bowdoin will not stop the machine, but it will slow it. Similar actions throughout the country could have a major effect. If we indeed oppose the war, the time has come to take concrete action: abolishing ROTC at Bowdoin is our best alternative.

It is argued that ROTC provides a liberalizing influence on the Army, that educated officers prevent the military from becoming an ingrown and autonomous power. This ignores the fact that the army is already a closed structure within the society. It is a professional corps of "lifers" who use whatever tactics necessary to get draftees to obey without question. Military training, justice, even music, are all designed to indoctrinate, discipline, and inspire men the 'Army way.' ROTC officers are no different, because college men do not necessarily have any more moral fibre or awareness of the implications of American policy than does the non-college GI. ROTC officers must do as they are told by their professional superiors. Currently, six out of seven Army field generals are spawned by ROTC. This kind of liberalizing influence we can do without. We need to look at what is the case, rather than try to assume what we would like to believe.

It is argued that to eliminate ROTC would be an infringement on the right of free choice. That argument would seem to be based on a narrow and naive application of principles. The Army systematically denies its members the basic freedoms. Some ROTC cadets at Bowdoin feel intimidated; they feel their futures would be jeopardized for speaking out publicly. Those cadets who are working against ROTC themselves say that they are trying to prevent other students from falling into the mistake they made of viewing ROTC as an easy way to fulfill an obligation they did not question when they arrived at college, but now do.

Of what value is freedom of inquiry when freedom of expression is restricted. Rather than merely accepting the argument that expression must be limited for the Army to be effective, we should ask why this is necessary.

More importantly, ROTC and the army deny the right of free choice to Third World peoples around the globe. In light of all these facts, the right of Bowdoin men to freely choose to participate in a program that contributes to such efforts is non-existent.

We know that we must somehow be heard. We know that the war has gone on long enough. Henry Thoreau said, "Let your body be a counter friction to stop the machine." Stop the machine, actively support the campaign to abolish ROTC,

## Maine College Strike Action

The general situation of communications between colleges in Maine is best described as disorganized. When the *Orient* contacted many of the schools, they were completely in the dark as to what was going on around them.

**Bates:** The apathy reported by the Bowdoin men who went to Bates last week is in full swing, as Bates students are returning to class and forgetting all about the strike. One girl at Bates said, "People have lost the idea that the strike is just a beginning . . . Everything here is falling down quickly."

There is a small nucleus still out on strike, and there are efforts being made through the office of President Reynolds to get

academic credit for these people. On the whole, however, the strike at Bates is faltering badly. Since they are having so much trouble with their own strike effort, the Batesians have had no opportunity to try to bring around Farmington State, which still has no concerted strike program.

**Colby:** Colby College voted Sunday night to continue its strike. The vote came at a rally attended by approximately 1300 people. That afternoon, Senator Edmund Muskie spoke to an audience of 4000 students from all over Maine, telling them that he would introduce a bill requiring President Nixon to end the war within 18 months. At the rally, which was described by one Bowdoin man

in attendance as having a "holiday atmosphere," several Colby professors spoke in favor of ending the strike, saying it had served its purpose.

Following that, Bowdoin's Herb Courser spoke. Invoking the usual references to Nixon and the Kent State students, Herb said that by continuing its strike, Colby could help Bowdoin and UMO maintain their momentums. He received sustained applause after reading a passage from the Declaration of Independence, and got a standing ovation at the end of his speech.

The floor was then opened to discussion by students at the college. Most were in favor of continuing the strike, to one degree or another; one did state his opposition, but noted that he was a foreign student and this was not his country.

The vote, when it finally came was 1041 to continue, 134 to go back to classes, and 30 abstentions. (Only students voted in that referendum; the faculty met later.) This can be compared to last weeks vote, which was 1040-134.

As of Monday morning, Colby students had gone to classes to decide about the grading for each course. However, it looks as if they will join Bowdoin in being on strike for the rest of the semester.

**UMP** PoGo-Mobe in Portland has been busily working with the Maine students for Constructive Action in preparing for the Democratic State Convention this weekend. Monday morning the following telegram was sent to the National Student Information Headquarters at Brandeis, the New Mobe in Washington, and the National Student Association Strike Center at Antioch: "As Maine goes, so goes the nation. The first Democratic Convention in the nation is in Portland, Maine with Muskie, May 15-16. Come now and help us create a Peace Congress and stop the War Machine." (signed) MESCA AND POGO-MOBE

At UMP and Gorham, a nucleus of strikers are still out, but most of the students have gone back to classes. There will be teach-ins Monday and Tuesday, and a training program for petitioners and those wishing to go door-to-door in the communities. A "rapping session" with 12 local businessmen is also in the works, with 10 students and 2 professors participating.

Strikers at UMP and Gorham have begun wearing red arm-bands to show that they are still out on strike and protesting.

The situation at other colleges in Southern Maine (St. Joseph's, St. Francis, etc) is still disorganized, as lines of communication have not yet firmed up.

### STRIKE EVENTS

**Tues.** 7:00 P.M. Junior Class room draw in Wentworth Hall

7:30 P.M. Seminar on Conscientious Objection-14 D Senior Center — Pete Wilson.

**Wed.** 10:00 A.M. Chapel Memorial Service for Tom Cormack.

8:00 P.M. All State meeting on taxes and the War — Pickard Theater.

**Thurs.** 3:30 Main Lounge — Representative Kyros will speak to Bowdoin students.

7:00 Christopher Pyle — "Domestic Political Activities of Army Intelligence" Wentworth Hall

8:30 General Meeting on R.O.T.C. Mike Nobel and others will speak — Morrill Gym

**Fri.** Portland — State Democratic Convention platform committee — Sheraton Eastland Hotel.

## Noble Speaks...

(Continued from Page One)

counted his own experiences in basic training. "Discipline was inculcated through fear." The growing rate of desertion, AWOLs, and resistance was attributed to the insane demand for discipline and obedience. He warned that the Army may one day face a mass revolt. Some excerpts follow:

"Army personnel are handed a two month (production, deadline on every new trainee. It is a mighty challenge. They face a mass of vibrant, healthy, young men in the prime of life . . . The men entering basic training are . . . mature men of stature . . . with no intention of becoming hapless pawns in an army gone insane. Army basic training has two months to change these men into Pvt. E-1 straight troops . . . They have two months to turn stallions into sheep, ready for slaughter in the most horrible political sacrifice in American history."

"An army basic training camp might best be called a crude

mental reduction mill . . . as far as the army is concerned about any group of young men, when they come into the camp, they're all different unpredictable — when they graduate from basic training, as far as the Army is concerned, they're all the same as obedient and responsive as Pavlov's dogs."

"Once you become the sworn property of the U.S. Army, you lose all access to your lawful rights as tax-paying American citizens . . . In basic training they cut you down to a rock-bottom level of fear, cowardice, uncertainty, self-disgust, and dog-like insensitivity. Then they play with you, test you, to make sure that you are as low as they want you, and to determine how much you resent it."

"In Army basic training you're dog-dirt, see, a dumb pig trainee, you're a piece of manure on the ground for the DE's to step on. You are, as they say, not worth shit, and the sooner you adopt that opinion of yourself, the sooner you adjust to your status as a trainee."

## Anti-Draft Petition

By NICK PEACHY

The petition calling for 100,000 men to turn in their draft cards has been eliminated in favor of a more viable nationwide program. As of 8 P.M. Monday, 10,000 draft cards have been turned in across the country. For information about turning draft cards in contact Nick Peachy,

Ext. 400 or Andy Reicher, Ext. 394.

A New petition for draft resistance is now being circulated. It states: "If there are 50,000 men. This petition is not legally binding but is a declaration of intent." The primary purpose behind this petition is to express widespread and radical disapproval with the present U.S. foreign policy and draft system. The new petitions may be signed in the Senior Center or at the draft resistance table in the Moulton Union.

A conference will be held at Princeton the 19, 20, and 21 of May to decide exactly what will be done with the draft cards and petitions.

## Colby...

(Continued from Page One)

Many of the questions asked of Senator Muskie emphasized his past endorsement of the war in Vietnam. His basic reply was that he had experienced a change of opinion. "We have reached a point where we will destroy a great deal of what this country stands for if we do not pull out," he said. To justify his refusal to support the resolution of Senator Frank Church threatening a pull-out of all American troops unless Saigon releases all political prisoners, Muskie stated that "we can no longer engage in a game" of determining the government of South Vietnam. "The people of South Vietnam must do that," he declared.

## Letter To The Editor

Sir:

Please permit me to point out to you a very bad mistake in the Bowdoin Orient, Wednesday, May 6, 1970. I do not deplore the fact that students are unwilling to fight against the "oppressive ideology" of communism, though they themselves are unwilling to live under it. This is neither the letter nor the spirit of my speech.

I did say that I sympathize very much with students who do not wish to fight in the defense of any foreign peoples but that this has policy ramifications for the U.S. Government which might in the future mean that the goals of our foreign objectives will be pursued by more technological and less human means.

I do hope that you will correct this error in reporting. Thank You.

Karl P. Magyar





# THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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## Nationwide Strike Is Marked By Violence

The nation's largest-ever student strike in its first week affected 441 colleges and universities and shut down almost 250 of them, as well as the entire California public higher education system.

More than 1 million students, faculty members and administrative staff members struck the week of May 4 over the government invasion of Cambodia, the continuing war against the people of Southeast Asia, the murders of four students at Kent State University in Ohio by National Guardsmen and, on many campuses, over government repression of political dissidents such as the Black Panther Party.

There was violence coast to coast and government paranoia and repression which brought National Guardsmen to dozens of campuses and caused panicked governors to cancel their national Republican Governor's conference this past weekend.

Much of the violence was of the new breed of destroying specific targets. Students and other strikers set ablaze R.O.T.C. buildings in a dozen states and in New York smashed an Atomic Energy Computer.

Government response to the strike included National Guardsmen murdering four students at Kent State University, Guardsmen bayonetting seven students and four newsmen at the University of New Mexico, police using birdshot to break up rallies at State University of New York at Buffalo and police and Guardsmen carrying loaded weapons onto campuses across the country.

In angry response to government-police repression and in angry militance over the invasion of Cambodia, bombing of North Vietnam, continuation of the war in Vietnam, and growing repression of the Black Panther Party, the strike snowballed during the week.

A national strike steering committee is meeting May 13-15 at Yale University to coordinate efforts to build the strike. Every campus on strike has been asked to send two delegates to Yale, where the first strike began three weeks ago.

At Princeton, where the strike has been 100 per cent effective, a national anti-draft conference has been called for May 19-21. The meeting is open to the public and is sponsored by the Union

for National Draft Opposition (UNDO). In the past week, more than 6,000 draft cards have been turned into the Union with a pledge of more than 1500 to come. Several draft cards also were turned in and burned at the Washington Mobilization May 9.

Dozens of the schools on strike have been shut down for the rest of the academic term, although students are demanding the campuses remain open for students to hold teach-ins and to do community organizing and strike spreading work.

Around the nation, a sample run-down of the strike events:

ROTC buildings were destroyed by fire at the University

of Kentucky, Kent State, Washington University in Saint Louis (where students two months earlier had burned the other ROTC building), and Case-Western Reserve Cleveland; Tulane ROTC buildings were firebombed causing major damage at Ohio State and Ohio University; ROTC buildings were attacked or occupied at University of Nebraska, University of Virginia, Western Illinois, and Central Michigan. Faculty at St. Louis University and Rutgers this week voted ROTC off campus.

At least nine buildings have been firebombed at the University of Wisconsin, and administration buildings have been

(Please Turn to Page Three)

## Highways Liberated: Garbage Cleaned Up

By SPEEDY MEDEIROS

Armed with large plastic bags, red flags, and two large trucks, a horde of Bowdoin College students descended Tuesday on the highways of Brunswick, in what was billed as the "Bowdoin College Litter March."

Organized by two Bowdoin seniors, Jeff Reichel and Boyd Roberts, the march had as its prime purpose a constructive action which would be visible to the community at large, and, secondly, a general good time in the sun for the students involved.

Jeff and Boyd started preparing for the event several days in advance, securing permission from the necessary civil authorities, and obtaining the implements that would be used. The Brunswick police proved very cooperative, even providing large red flags for the marchers to hold so no one would be run down by oncoming traffic. The trucks and drivers were provided by the Town of Brunswick and Bowdoin's Department of Grounds and Building.

Voluminous plastic garbage bags were purchased and MacDonald's Hamburgers at Cook's Corner graciously offered to supply the marchers with lunch when they were through.

The marchers gathered at the early hour of 9 AM on the steps of the Union. Most were optimistically dressed in shorts and shirt sleeves, despite the cloudy aspect of the morning. The trucks soon appeared, a sparkling white sanitation vehicle from Brunswick, and a somewhat dingy little green dump truck from grounds and buildings. (Ah, but all that glitters is not golden... the sanitation truck had no places for the marchers to ride, while the dump truck, when empty, could hold them with ease.)

The green truck, it was announced, would be going to Freeport along U.S. Rt. 1, while the white one would be proceeding

to Bath along the Old Bath Road. While the marchers were attempting to decide who would go in which truck, someone announced that the Freeport route was about half a mile shorter than the Bath Road. Immediately, most of the marchers headed for the green truck.

Things eventually got straightened out, however, and roughly equal groups of about 15-20 set out. The march proceeded in a jovial manner, with everyone picking up junk and joking at the

(Please Turn to Page Two)

## Citizens Caucus

### Rights Issues Aired

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Cracker barrel politics are alive and well, living in Maine. Up here in the still unspoiled bondbocks, Madison Avenue ad men, high pressure campaign managers and the horde of campaign aides are non-existent. We just have plain speakin', hard hittin' politicians who don't "mess around."

Bowdoin got a taste of this type of Andy Jackson Democratic Party politicking at an all-state meeting held on taxes and the war Wednesday night in Pickard Theater. The purpose of the meeting was to air possible planks for this weekend's Democratic State Convention in Portland. Heard were representatives of the Maine state legislature and other apple pie American people speaking their minds. Students from many Maine colleges attended.

Eddie Doughty, a folk singing guitarist, got the meeting underway with such audience participation choruses as "Come on people now, smile on your brother. Everybody get together. Try to love one another right now." Then Kathy Watson Goodwin, a representative from Bath, expressed her disgust for the present legislature. She finds the organization of the legislature and the Democratic party to be unjust. "There is too much conflict of interest in the legislature," she stated. She also failed to see the need for approval of Democratic party platforms by Muskie, Kyros and Hathaway. "The platform planks," she said, "should originate in the platform committee and then be approved by delegates at the convention." Goodwin then illustrated the unenlightened aspects of the Republican majority in the legislature. When a member of that august majority was presented with an anti-discrimination bill he said,

"Discrimination is what makes the world today."

Bill Hennessey, a candidate for the state senate, was upset that children hated school more each year. He pointed to the 25% drop out rate in Maine and proposed a solution that would "leave children with a basic human dignity." He urged that the state Department of Education look to a similar in Vermont.

Roger Laverdiere challenged the "Midnight Cleaners," referring to the Brunswick police department's effort to conceal anti-riot equipment in a cleaning truck, to come and get him. He is a retired Air Force man and suggested that some building burning was in order. He referred to the Social Security statutes and the Veteran Administration's policies as "laws that belittle you." He described his position as a 100% permanently disabled veteran. Even though he has been certified as 100% permanently disabled, the Veteran's Administration requires him to come to an interview once a year to "make sure." When he earned a little money on the side, his checks from the V.A. were cancelled for two months. He concluded by exhorting the students in the audience to "get off your duffs and do your part, because some laws need changin'!"

Dorothy Dunton, a representative of the League of Women Voters, hoped her organization would not be confused with the D.A.R. She described the hour long silent vigil for peace of two thousand women on the Capitol building's steps in Washington. "Since women are more foresighted than men... we will make sure that there will no longer be a place for the ignoramli of the world who have made it the way it is," she asserted.

## National Guard Occupies Black Ghetto

By ERNST KLEEMAN

Racism, liberalism, oppression of the working class — that's what the Dupont Company in Wilmington was accused of in the film "The Ten Months Occupation of the Wilmington Ghetto by the National Guards," which was shown in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union on Wednesday afternoon. The Bowdoin SDS had gotten the film from students at UMP and, as Bowdoin SDS spokesman Bob Porteous indicated, there was a "direct connection between the events shown in the film and the issues of the strike at Bowdoin."

In April, 1968, the Dupont Company had called the National Guards into the ghetto of Wilmington because black people were "rioting." After a period of ten months the Guards were sent away because "the peace could be kept without violence," as Governor Peterson said. However, he failed to mention that at the same time the number of policemen had been considerably increased.

The film showed very effectively how politics and business in the State of Delaware are interrelated. Governor Russell Peterson, for example, had been a Dupont director for 23 years before he

assumed office. The Mayor of Wilmington is married to a Dupont, and all his aides are Dupont executives. The Duponts own the largest newspapers in the state of Delaware and they control all the local TV stations. The majority of the trustees of several high schools and one university are Dupont directors. The Duponts run their own candidates for the State Senate without any opposition.

The discrimination against black people and working class people is best illustrated by the following facts: black people comprise half the population of Wilmington. However, they are not employed by Dupont. Also, there has not been a strike against Dupont since 1930, because the working contracts include an anti-strike clause. This is only possible because Dupont has its own labor unions.

These horrendous conditions have not changed, even after the offices of governor and senator of Delaware have been taken over by so-called liberal politicians. It has been shown repeatedly that the new governor has done nothing to improve the conditions under which black and white workers live. As the speaker in the film said, "The liberals in Dela-

ware make people believe that things are getting better — nothing else."

After the film was over, members of the Bowdoin SDS told the audience that one of Bowdoin's trustees had been a man named Carey who had been a director of Dupont. The question was raised as to whether Bowdoin still owned any stock in the Dupont company. It was answered that most of Bowdoin's stock holdings are in Dupont and General Motors.

Since R.O.T.C. is an issue at Bowdoin, it was interesting to hear what had happened to boys and girls at Wilmington High School who had protested against R.O.T.C. According to the film, they had been suspended from their school. The reasons given by the administration had been more than dubious.

Towards the end of the meeting, the discussion again centered around the topic of liberalism. It was said that "there is no difference between men like McGovern, McCarthy, Muskie and Nixon, Johnson and others, because, after all, none of them serve the people. Whether they are liberal or conservative, they still serve the companies, the rich, the white..."

### SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Saturday, May 16  
Democratic State Convention at Sheraton Eastland Hotel, Portland  
Saturday's convention events — On other page  
Sunday, May 17  
1:00 P.M. Outdoor Concert Walker Art Building  
Monday, May 18  
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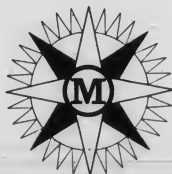
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## Irregularities Found In Grading Vote

"We the members of the Bowdoin College Community..." With this idea in mind, Bowdoin College voted to go on strike on Tuesday, May 5. Two days later, grades somehow became the issue (or as many said, the non-issue). On May 7, the problem of credit was solved: the Recording Committee proposal was voted in. By that time, the practical meaning of "College Community" had become obscured.

The Thursday night vote was filled with irregularities and inconsistencies. Student Council President Geoff Ovenden served as moderator for the meeting. Prior to this time, three unofficially but popularly accepted students had been strike leaders: Brownie Carson, Marc Blossoff, and John Locke. Ovenden reported however, that Carson, who was off-campus at a speaking engagement, requested that he (Ovenden) chair the meeting. In Ovenden's possession were four proposals on the question of grades: the Whiteside proposal (which had been informally but unanimously accepted by about 250 students the previous evening in the Gallery Lounge), the Recording Committee proposal, and one modification of each of these two. Only two proposals out of the

four were considered that Thursday night. The Whiteside statement, which had much student support, was not even brought up.

It was Ovenden's idea that the discussion of grades would culminate in a vote on the following day, Friday. Dean Greason, who was the other speaker on the platform (for the Recording Committee proposal) stated that it was his understanding that there was to be a vote that Thursday night.

After Dean Greason has explained the Recording Committee's recommendation, a student, Whit Raymond, presented a modification of Greason's proposal. By this time, some of the student audience, tired of the discussion, called "Vote!" Approximately 50-75 students walked out at this time. Ovenden called for a vote to see if there would be a vote. The motion passed and the vote was taken by a show of hands (not a ballot vote). The Recording Committee proposal was accepted almost unanimously. Ovenden stated later that "We wanted to get that issue (grades) behind us so as to get on to the more serious business of the strike."

But the strike, and the notion of a College Community had been subtly altered. Some students felt that the strike had been compro-

mised by this action. More importantly, the "College Community" changed in meaning. On May 5th, the precedent was set: faculty equals students. On May 7th, the students lost their equality to the faculty. They accepted a faculty committee's proposal and were allowed to only recommend a position to the faculty. The faculty did not vote with students but regained their position of voting above students. The final say was with the Faculty. The blind enthusiasm for the "strike" encouraged a short-sighted student body to violate their own precedent of May 5th. The students themselves voted for the strike. A vote that night was out of place. The students allowed only two of the four proposals to be heard. All of them, certainly Whiteside's, should have been discussed.

For these reasons, the power of the strike and its potential for effective action was limited. In the hope that the issue of grades would not separate students, it has done that in many respects. Highlights, however, does not right wrong. Hopefully, the outcome of the May 7th vote, and its irregularities, has taught students an important political lesson.

## Bowdoin Fair Housing Group Begins With Area Iniquities

By BRUCE BROWN

On May 6, as a result of initiative taken by Jay Reed, a group of approximately 20 Bowdoin and Westbrook students and Brunswick townspeople met at the Deke House to discuss and organize a campus Fair Housing Committee.

The local organization which has been handling, with limited success, cases of job and housing discrimination is the Brunswick Committee on Racial Understanding (C.R.U.). C.R.U.'s approach is two-fold; first, to prevent bigotry by educating the white population, principally by distributing bibliographies in schools and by requesting that libraries make

available multi-racial reading matter and, secondly, to assist blacks with the legal procedures involved with filing suit against a discriminatory landlord or employer. One member of C.R.U., however, expressed disappointment that this second approach had thus far proven to be unsuccessful because of a lack of communication between her organization and the approximately 50 black families in the Bath-Brunswick area. She cited particularly the navy base, whose black population has remained largely incommunicado because of military resentment toward outside agitators. "They don't like us doing their business," related my friend, and then added with appropriate irony, "even though they're not willing to take care of it themselves."

In the past two years there have been only 3 or 4 cases which have been brought to the attention of either C.R.U. or Dave Halperin, a Portland attorney who handles the civil rights cases in this area. Not a single one of these, however, have reached court either because of legal snafus involving Maine's discrimination code or because the cases were withdrawn by the plaintiffs themselves due to pressure brought to bear from the outside. The State of Maine statute on Fair Housing (17 M.R.S.A. 1301) has two "occupancy exemption" clauses which allow landlords to discriminate if the owner lives in one unit of a two-family dwelling or if he rents not more than four rooms of a one-family dwelling. This clause, passed in 1965, is clearly contradicted by a 1968 Supreme Court decision which upheld a 1896 Federal anti-discrimination law stating that there are no discriminatory exemptions.

The Bowdoin group hopes to become allied with C.R.U., and with the help of Afro-Ars, to contact each black family and improve both communication and black community solidarity among the now organizationally-dispersed black families in the Bath-Brunswick area. The means to achieve this solidarity are many. Test cases, boycotts, and educational canvassing with respect to basic legal and human rights are but a few which need to be explored.

## Students Hit Nixon Policies

(Continued from Page One)

burned at Colorado State and SUNY Albany. At New York University 2,000 students who had held a \$100,000 atomic energy commission computer for ransom destroyed it when the ransom wasn't paid.

At the University of Iowa students burned a classroom building; several fires were set at East Carolina University in Greenville. Student protestors also set fires at the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota at Duluth, Valparaiso College in Indiana, the State University of New York at New Paltz, Marquette University, and Concordia Teachers College in Illinois.

Most of the fires were aimed at the military on campus of the University's complicity with the government and military. Strike leaders on most campuses have asked that the strike not be aimed at the campuses per se but against the government oppressors.

Mammoth demonstrations against the war and in support of the strike have been held in San Diego, Los Angeles, Minneapolis (40,000) and New York, as well as in Washington where almost 100,000 rallied. Over 4,000 demonstrated in Atlanta,

Georgia, and colleges in South Carolina experienced their first campus violence ever as support grew for the strike last week.

At North-western University May 7, 5,000 persons met and voted unanimously to secede from the United States. They wrote a Declaration of Independence and set up customs stations on the major highway in Evanston, letting through only residents. Police re-routed traffic.

On several campuses in major cities traffic blockades have brought rush hour traffic to a halt. Students in New York talked of a statewide traffic blockade, as students at Albany and Buffalo blocked major roads.

In Washington, police used tear gas to disperse 2,000 students at American University who were leafletting cars and blocking rush hour traffic into the safe, white suburbs.

Eulogy services were held nationwide in memory of the four students murdered by Guardsmen at Kent State. (The four students were, Allison Krause, 19; Sandra Lee Scheuer, 20; Jeffrey Miller, 19; and William K. Schroeder, 19.) In Boston, at a gathering of 20,000, Mass. Gov. Francis Sargent ordered the flag lowered to half staff in honor of

the Kent State 4.

Schools in the South and Midwest which had never experienced a strike or unrest before experienced them. The University of Idaho went on strike, and the mayor of the college town of Idaho supported it. The University of North Dakota struck, and the student government sent \$1000 worth of buses to Washington for the May 9 mobilization. Three colleges in Georgia struck, as did some predominantly black colleges such as Delaware State.

Gov. Ronald Reagan of California closed down the nine campuses of the University of California and almost 1400 more state subsidized schools.

National Guardsmen occupied campuses in Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, and South Carolina to list only a few of the most publicized states.

## Rally Behind Panthers At Yale

The May Day weekend support action for Bobby Seale and his eight co-defendant Black Panthers here was, for the most part, very peaceful.

Because that's the way the Panthers wanted it.

The crowds for the two days of support rallies and workshops ranged from 20 to 25 thousand at peak, and they were primarily white, amking it the strongest showing of white support for the Panthers to date.

While a considerable number of the supporters were ready to follow the revolutionary zeal of the Panthers to whatever battles the black party saw fit in order to free Seale, Ericka Huggins and their comrades, it was the Panthers who kept the pace. The Panther organizers of the rally looked at the weekend as a time for education, organizing, and rallying with their supporters, not a time for street fighting.

New Haven area Panther Director Doug Miranda told the often restless crowd, "We don't want a situation created where there's a massacre. When we say 'off the pigs,' that's what we mean. You leave them in the street dead, not hundreds of us in the streets dead." Miranda quoted Huey P. Newton to illustrate that the Panthers never

have supported mass rioting. "We've always said we must fight the pigs with the same kind of machinery they have. They've got machine guns; we don't."

It was quite obvious the "pigs" had the advantage. Thousands of National Guardsmen and Army troops patrolled the city day and night, as the entire downtown business district was shut down and boarded up.

Miranda told the crowd assembled for Saturday's rally, "What we've done is upset this town and upset this country. They called out the Army and Guard before this was a situation. Now, to keep themselves from looking like fools, they want to justify using them on us." The Panthers appeared sincerely frightened that "agent provocateurs" from the federal government, which is obviously waging a campaign to destroy the Panthers, would attempt to stir up trouble to warrant causing a slaughter which could be blamed on the black radical. But despite some suspicious incidents, there was not the major violence which the commercial press and the state and federal governments had anticipated.

The incidents in question included: — A bomb explosion in Ingle's Rink, a meeting hall and ice rink on the edge of the cam-

pus, Friday night. The bomb exploded shortly before midnight as a rock concert for Panther supporters was ending. About 100 persons were in the rink at the time of the explosion which blew out the glass front of the building and did some structural damage. There were only a handful of minor injuries, which police and observers termed miraculous. There was no reason to believe that any Panther supporters would bomb their own concert, and many believe the bombing was the work of right wing extremists.

A fire in the New Politics Center at the edge of the Yale Green Saturday evening shortly after dark. Although four members of the Center who were in the building at the time said they believed the fire was accidental, caused by trash piled near a basement heater, many Panther supporters feared the fire also was caused by anti-Panther extremists who wished to discredit the demonstration and bring about disturbances.

The fire brought a crowd of about 1,000 back to the Green after the final rally Saturday ended and the crowd had dispersed peacefully. Through broadcasts from a sound truck, the Panthers were able to con-

(Please Turn to Page Four)



As crime moves into the jet age, crime fighters everywhere must respond by adding the latest technological marvels to their arsenals. Above, a mysterious vehicle operated by the shadowy Midnight Cleaning Service, a para-military syndicate with its house office in quiet Brunswick, Maine. This apparently innocuous truck is said to be outfitted with such exotica as headlights, windshield wipers, and a forward and reverse transmission. It is often on exhibition in the vicinity of the Brunswick Town Hall.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Honorable All

Sir:

I fear that your rather offensive editorial of May 12, 1970 is either the work of a sophist, the S.D.S., or Herbert Courson (although the three may be considered synonymous terms by some), and not that of a competent college journalist. I find it extremely incongruous that a piece written with such strident moral indignation should contain phrases like "college men do not necessarily have any more moral fibre" than non-college men, a statement that implies a faulty education on somebody's part.

The fact that Bowdoin graduates have died in Indochina is irrelevant to the problem at hand. Those among the dead who were graduates of R.O.T.C. had a decision to make. Like myself and many other members of the program, they decided that they could best serve their nation and defend the rights they believed in through R.O.T.C. Many of the opponents of R.O.T.C. on this campus are fond of quoting the Bill of Rights. I suggest they look to Article IX and ask themselves if they are not infringing upon my right to make my own decisions affecting my life. You claim abolition is a way of hurting the "machine." The term is jejune. I support the "machine" and deny that you have the right to prevent my doing so by joining R.O.T.C. If dissent is not to be stifled, then neither should consent.

The fact that such an editorial could be printed I offer as proof that R.O.T.C. has had at least some liberalizing effect upon the Army. No where in the United States do you see even the threat of the formation of a jack-booted Junker class, to rule with an iron fist, or the formation of cliques of power-hungry, as constantly arise in Latin America. Both of these appear in nations with only a professional army.

I contemptuously view your drivel concerning "the Third World" as sheer revolutionary rhetoric, a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury and signifying nothing.

Professor Courson and his allies have said that they do not wish to end all military training for college men, for there is still the Marine P.L.C. program. But last month these same people went out and sought to destroy that group, and their opposition to the draft is well-known. It takes no great logician to conclude that at that rate there would soon be little or no United States Armed Forces in a world where over a billion people have sworn to destroy us. And that cannot be what they want. Or is it? But I draw too near the brink. Professor Courson is an honorable man. And Bob Porteous is an honorable man. They are all honorable men. I leave the problem to my friends of the fourth estate and the fifth column.

Your most obedient servant,  
Thomas A. Varley

### Society of Man

An open letter.

Which side of the generation gap are the seniors on?

We of the class of 1970 are in a peculiar position regarding the present strike at Bowdoin. Nearing the end of our four-year Bowdoin Experience, our diplomas now guaranteed, barring any unforeseen refusal on the part of the faculty to acknowledge the importance and the educational value of the goals and the processes of this strike, we are within a few weeks of being flung from Bowdoin's comfortable, secure little world into a harsh world of some rather stark realities.

It is a commonly held idea in all facets of the society we are about to enter that a college education prepares America's men (and women) to be her future leaders, in all walks of life. On June 13, we will receive a piece of paper which is our "carte d'entree" into society. We will become its present leaders.

In a recent address to the nation President Nixon stated that a majority of the people of our country favored a quick end to the war in South East Asia. Has the minority, the minority which holds the power in this country, so blinded us to the meaning of right and justice for all that we are willing to let the opportunity pass us by, which this strike affords us meaningfully to express our own individual convictions concerning the burning issues of the society we are about to enter?

Has the Bowdoin tradition of apathy become so deeply entrenched in our being that we will continue to say, "Let him do it"? The time has come when people are going to begin to say, "Let him do it; he's a college graduate." The time has come to do it.

Each of us holds different views, and each is educated in order to express his views in a different manner. This strike encompasses enough programs, enough ideas, that each of us will be able to find a meaningful way to express our views and to utilize whatever abilities we may have. It is up to the individual to decide what he will do. All I ask is that each senior (as well as each un-

derclassman) ask his conscience each day, what he has done today, and what he can do tomorrow as a member not only of the Bowdoin College community, but as a much larger society, the society of man.

Charles G. Hatch, Jr.

### Alumnus Responds

Gentlemen:

In your last edition you issued an appeal for comment. While I am not at all certain that this invitation was extended to me or to others beyond the immediate college circle, the events of the past week have reached us, have affected us in various ways and, as a result, I am compelled to respond.

One of the most ominous incidents in any society is the closing of an educational institution. It matters little whether the cessation of academic activity is effected by government, administration, faculty, students or a combination thereof. The result is the same. The freedoms of man which you so passionately claim to espouse are extinguished in that most vital area to which society has looked historically for their brightest burning. I am aware you feel that by your action you are fanning those flames; objectively I must conclude that you are burying even the coals.

In this letter I do not take issue with your individual or collective political persuasions nor with your desire to express them. In this country these rights are inherently yours. While I may disagree philosophically I do hope that you each possess the individual strength and conviction to carry your present level of interest and awareness into that larger society of which you will ultimately become a member and that you will be able to translate that fervor into something constructive, meaningful and lasting for the many who have not shared your opportunities.

However, I do question your "coup" of the college and your subsequent use of it to promulgate particular and political goals. I certainly question the professional integrity of those of your faculty, some of whom I too once thought wise, to counsel and assist you in this undertaking. I doubt that these can ever again be given credence as dispassionate "educators."

The college is a community only in a geographic and logistic sense; it is not a political unit. Great care should be exercised that it not become one. Any college, and particularly a liberal arts college, exists as a forum for the free interchange among men of the ideas of all men, ideas which stretch from the dawn of thought into the darkness of tomorrow. If that exchange of ideas, that free flow of thought, is curtailed or even inhibited the college in fact ceases to exist.

Perhaps you don't care; I refuse to believe that. Perhaps you feel that the college continues to exist, in practical terms, to the degree and on the conditions that you exist; this is illusory. In your zeal for a better today you may well think that you currently hold the reins of tomorrow; in reality you are holding the sands of an hourglass. At best some among you have little over three years left; at the least a few weeks. In a very short time there will remain none of you to physically defend the cause which you now pursue to the exclusion of all others. Eventually, then, even your views must submit to the microscope of history. If as your heritage you leave the concept that the college can legitimately embrace a single political persuasion, a single social philosophy, can repress the free flow of all ideas; then who among you will defend those ideas which you now champion even will be given a hearing by those who will follow and in their turn also be "the college"? The validity of your dissent will be determined largely by your ability to preserve at the same time a platform for all views including those with which you disagree.

Pursue your convictions. Follow your ideals. Defend your cause. But do these things from without the college framework. At the same time permit the honest pursuit of a legitimate degree for yourselves and for your classmates. Many of you owe this to parents and friends who have placed their faith, their hopes and, in some cases, their well-being in you; most of you owe this to classmates who do not share your stand; and, without exception, you owe it to the college which permitted, at least for you, the free exchange of all ideas and which must be permitted to offer the same to those who will follow after you.

History will not judge the merit of your efforts on the basis of your undergraduate cohesiveness; it will judge the products of your efforts on their ability to survive in the forum of all ideas. As individuals you will be judged on the degree to which you adhere to your ideals without compromising your responsibilities.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely,

John D. Wheaton '58

## Panthers In Control...

(Continued from Page Three)

vince most of the on-lookers to return to the Old College freshman dormitory area of the campus for a community meeting.

As the crowd moved back to the dorm area, however, city police followed as did about four squads of troops moving double-time. There was no provocation to warrant the troop movement, but the movement provoked several hundred Panther supporters College. After a stand-off for fifteen minutes in which student marshalls tried to convince the demonstrators to return to the community meeting, a few bottles were lobbed at police and a trash fire was set.

The police responded with tear gas and pepper gas. The crowd dispersed, but the tear gas barrage continued. The entire Old Campus was gassed, sending thousands of students, demonstrators and everyone else in the area scattering across the campus seeking sanctuary and first aid.

Later, a police lieutenant told CPS he felt the action was warranted because "there were two or three thousand protesters out there before we used the gas, and the gas has dispersed them." Naturally, there were no more than two or three hundred demonstrators on the Green at the time the gassing began. Police continued the gas on a small group of people on the campus throughout the night and surrounded the campus so no one could enter the rest of the city.

An inflammatory speech by a black identifying himself as a Panther Friday night during a talk by Jerry Rubin. The black said several Panthers had been "busted" for walking in the Yale Green which police wanted off limits after dark. The crowd quickly decided to move on the Green to protest the busts. Police moved in, and there were minor incidents throughout the evening. The Panthers disavowed that the speech maker was a Panther, that any Panthers had been busted, and that others making similar speeches Friday evening had Panther support. The Panthers said the rabble rousers may well have been government agents.

Throughout the two day demonstrations, Yale students, who had gone on strike two weeks earlier in support of the Panthers, provided every type of assistance for the thousands of visitors. All colleges (dormitories) were opened for the protesters to sleep in, free food lines and first aid centers were set up at most colleges and Yale students provided all the information visitors needed to get around the campus.

During the gassings, student opened their doors to provide sanctuary to the Panther supporters. Every college at Yale had voted to participate in the strike which continues to keep the campus operating at only 25 per cent of its normal capacity.

The national strike which has been endorsed by dozens of campuses began during the May Day weekend at Yale with a meeting of approximately 1,000 students primarily representing east coast colleges and high schools.

Chicago Eight Defendant Tom Hayden announced the strike call, which met with raised fists and overwhelming approval from the crowd.

The strike demands include: —The United States must end its systematic oppression of all political dissidents, including Bobby Seale and all other Black Panther Party members and political prisoners.

—The United States must cease aggression in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and unilaterally and immediately withdraw all its forces.

—Universities must end their complicity in war by ending war-related research and eliminating ROTC from the campuses.

The entire Chicago Eight participated in the Panther support action, except for Bobby Seale, who had been removed from the New Haven cell and imprisoned 150 miles away from the city during the demonstrations. Dave Dellinger said, "The Conspiracy 8 has now moved to New Haven. All of us have to resolve to stay here or keep coming back until all 8 are free."

Seale was present in the form of a taped message played at the Saturday afternoon rally by his wife Artie. Seale denied that he had ever believed he could get a fair trial in New Haven. "As far as I'm concerned this is a racist society and we're all political prisoners."

## Arrests...

(Continued from Page Three)

The four students we are concerned with decided to flee the area. However, their efforts were curtailed when at every turn they made, they were stopped by a police officer and told to proceed in another direction. Eventually, they were channeled into one particular sector which happened to be roped off. They crossed the ropes and were immediately apprehended.

Of the four who were charged with violating the police line, one was additionally charged with disorderly conduct. At this time, it is uncertain as to which one it is. Upon their arrest they called the son of Senator Douglas '13 who is a lawyer. All four of them decided to plead not guilty to the misdemeanor charge. Bond was set at ten dollars apiece. The bond was paid for by the demonstration's organizers, the New Mobe. Raabe and Walbridge had the charges against them dropped at their trial last Tuesday. The reason was that they were forced into the restricted area. The trials for John Rhodes and Bob Loeb were set for May 15 and June 3 respectively. Raabe and Walbridge will be back on campus by Friday.

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## 700 Demonstrate

### Maine Dems For Peace

By RANDY STIFFLER  
and JOE deFURIA

On May 15th and 16th, the Maine State Democratic Convention convened in Portland to choose delegates to the 1972 Democratic National Convention. On Friday, the party regulars transacted the usual organizational and platform committee business inside the Exposition Building. But on Saturday, several hundred people gathered in the streets to present their demand of peace to the Democratic Party.

The Convention saw Maine's Democratic Party take a surprisingly strong stand against the Nixon Administration's South-East Asian policy. The Party accepted the Muskie "stand-still, cease-fire" peace plank into its platform, with Senator Edmund S. Muskie as its keynote speaker.

The People's March, largely student-organized, urged that the Convention respond to its demands for a quick peace. One aim of the demonstration was to establish a delegate-youth dialogue. A few delegates from the Convention Hall emerged to join the demonstration. They later, attempted to explain and justify their presence inside the Hall. Late in the afternoon the marchers adjourned to the Convention Hall where they lobbied for their demands.

The Convention and demon-

stration concluded without incident. Large numbers of Portland Police patrolled the entire march route. The demonstration was low-key, however, and committed to non-violence. Many demonstrators felt that their views on pollution, the draft, and civil and human rights were not given adequate representation by the Convention. But the fact that the Party adopted a strong peace plank was an indication that these demands were in some way met.



Bowdoin government professor John Rensenbrink speaks to the "People's Convention" rally held in Portland last Saturday during the Democratic State Convention.

## Two Black Students Murdered; Jackson State College Erupts

By WALT BOGDANICH  
(CPS) — "We thought they were going to keep shooting until they killed us all."

These were the words one eyewitness used to describe the massacre which occurred May 15 at Jackson State College in Jackson, Mississippi, as state highway patrolmen opened fire on Alexander Hall, a women's dormitory, fatally injuring Phillip Gibbs, 22, and James Green, 17. Nine others were wounded, one critically, including two women.

"They clearly came to kill people. There was no tear gas and no warning," said one Black woman.

Two days after the shooting, Jackson State remained in a state of confusion, with many students refusing to leave the campus and organizing protest activities. The college was officially closed early Friday afternoon until September. The college switchboard has also been closed since then, twelve hours after the fatal late-night shootings, and friends and relatives have had trouble locating Jackson students.

Students remaining at the college have formed a vigil outside the bullet-riddled dormitory, and have marched peacefully outside the nearby Mississippi State Capitol.

Elijah McClendon, editor of the Blue Flash, the student newspaper, said state and local police were originally called Wednesday, May 13, in response to "local hoodlums throwing rocks near campus."

A gravel truck was set afire late Thursday night and windows were broken in the ROTC building. McClendon reported that police massed at the edge of campus and scores of highway patrolmen marched up to the hall, lined up, and in the early hours of Friday morning began shooting into the dormitory and a crowd in front.

"The barrage lasted for approximately 30 seconds," he said. "There was no warning. There was definitely no sniper."

"I was standing in the dorm, looking at the police through my window," one coed said. "I thought they were going to shoot tear gas, but Here Comes The Shots! — just like that — it reminded me of a firing squad."

"I saw Gibbs get shot," she continued, "and tried to get up. Then he was shot again."

James Green, the second person slain, was watching the attack on the dormitory from what he thought was a safe position behind police lines. State troopers, however, turned in an 180-degree sweep and fired, killing the high school student. Friends said that Green was on his way home from work.

Some Blacks theorize that the assault of the highway patrolmen was planned. "The troopers saw that the Blacks were beginning to wake up," one student said, "so they came to keep them in their place."

Most local white officials have expressed some sorrow at the incident, but have accepted the police version of the shooting. "Acts of revolution, violence and danger directed at local law enforcement officials places them in a position of frustration and bewilderment that is beyond reason to expect them to endure," a local newspaper editorialized.

The editorial added: "No one is immune from the reaction that is stirred up by their actions."

Students are not satisfied by the concern being expressed by officials: As one said, "Mayor Russell Davis says it was the (Please Turn to Page Two)

## Audio-Visual Production Fails

By HERBERT LOVETT

G. K. Chesterton made the bitter observation that just at the moment when we had an all embracing communications system, we discovered we had nothing to say. Had Chesterton been in the Chapel Monday evening, he would have concluded that he spoke better than he knew.

Peter Wilson amassed an arsenal of audio-visual aids and then proceeded to produce the equivalent of flashing worldwide the latest hog reports.

After waiting for fifteen minutes in the dark while "Al Wright played an incongruously 'straight' organ prelude, three projectionists in the rear balcony began flailing the audience with light. Apparently, if your eyes hurt, this was the price for artistic involvement. Fortunately, this piece of lucid asidism was relieved when a parade of masked instrumentalists staggered in. Each took his seat while the audience was regaled with more slide-bombardments and an untreated tape of Stockhausen's Hymnen. Al Wright then climbed up onto a box (which I saw was stamped 'cooked ham') and began using a string of political platitudes and references increasingly less veiled to the 'racial problem.' In the course of this harangue, the other instrumentalists started a slow dance around him playing random sounds. A strobe light had been set off by this time to give everyone the impression, I presume, that this was a silent

film. Alas, the strobe was not timed properly and the whole thing quickly became boring. Finally the ensemble reached the end of its crescendo and stopped. Apparently that was the end of the piece.

There was no telling from the performance what this was all about, but whenever one sees masked politicians talking to masked audiences one is inclined to guess something Hawthornian is afoot. I would further venture the guess that Wilson was wandering in some pretty heady intellectual regions. Since the piece is called "Circus," one might say that the politician standing in the center was a ringmaster. But the audience, you see, could look on this as a circus. But it was as if a mirror were held up to them, because (don't ya know) many of them are probably voters and through this extremely subtle method, they will see the truly farcical nature of politics. Hm. Hm, indeed.

The theme of "A Children's Piece" was what you'd never expect. It seems that children are, by nature, innocent; but then the world's slow stain gets to them. Before you know it, bang, there they are, — nasty old adults. This was the gist of the second endeavor. (Not that you would have guessed it from the performance, I happened to have seen the script.) This piece was punctuated with the audience's being hosed down by the slide people again.

"Voyage," the third piece de-

serves special condemnation. It started with the composer and his crew stationed at various points in the Chapel with flashlights. At the most discreet intervals they flashed them on and off. Through one hackneyed device and the next, the piece builds up to the point where the three slide projectionists have their field day, waving their merry machines into the audiences faces accompanied by chichi tone clusters on the organ. Some of the slides were of blackboards bearing slogans of the calibre (roughly rendered): "All real life has meaning." Slides of Beethoven and Bartok were also thrown about with quotes from the Ninth and Simon and Garfunkle.

Also something new to me, in this context anyway, was the addition of a color wheel (such as you own if you have an aluminum Christmas tree). This was a real mind blower to see a new color every minute whether you wanted to or not. Needless to say, Wilson's sense of timing is nearly non-existent. Many of the effects, foolish enough at any length, went on interminably.

But, as I said, the whole thing was building up to something, and in less than forty-five minutes it came. Mr. Peter Wilson himself, clad in a black turtle neck, descended into the audience area, and, accompanied by Samuel Barber's Adagio for Strings, performed what I presume is by now his rather eclectic

(Please Turn to Page Four)

## College Running Deficit, Strike Hurt Financially

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Often, when a member of the Administration delivers an address, the phrase "limping along on a deficit budget" is heard. It seems that for the past five years Bowdoin has been running on a deficit budget and Wolcott A. Hokanson Jr., Vice President for Administration and Finance, does not see much hope for the future. This year the deficit is around \$350,000, with a budget of six million. "This is not unique to Bowdoin this year," Mr. Hokanson explained. "Many private institutions, such as Amherst and Brown University, have deficits."

Mr. Hokanson blames the deficit on inflation and the political situation which has caused the severe stock market decline. As of May 19, Bowdoin has incurred a paper loss of five million dollars as a result of this decline.

Bowdoin's financial predicament has various consequences. In recent years the faculty salaries offered here have not kept pace with those offered at wealthier institutions. The expansion of teaching facilities and the renovation of Hyde have been delayed. In addition, the shortage of funds is making expansion of the college and co-

education less practical at the moment. Finally, Bowdoin students can look forward to a raise in tuition over and above the recently announced \$400 increase.

From a financial point of view the strike was not beneficial. Although the strike's effects cannot be immediately measured, Mr. Hokanson has already received phone calls from alumni cancelling their donations. An increase in these cancellations will probably result in a larger deficit. Mr. Hokanson had also planned to start another capital fund drive six months from now. However, because of the bear stock market and the student strike, he has reconsidered and has postponed the drive.

Bowdoin Night at the Pops was not well attended and the Bowdoin Club of Boston incurred a monetary loss as a result. There is a possibility that the college may be required to bear a portion of that loss.

This year's deficit will not result in a net loss endowment. This is due to the approximately 1.8 million dollars the college has received in gifts so far this year. "However," Mr. Hokanson cautioned, "We cannot continue with a deficit for too many more years and if we do, the college will suffer."

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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****Hypocrisy**

To the Editor:

At 10:00 AM Wednesday morning there was a memorial service in the college chapel in honor of the two Black students killed in Jackson, Mississippi. The fact that the campus seemed visibly upset by the deaths at Kent State of four White students (an event without which the Bowdoin strike may never have come into being), the fact that President Howell was speaking, and the fact that Paul Wiley was scheduled to speak led me to assume that the short service would draw a large number of students.

Ten Bowdoin students were present.

At the service a representative of Bowdoin's Afro-American Society read a letter by Paul Wiley. Paul said in his letter that he could not bring himself to address this meeting since, at a si-

mlar service at Bates on Monday night, there had been only thirty-five persons in attendance and he had felt insulted and discouraged. The letter went on to say that Wiley was sure this wouldn't happen at Bowdoin but that he would hereafter devote himself to talking before Blacks. The Afro-Am. representative who read the letter walked out of the service after he had finished reading. I feel he was completely justified.

The hypocrisy demonstrated by this lack of attendance is appalling. How everyone concerned with the strike can talk about the cooperation and feeling of unity which has been achieved and then fail to take a half-hour to express their grief over a blatant murder is beyond my understanding. I never before felt that the majority of the Bowdoin campus was comprised of bigots. Now I am not so sure.

I'm sure that for the few people who were at the service the

strike has lost much of its meaning. I can only agree with Paul Wiley. I now see very little on this campus worth fighting for.

Paul Moses '70

**Proud of 'Bums'**

To the Editor of the Bowdoin Orient:

Not knowing whom else to write to, I address this letter to you in a gesture of thanks to the Bowdoin College Community for expressing what I was unable to in the wake of the events of the past few weeks. Being currently incapacitated by the "big green suck," I have felt a peculiar frustration by our chief executive's move into Cambodia and the subsequent killings at Kent State and elsewhere. The Army's something less than a crucible for intellectual endeavor, and consequently I have established myself as "infant terrible" of my battalion by suggesting that my Commander-in-Chief might be wrong in expanding the war while dismissing those who oppose him as "bums."

I am quite proud of the "bums" in Brunswick who have maintained their rationality in the face of violence. I wholly support your resolve to remain non-violent, and I commend your success in maintaining a dialogue on developing issues.

Peace.

James Cogswell '68  
Fort Knox, Ky.**PARKVIEW CLEANERS**

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**Jackson State . . .**

(Continued from Page One)

darkest day of his life, but it was the last and final day in the lives of Phillip Gibbs and James Green."

Meanwhile, from the third floor, students have hung a poster drawn in black letters that reads:

"College campuses slaughtered."

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# ON STRIKE!



THE VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE FACULTY'S GRADING PROPOSAL WAS ALMOST UNANIMOUS AT AN ALL-COLLEGE MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY MAY 7.



INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD ALL AROUND CAMPUS IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE STRIKE. HERE TWO STUDENTS RAP ON THE STEPS OF THE MOULTON UNION.



BOWDOIN STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS TRAVELLED ALL OVER THE STATE TO EXPLAIN THE AIMS OF THE STRIKE AND THE SITUATION AT BOWDOIN. PROF. COURSEN WAS QUITE IMPASSIONED AS HE ADDRESSED STUDENTS AT BATES.



THE FLAG IN FRONT OF THE MUSIC BUILDING WAS LOWERED TO HALF-MAST IN MEMORY OF THE FOUR STUDENTS WHO WERE GUNNED DOWN AT KENT STATE.



STUDENTS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE GATHERED AT COLBY ON SUNDAY MAY 10 TO HEAR SEN. EDMUND MUSKIE GIVE HIS VIEWS ON THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION.



ON SATURDAY, MAY 9, SEN. MARGARET CHASE SMITH FIELDIED QUESTIONS FROM MAINE STUDENTS GATHERED AT COLBY COLLEGE.



BROWNIE CARSON, RETURNED VIET-VET, SPOKE IN FAVOR OF STRIKING AT A LARGE DISCUSSION MEETING ON THE DAY OF THE STRIKE VOTE.



MANY SMALLER MEETINGS ON SPECIFIC ISSUES WERE HELD AROUND CAMPUS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE STRIKE. THE SUN FILTERS IN ON A GROUP OF STUDENTS DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF THE ABOLITION OF ROTC.



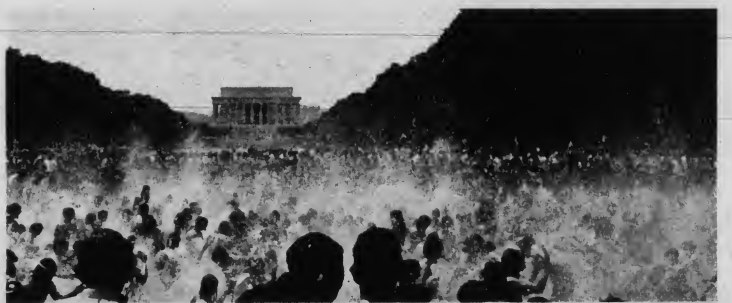
BOWDOIN STUDENTS ATTEMPTED TO GET THE MESSAGE OF THE STRIKE BEYOND THE CONFINES OF THE CAMPUS. PETITION TABLES WERE SET UP IN DOWNTOWN BRUNSWICK.



SOME OF THE CANINE MEMBERS OF THE BOWDOIN COMMUNITY APPEARED MORE INTERESTED IN OTHER ACTIVITIES AT THE ALL-COLLEGE MEETING AT WHICH THE STRIKE VOTE WAS TAKEN.



TWO OF PORTLAND'S "FINEST" APPEAR READY FOR ANYTHING AS THEY WATCH OVER THE CROWD NEAR THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.



ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATORS IN WASHINGTON USED THE CAPITOL FOUNTAINS TO RELIEVE THEMSELVES FROM THE 90 DEGREE + HEAT WHICH THEY FOUND IN THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

## Audio-Visual Production Fails

(Continued from Page One)

brated 'hand ballet,' which I think has been performed on at least two other occasions on campus.

What the whole business was about is in many ways beyond me, since I have never heard Wilson's rationale. Without exaggeration, one would describe his expression during this as enraptured shock: his eyes were

bugging, his mouth gaping and his tongue performing Yogic exercises. On top of this ground bass, he performed various slow motion configurations with his hands. My first theory was that it was an allegory of the moon landing since one hand first landed on his face and then performed some sort of docking maneuver. Other interpretive theories ranged from a masque of existential encounters and

breakways, to a gratuitous plug for partially rehabilitated epileptics.

Still there is no ruling out that the entire program was a variation of the piece of folk "hand art" with which we are all familiar: It went something like

"Here is the Church  
Here is the steeple  
Open the doors and . . ."

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